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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
POLICE OF THE MADRAS
PROVINCE
1941

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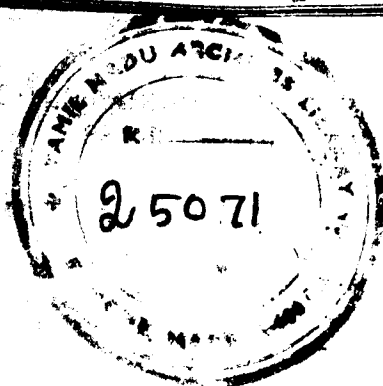
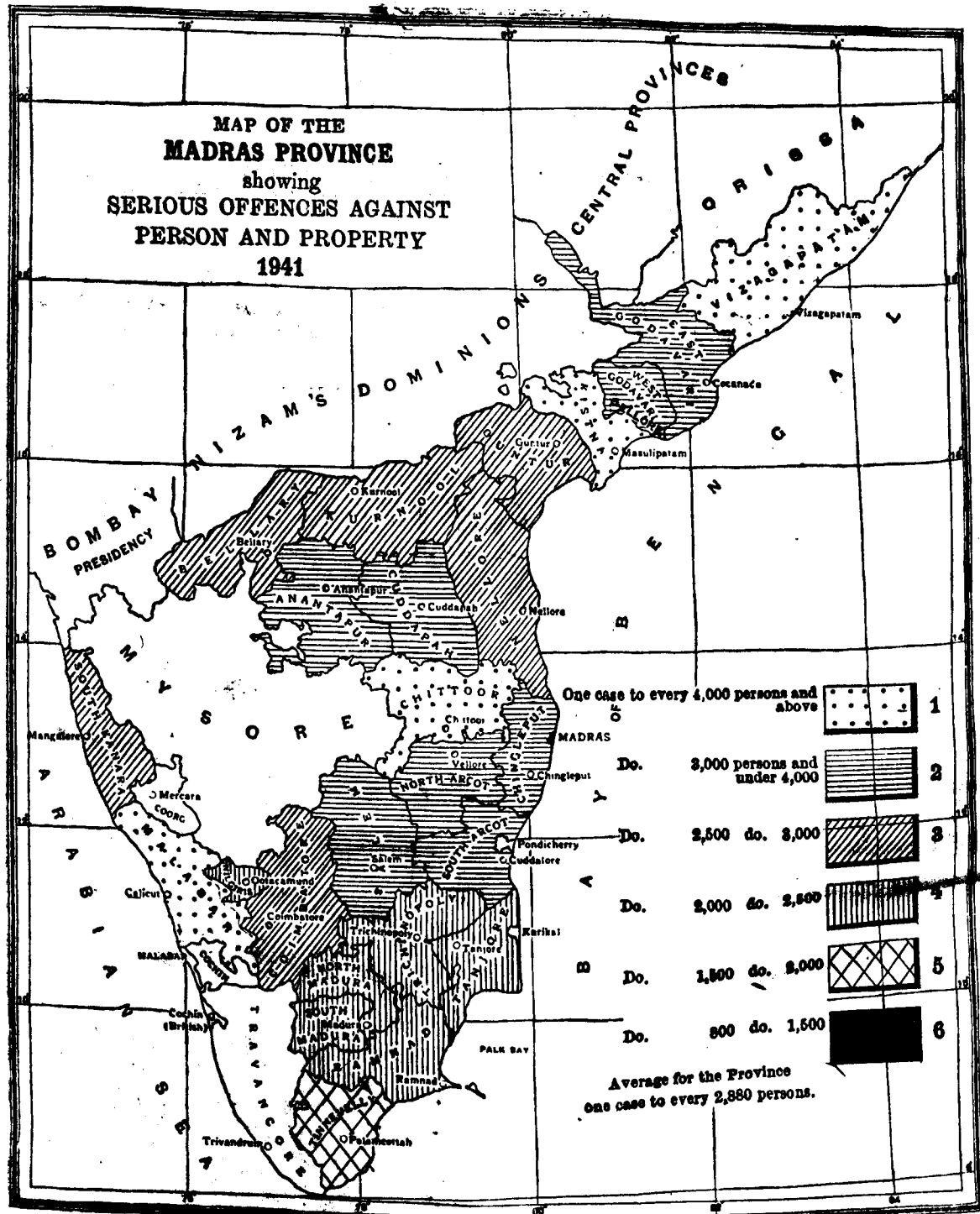
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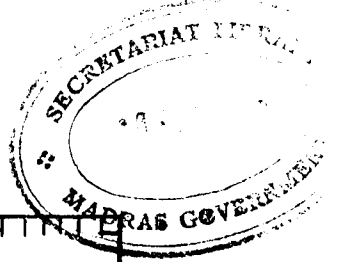
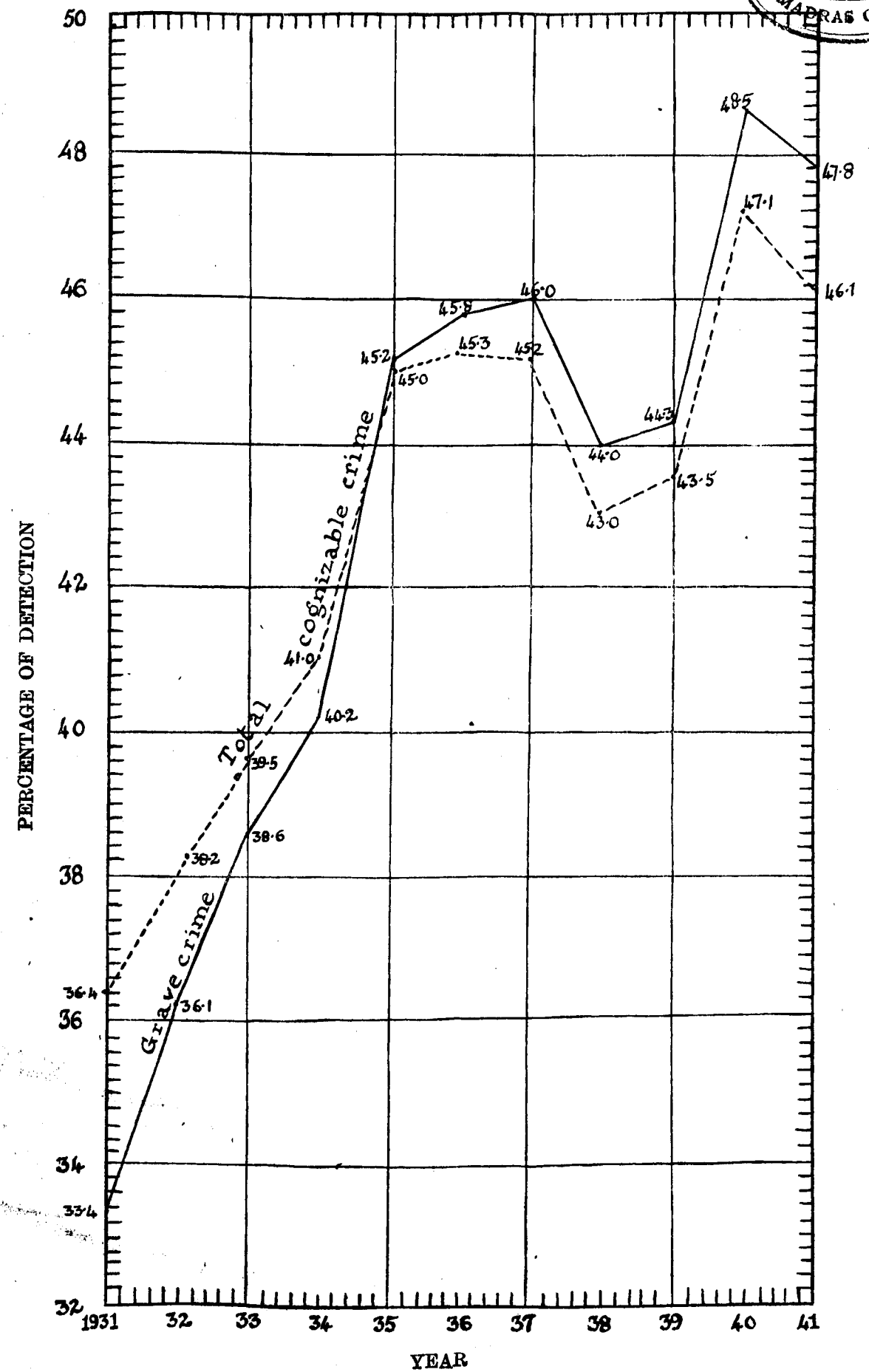
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GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION



[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, 1941

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

OFFICERS.—I continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year.

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. R. Hume, O.B.E. ..	From 1st January to 22nd March.
Sri Rao Bahadur K. P. Janardhana Rao. ..	From 23rd March to 7th April (additional charge).
Mr. W. H. Wright ..	From 8th April to 31st December.
<i>Central Range.</i>	
Mr. L. A. Bishop, O.B.E. ..	From 1st January to 9th November.
Mr. R. Hume, O.B.E. ..	From 10th November to 31st December.
<i>Southern Range.</i>	
Mr. J. Beckett ..	Throughout the year.
<i>Western Range.</i>	
Mr. J. S. Wilkes ..	Throughout the year.
<i>Railways and C.I.D., Madras.</i>	
Mr. E. H. Colebrook, M.C. ..	From 1st January to 17th November.
Mr. L. A. Bishop, O.B.E. ..	From 18th November to 31st December.

Mr. L. B. Gasson continued to be the Commissioner of Police, Madras City, till he proceeded on leave on 1st April. He was relieved by Mr. R. Hume, who held the post till 1st November when Mr. Gasson resumed charge and held the post for the remainder of the year.

Assistant Inspector-General of Police.—Sri Rao Bahadur C. Karunakaran Nayar continued to be the Assistant Inspector-General of Police throughout the year.

There were no changes of District Superintendents of Police in 11 districts, while there was one change in 13 districts and two changes in the remaining districts. District Superintendents of Police held additional charge of subdivisions for short periods on 19 occasions and Deputy Inspectors-General were in additional charge of districts on two occasions. Transfers of officers were limited to the minimum.

Mr. H. Keene, District Superintendent of Police, and Sri Rao Sahib R. Natesa Ayyar, temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police, continued to be on deputation under the

Government of India as Central Intelligence Officer and Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, respectively.

Mr. J. M. Green, District Superintendent of Police, continued to be the Commissioner of Police, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. Khan Sahib Y. Muhammad Roshan Sahib, Deputy Superintendent of Police, reverted to this Province during the year on the termination of his temporary appointment as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Mr. C. R. Charsley, District Superintendent of Police, continued to be the Special Air Raid Precautions Officer, Madras, till 9th July when he was relieved by Mr. H. D. Latham, District Superintendent of Police, who held the post for the remainder of the year. Mr. G. F. Harrison, District Superintendent of Police, was appointed Deputy Commissioner, Madras Fire Services, on 11th December and Yousuf Ali Sayeed Sahib Bahadur, Assistant Superintendent of Police, as Second Assistant to the Special Air Raid Precautions Officer, Madras, on 9th August.

Mr. H. R. Longhurst, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Mr. H. G. C. Barboza, Deputy Superintendent of Police, were appointed Special Air Raid Precautions Officers, Vizagapatam and Cocanada respectively, during the year.

Sri P. Dhanarajulu Nayudu, Mr. M. D. Ebenezer, Sri M. Singaravelu and Sri Rao Sahib B. Lakshminarayana Rao Nayudu, Deputy Superintendents of Police, were appointed Area Rationing Officers during the year. Sri M. Singaravelu was retransferred to this department on 14th December.

Three officers of the Indian Police and three of the Madras Police Service retired during the year. One officer of the Indian Police died on 19th June.

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 27,036 as against 27,003 at the end of the previous year. The important changes in the strength were—

(1) The permanent addition of 1 head constable and 3 constables to the strength of the Madras City Police for a guard for the Corporation Treasury; and

(2) the addition of 5 head constables and 38 constables on account of the permanent retention of the traffic control staff and of the Vikramasingapuram Outpost in the Tinnevely district.

* Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 268, Judicial, dated 13th February 1908; letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 302, dated 30th March 1915—G.O. No. 778, Judicial, dated 16th April 1915; and letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 1395, dated 10th September 1915—G.O. No. 2381, Judicial, dated 24th September 1915.

† Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. F. 75/21/35, dated 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-major and sergeants.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.	Total.
1 Kallar Reclamation work	..	1	..	..	3	14	24	42
2 Criminal Tribes Settlements	..	..	5	..	..	8	53	66
3 Plague police	..	..	..	..	..	19	300	319
4 Private guards including additional police	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5
5 Prohibition work in Salem, Cuddapah, Chittoor and North Arcot districts.	..	1	1	..	44	138	330	514
6 Central Recruits' Schools	..	2	3	6	32	30	8	90
7 Other temporary forces (on account of reallocation, Madura bifurcation, harbour establishments, formation of temporary subdivisions).	1	5	3	2	17	64	356	448
8 Special Emergency Force and War	..	3	3	3	22	228	1,115	1,374
Total	1	12	15	11	118	511	2,190	2,858

Additional Police.—The temporary additional force stationed at Pudupatti, a hamlet attached to the Vauvalthotti village in the Tinnevely district, was withdrawn during the year.

Recruitment.—There were 275 vacancies in the Force on the last day of the year as against 100 in the previous year. Temporary appointments were made against these vacancies in accordance with Government Memorandum No. 16530-A-2, Home, dated 17th June 1941. Literate men of the required stamp were available in most of the districts. Among the recruits, 148 held Secondary School-Leaving Certificates and 2 possessed the Intermediate qualification in Arts. Eight ex-army men and 139 members of the scheduled castes were enlisted.

Casualties (statement E, columns 31 to 36).—The total number of casualties in the permanent Force was 1,625 as against 1,635 in the previous year, a decrease of 10 or 0.6 per cent. The decrease was mainly under retirements during the year, 1,089 against 1,180 in 1940 or 7.7 per cent.

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 121.3 as against 119.2 in the previous year, while the percentage of men absent from duty daily on account of sickness was 4.6 as against 4.9 in the previous year. The number of police officers who died during the year was 192 against 200 in 1940. Periodical medical examination of the members of the subordinate police service was conducted during the year with good results.

3. EDUCATION (statement E, columns 24 to 25).—There were 2,814 head constables and 21,991 constables in the Force on the last day of the year. Three or 0.1 per cent of the former and 345 or 1.6 per cent of the latter were illiterate against 3 or 0.1 per cent and 361 or 1.7 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 from 1st to 3rd January and from 24th January to 15th June. The District Superintendent of Police, North Arcot, held additional charge of the school from 4th to 23rd January when Mr. Bailey was on leave. Mr. D. C. T. Cameron, District Superintendent of Police, assumed charge of the school on 16th June and continued to be the Principal for the remainder of the year.

Two probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police who were under training at the beginning of the year were posted to districts for practical training. One probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police joined the school during the year. Two probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police of the Mysore State joined the school on 12th March and were under training at the end of the year.

Subordinate officers.—Ninety probationary sub-inspectors were on the rolls of the school at the commencement of the year. One of them was appointed a probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police and three others were declared unfit and discharged. The current session opened with 74 probationary sub-inspectors. Among those recruited, 1 is a graduate in Law, 22 are graduates and 32 have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts. Two probationary sub-inspectors of the Pudukottai State who were admitted to the school in the previous year were sent back after training.

Training of the cadets.—The reorganization of the syllabus in the school combined with a more efficient lecturing and drill staff has brought about an improvement in the practical knowledge acquired by cadets during their training. The majority of the probationary sub-inspectors passed in all the subjects before they left the school.

The health of the staff and cadets and the general sanitation continued to be good.

A high standard of discipline was maintained and organized out-door games were played as usual. The management of the hostel continued to be efficient.

District sports were as usual held in most district headquarters. Owing to the continued need for economy the Presidency Police Conference and the inter-range sports were not held during the year.

Central Recruits Schools.—In order to train the large number of recruits enlisted against additional police staffs, the maximum strength of recruits in the Central Recruits' Schools was increased and an additional temporary school was opened at Vellore on 7th April. The additional school was closed on 6th October. 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	374	699	1,073	668	42	363	1,073
Additional School—							
Vellore	..	248	248	237	11	..	248
Coimbatore	274	639	913	521	22	370	913
Anantapur	355	843	1,198	618	128	452	1,198

In the year under review the instructional and drill staffs in the schools were reorganized and the posts of Instructors were made more attractive by the grant of special pay. This reorganization has already had a good effect and I anticipate an even more marked improvement during the current year.

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 satisfactory.

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 :—

	Percentage of the number of subordinate officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength.		
	1939.	1940.	1941.
For absence without leave.	0.1	0.1	0.2
For offences other than absence without leave.	3.0	2.8	3.0
Total ..	3.1	2.9	3.2

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 11.4 as against 12.8 in the previous year. The total number of men dismissed from the force was 135, of which 19 were for absence without leave, the previous year's figures being 70 and 11. Every effort was made to get rid of black sheep and the increase in the number of dismissals was necessary in the interests of discipline.

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.		
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1939.	1940.	1941.
By the Inspector-General	89	81	96	14	9	7	15.7	11.1	7.4
By the Deputy Inspectors-General ..	482	515	544	164	167	130	36.4	33.7	24.4

Punishments were awarded during the year with better discrimination and care as the figures show.

Twenty appeals were preferred to the Government in the year; 19 were rejected and in one case the punishment order was cancelled.

Judicial punishments (statement E, columns 14 to 21).—Thirty-nine subordinate officers and men were punished by criminal courts as against 34 in the previous year. The number convicted for offences committed in their official capacity was 13 and for offences committed in their private capacity 26, as against 20 and 14 respectively in 1940. There was no case of conviction under the Police Act in the year.

A constable of the East Godavari district was convicted and sentenced to death under section 302, Indian Penal Code, by the Sessions Judge, Rajahmundry, for the murder of his concubine for the sake of her property.

Four constables attached to the Prohibition staff of the Salem district were convicted and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment and fine by the Sub-Magistrate, Tiruchengode, for assaulting a woman and outraging her modesty under the influence of liquor.

A constable of the Tinnevely district was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months under section 451, Indian Penal Code, by the Subdivisional Magistrate, Tinnevely, for committing trespass into the house of a minor girl. He was dismissed.

6. HONOURS, TITLES AND REWARDS.—

The following honours and titles were conferred on Police Officers in the year :—

Knighthood.—Mr. F. Sayers, Inspector-General of Police (Retired).

O.B.E.—Mr. L. A. Bishop, Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

Rao Bahadur.—Sri Rao Sahib J. Devasahayam, District Superintendent of Police.

Rao Sahib.—Sri V. Bhujanga Rao, Sri P. Munilal and Sri Hira Singh, Deputy Superintendents of Police, and Sri P. Chengalvaraya Reddi and Sri D. Visvanatham, Inspectors of Police.

Khan Sahib.—Khaja Muhiuddin Hussain Sahib Bahadur, District Superintendent of Police, and M. Waziruddin Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

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

The King's Police and Fire Services Medal—(a) For gallantry.—B. Nagabhushanam, officiating head constable (deceased).

(b) For distinguished service.—Mr. J. C. Joslyn, M.B.E., and Sri Rao Bahadur T. S. Kalyanasundaram Ayyar, Deputy Superintendents of Police and Sheik Abdul Khadar, head constable.

The Indian Police Medal—(a) For Gallantry.—G. Mallikarjuna Rao, constable.

(b) For meritorious service.—Sri Rao Sahib B. Subbarayudu, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Inspectors Shaikh Dawood Sahib, C. V. Arunagiri Mudaliyar, A. Periyayagam Mudaliyar, G. Ranga Reddi, M. Sitaraswami Nayudu, D. Ramaswami and K. Venkataramana, Sub-Inspectors P. S. Narasayya and C. G. Rajaram Mudaliyar and head constables Kissen Singh and T. Kondayya.

The Kendall Humanity Medal.—In G.O. Ms. No. 4406, Home, dated 4th October 1941, constable Ayamu of the Malabar district

was permitted to accept the Kendall Humanity Medal offered by the Bombay Humanitarian League.

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 :—

	1940.		1941.	
	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount. Rs.	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount. Rs.
Rewards to police officers—				
Madras City ..	844	2,893	784	2,579
Districts including the Criminal Investigation Department.	8,253	29,088	8,818	32,700
Total ..	9,097	31,981	9,602	35,279
Rewards to private individuals including village officers—				
Madras City ..	611	2,329	769	1,912
Districts including the Criminal Investigation Department.	8,860	34,792	9,864	37,755
Total ..	9,471	37,121	10,633	39,667

The gratifying increase both in the total numbers of police officers and private individuals rewarded and in the amounts expended is an indication of the improvement in the investigation of crime and the increased interest evinced by the public in co-operating with the Police.

As usual, good work was also recognized wherever considered necessary, by the grant of Good Service Entries to Police Officers and letters of appreciation or parchment certificates to members of the general public. Accelerated promotion for outstanding good work was given to police officers in exceptional cases.

One Civic Guard in the East Godavari district was granted a reward of Rs. 100 for the arrest of an armed communist at great personal risk.

Extraordinary family pensions and compassionate allowances and gratuities.—The following extraordinary family pensions and gratuities were sanctioned by the Government in the year :—

Particulars of the grantees.	Amount granted.	Remarks.
1 The widow, a son and three daughters of a late Sub-Inspector of Police of the Malabar district.	A pension of Rs. 33-5-0 per mensem and a gratuity of Rs. 400 to the widow and a pension of Rs. 5 each to the son and daughters.	The late sub-inspector and the constables died of injuries as a result of special risk of office. The pensions were sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 499, Finance (Pension), dated 25th August 1941.
2 Two widows and a son of a late constable of the Malabar district.	A pension of Rs. 8 per mensem and a gratuity of Rs. 88 to each of the widows and a pension of Rs. 3 per mensem to the son.	
3 The widow, two sons and a daughter of a late constable of Malabar district.	A pension of Rs. 8 per mensem and a gratuity of Rs. 88 to the widow and a pension of Rs. 3 per mensem to each of the children.	
4 The widow, a son and three daughters of a late constable of the Salem district.	Rupees 8 per mensem and a gratuity of Rs. 88 to the widow and Rs. 3 per mensem each to the son and daughters.	The late constable was stabbed to death while discharging his duties. The pensions were sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 589, Finance (Pension), dated 2nd October 1941.
5 The widow of a late constable of the South Madras district.	A pension of Rs. 8 per mensem and a gratuity of Rs. 88.	
6 The widow, and a minor daughter of a late constable of the Cuddapah district.	A pension of Rs. 8 per mensem to the widow and Rs. 3 per mensem to the daughter.	The late constable was killed in the execution of his duty and the pensions were sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 515, Finance (Pension), dated 2nd September 1941.

Particulars of the grantees.	Amount granted.	Remarks.
7 The dependents of 113 deceased police officers (against 128 in the previous year).	Gratuities ranging from Rs. 100 to 200.	The gratuities were sanctioned in view of the approved service of the deceased police officers and the poor circumstances in which their dependents were left.

7. COST (statement D, columns 17 to 19).—The total cost of the department for the financial year 1941-42 excluding final accounts for March 1942 and including the expenditure in England was Rs. 1,74,01,150 as against Rs. 1,66,62,896 for 1940-41. There was an increase under all the minor heads except village police, Railway police and charges in England. The increase was mainly due to additional staff sanctioned for war and internal security, supply of motor vans to the Special Emergency Force and additional armoured vans to the Malabar Special Police, rise in prices of articles of clothing and equipment, grant of dearness allowance to low-paid Government servants including menials, formation of the Chingleput and Tinnevely Subdivisions, supply of stockings and shoes to the Civic Guards and increase in the plague staff.

8. BUILDINGS AND HOUSING THE FORCE.—The particulars of Government quarters which existed at the end of the year for Sergeants-major and sergeants, sub-inspectors, head-constables and constables are given below :—

Rank.	Number of quarters existing.	Percentage proportion to the sanctioned strength in each rank.	
		1940.	1941.
Sergeants-major and sergeants.	141	72.7	72.7
Sub-inspectors ..	530	37.5	38.0
Head constables ..	2,100	70.0	70.4
Constables ..	15,284	68.8	69.2

All the Government quarters were kept in a proper state of repair.

An appropriation of Rs. 1,09,900 for Police minor works was sanctioned by the Government for the financial year 1941-42.

9. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.—The total number of members of the police co-operative societies in the Province at the end of the year was 17,551 and the total paid-up share capital was Rs. 4,13,887, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 16,332 and Rs. 3,98,649, respectively. These societies have done another year's useful work.

General Provident Fund.—Statistics regarding the number of subscribers to the General Provident Fund in the last two years are furnished below :—

Rank.	Number of subscribers.		Percentage on the actual strength.	
	1940.	1941.	1940.	1941.
Inspectors ..	237	243	97.5	99.2
Sergeants-major and sergeants.	165	162	100	100
Sub-inspectors ..	1,210	1,253	84.0	87.3
Head constables.	2,714	2,694	95.8	95.7
Constables ..	20,233	19,982	91.5	90.9
Total ..	24,559	24,334	91.7	91.3

10. WORK OF INSPECTORS AND SUB-INSPECTORS.—The standard of work of the

Circle Inspectors and their efficiency continued to be satisfactory.

The work of the sub-inspectors with few exceptions was generally good.

11. ARMED RESERVES AND THE PRESIDENCY GENERAL RESERVE.—All the Reserves were kept up to strength and in a high standard of discipline and efficiency. Men who were unsuitable for work in the Reserves were replaced by smart and young 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 and guard duties were very heavy during the year, they discharged their duties well on all occasions.

Owing to other unavoidable duties in the present emergency, it was not possible for the Reserves of the Vizagapatam and the East Godavari districts to perform the Agency tours.

The temporary Special Emergency Forces at Vizianagram and Pallavaram continued to maintain a good standard of discipline and efficiency.

A Tear Smoke Squad consisting of 1 sergeant and 14 men of the Presidency General Reserve was formed at Vellore during the year. The squad was trained in the use of tear smoke and is now properly equipped.

12. MALABAR SPECIAL POLICE.—Lieut.-Col. G. C. Bryan, M.C., was the Commandant of the Force during the year except for the period from 3rd to 23rd January when Mr. E. L. Cox, Adjutant and Assistant Commandant, held additional charge of the post. Mr. E. L. Cox continued as Adjutant and Assistant Commandant throughout the year. Lieut. Gurbachan Singh continued as Assistant Commandant until 23rd April when he was recalled to Military duty. Lieut.-Col. Bryan relieved him and held charge of the post till 9th June when Lieut. H. Sambamurthi, A.I.R.O., assumed charge of the post and held it for the remainder of the year. The post of an additional temporary Assistant Commandant was sanctioned in the year and Mr. E. S. Treasure joined this post on 1st March and remained in charge of it for the rest of the year.

There was no change in the sanctioned strength of the permanent Force during the year. A temporary emergency additional Force of 11 Indian Officers and 318 non-commissioned officers and men was sanctioned during the year and at the end of the year the total sanctioned strength of the Force, including the temporary Force was 1,422. The casualties during the year were : 31 retirements, 6 deaths, 2 desertions, and 1 discharge. The best men of the temporary emergency additional Force were absorbed in the permanent

vacancies. There was no difficulty in the matter of recruitment of suitable men and service in the Force continued to be popular.

The health of the Force was good. The average number of men absent from duty daily on account of sickness was 29.47 as against 40.47 in the previous year. There were 66 cases of malaria and 16 of influenza in the year as against 23 and 25 respectively in 1940, the increase in the incidence of malaria being due to the re-opening of the camp at Nilambur.

Seven hundred and thirty-nine officers and men subscribed to the General Provident Fund in the year against 714 in 1940.

Training cadres in all branches, including instructional courses in small arms, physical training and signalling for men deputed from the District Armed Reserves were, as usual, held with good results. Four non-commissioned officers attended instructional courses at the Small Arms School, Saugor, and at the Army School of Physical Training, Ambala, and were declared to have qualified. The Force continued to maintain its high level of efficiency and discipline and its physical fitness was very satisfactory. As a measure of economy, the usual annual military inspection of the Force was not held during the year.

The Civil Chief Master Armourer inspected the arms of the Force in February and reported that the general standard of care, repair and maintenance of the arms was exceptionally good.

His Excellency the Governor visited the Force in December and I inspected it in April and September.

In the year under review, the military posts at West Hill and Malappuram were taken over by the Malabar Special Police and a Company of the Force was stationed at Nilambur.

Three platoons of the Malabar Special Police were on bandobast duty in the disturbed areas in the Malabar and South Kanara districts and four platoons have been on duty at Madras and in the Nilgiri district in connexion with internal security.

Wireless communications between posts continued to be maintained efficiently. The Chief Electrical and Wireless Engineer of the Posts and Telegraphs Department carried out tests on the sets. Two of the receivers have been replaced and orders have been placed for two 100 watt transmitters for the posts at Malappuram and West Hill. The high standard of efficiency in signalling was maintained. A qualified signal officer of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers carried out the annual classification of signallers and, out of the 39 signallers who were tested, 38 passed.

All the motor vehicles were maintained in good condition.

Probationary Sergeants.—In accordance with the scheme for the enlistment of Indians and Anglo-Indians as Sergeants sanctioned in G.O. No. 3728, Home, dated 11th September 1940, 10 sergeants commenced training with

the Malabar Special Police in January. One of them subsequently joined the Army and another was discharged on account of defective vision. One of the vacancies was filled up during the year and at the end of the year 9 sergeants were under training with the Malabar Special Police.

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

	1940.		1941.	
	Number.	Amount. Rs.	Number.	Amount. Rs.
Village officers rewarded.	651	3,224	681	3,351

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 833 as against 918 in the previous year; of these, 410 were punished as against 489 in the previous year.

Village Vigilance Committees.—There was a slight deterioration in the assistance rendered by the Village Vigilance Committees during the year. The Committees in most of the districts were reorganized and inefficient members of these Committees were weeded out. The extent to which they have helped the Police during the year is shown in the following table :—

Work done by the Village Vigilance Committees during the year 1941.

Districts.	Number of Village Vigilance Committees on 31st December 1941.	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., D.Cs., etc.) traced or arrested or put up for security.	Number of warrantees arrested.	Number of O.V.C.F. members traced or arrested.	Gambling cases put up.	Other cases.
Vizagapatam ..	692	45	5	31	22	17	4	1
East Godavari ..	1,135	88	17	17	10	784	1	1
West Godavari ..	621	59	1	17	2	90	1	1
Kistna ..	1,068	41	14	9	3	223	1	1
Guntur ..	991	64	15	29	3	195	1	1
Nellore ..	1,257	22	3	28	5	185	1	1
Kurnool ..	745	59	16	19	1	77	1	1
Bellary ..	735	9	1	1	1	1	1	1
Anantapur ..	437	17	2	6	5	1	1	1
Cuddapah ..	196	10	1	1	3	4	1	1
Chittoor ..	374	13	6	5	4	1	1	1
North Arcot ..	877	18	1	5	3	1	1	1
Chingleput ..	1,210	48	7	2	4	2	1	1
South Arcot ..	1,806	32	42	3	2	8	1	1
Tanjore ..	818	26	5	5	1	10	1	1
Madura, North ..	658	38	11	5	1	5	1	1
Madura, South ..	431	17	5	20	4	6	1	1
Ramanad ..	851	28	14	6	8	5	1	1
Tinnevely ..	521	9	7	4	1	29	1	1
Trichinopoly ..	980	4	6	2	1	10	1	1
Salem ..	865	8	1	1	2	54	1	1
Coimbatore ..	559	38	14	5	7	1	1	1
The Nilgiris ..	47	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malabar ..	792	13	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Kanara ..	715	23	2	5	1	2	1	1
Total ..	19,681	782	208	232	44	91	1,566	6

The scheme relating to sports and games in selected rural centres continued to work well.

14. GHAT TALAYARIS.—The sanctioned and actual number of these talayaris remained at 77 and they continued to discharge their duties satisfactorily.

15. CIVIC GUARDS.—The sanctioned and actual strengths of the Civic Guards in the districts on the last day of the year were as shown below :—

Sanctioned strength.			Actual strength.		
Commanders.	Members.	Total.	Commanders.	Members.	Total.
968	9,680	10,648	869	8,519	9,388

The strength of these guards was revised during the year and every effort was made to enlist Guard Commanders and Civic Guards of the right type.

They were generally trained in squad drill, lathi drill, first aid to the injured and selected Guard Commanders and Civic Guards were also trained in the handling of arms and bayonet fighting. They were employed on routine duties, viz., controlling of traffic at festivals and shandies, process-service and checking of bad characters. They also assisted the regular police in night patrol and other duties in urban areas.

The organization and training of the Civic Guards both in the initial stages and subsequently have resulted in a considerable extra burden on the already overworked inspectors and sub-inspectors and to some extent on superior officers. The quality of Civic Guards varied very much from district to district but on the whole their work was frankly disappointing. Civic sense was lacking and they did not take kindly to training and discipline. On the other hand many of the guards rendered very useful assistance to the police in festival

and shandy bandobasts and night patrol work and in the detection of crime and the arrest of offenders.

In serious emergencies such as riots and lootings they were of little use and in communal troubles no use at all.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

16. GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE YEAR.—The prices of staple food-grains continued to rise. The south-west monsoon was deficient in all the districts except East Godavari, Chingleput, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Malabar and the Nilgiris; but the rainfall was generally satisfactory during the north-east monsoon. On the whole the season was favourable to standing crops except in parts of Malabar, South Kanara and South Arcot which were affected by cyclones. Unemployment continued in most districts and the economic condition of the agricultural classes, which had greatly deteriorated in the previous year, remained unchanged.

In spite of these adverse conditions the volume of total as well as of professional crime remained almost at the same level as in 1940. The rank and file of the Police throughout the Presidency have been increasingly preoccupied with duties pertaining to the War; the drain has been heavy and has depleted all ranks. It is therefore very gratifying that the incidence of crime and the standard of detection has been steady.

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

Comparative statement showing the relation between grave crime and prices of food-grains for the years 1927 to 1941.

Years.	Rice.*	Ragi.*	Cholam.*	Dacuity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Cattle theft.	Ordinary theft.	Total grave crime (including murder).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
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
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
Average ..	6.8	12.4	11.6	212	644	7,148	3,179	16,118	28,243
1932 ..	9.9	18.4	16.4	196	624	6,528	2,673	14,582	25,560
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
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
Average ..	10.8	17.7	17.0	174	615	6,117	2,845	14,547	25,343
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
1940 ..	8.8	14.3	14.2	116	584	6,894	3,998	19,282	32,100
1941 ..	7.7	14.5	13.8	123	519	7,128	3,568	19,937	32,445
Average ..	9.4	15.9	14.9	113	493	6,390	3,490	17,333	28,946

* Number of Government acres per rupee.

17. TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME.—

Excluding offences under the special and local laws and the nuisance sections of the Indian Penal Code, the total number of true cases of cognizable crime in the year was 46,582 as against 46,371 in the previous year, a net increase of 211 cases or 0.45 per cent.

Increases in crime were recorded in the Madras City and in 15 districts, the most noticeable being:

	PER CENT.
Nellore	61.0
Anantapur	28.1
Salem	20.6
Chittoor	17.7
Bellary	17.3

The increase in the Nellore district was due almost entirely to the communal disturbances. The outbreak of plague in the Anantapur and Bellary districts dislocated normal conditions of life in the affected areas and contributed to the increase. The increase in the Salem district was due partly to the registration of an unusually large number of unreported cases but partly to inadequate control over Koravars and other criminals and in the Chittoor district famine conditions that prevailed during the year caused the increase.

There were decreases in the remaining twelve districts, the most marked being:

	PER CENT.
Railway Police, Trichinopoly ..	37.5
Chingleput	18.4
Kistna	17.9
East Godavari	13.4

The decrease in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district was the result of action taken to stop the registration of reports of shortages as crimes. The enlistment in the army of a large number of the unemployed in the Chingleput district and the breaking up of

several criminal organizations in the Kistna and East Godavari districts contributed to the decreases in those districts.

The effective control over criminal organizations and bad characters, the valuable assistance rendered by the Village Vigilance Committees, the enforcement of the system of joint responsibility for the good conduct of criminal tribe members and the close co-operation between the Central Crime Branch of the C.I.D., and the District Intelligence Bureaux in the detection and prevention of crime contributed to keep down professional crime.

The total number of cases under the special and local laws and for nuisance offences decreased during the year—75,198 cases of the former against 82,704 in 1940 or a decrease of 9.1 per cent and 216,579 cases of the latter against 264,234 in 1940 or a decrease of 18 per cent.

The decrease was most noticeable in Madras City, Tinnevely and South Arcot under the former class of offences and in Madras City, Trichinopoly and Tinnevely under the latter, and was largely due to the adoption of a vigorous policy of prevention. The Commissioner of Police, Madras, reports that with the increase in the number of nuisance and obstruction cases, an ever-growing number of constables had to spend their time attending courts, thus depleting the strength available for other duties. Patrols in the Madras City were therefore instructed to prevent nuisances and remove obstructions and only to prosecute the more flagrant and persistent cases. The Commissioner observes that the results have been satisfactory and that there has been no sign of increased congestion in the streets.

The following table 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 1940.

Serial number.	Name of Province.	Population.	Strength of Police Force.	Proportion of Police per 1,000 of population.	Total cognizable crime reported.			Incidence per 1,000 of population.		
					Statement A.	Statement A.A.	Total.	Statements and A.A.	Statement A.	Proportion of total cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
1	North-West Frontier Province.	2,425,077	7,798	3.2	9,734	6,535	16,269	6.7	4.0	2.1
2	The Punjab ..	23,580,852	22,275	0.9	48,742	24,848	73,590	3.1	2.1	3.3
3	The United Provinces.	48,408,763	33,131	0.7	73,129	82,729	155,858	3.2	1.6	4.6
4	The Central Provinces.	15,294,000	11,341	0.7	51,870	11,319	63,189	4.1	3.4	4.0
5	Madras	43,941,770	27,003	0.6	48,459	340,294	388,753	8.8	1.1	14.4
6	Bengal	48,704,346	24,888	0.5	60,023	14,343	74,366	1.5	1.2	2.8
7	Assam	8,563,758	4,397	0.5	15,184	1,292	16,476	1.9	1.8	3.6
8	Orissa	7,965,867	3,891	0.5	9,570	1,483	11,053	1.4	1.2	2.7

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

Area.	Number arrested.		* Number convicted.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Urban	13,221	349	13,174	332
Rural	2,746	120	3,433	295

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

18. SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY.—

A map showing 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 decreased by two cases or 0.01 per cent, compared with the previous year. The ratios of such offences to population in this Province in the last three years have been one case to every 2,880, 2,727 and 2,557 persons respectively.

19. GRAVE CRIME.—The comparative statement on page 10 shows the number of true cases of grave crime reported in the last two years and the quinquennial average of such cases from 1935 to 1939.

There was on the whole an increase of 345 cases or 1.1 per cent in the year over the figures of 1940. Increases were recorded under dacoity, housebreaking and ordinary theft and decreases under murder, robbery and cattle theft, the percentages of increase or decrease being:

	PERCENTAGE.
Murder	- 7.0
Dacoity	+ 6.0
Robbery	- 11.1
Housebreaking	+ 3.4
Cattle theft	- 10.0
Ordinary theft	+ 3.4

20. MURDER.—The number of true cases of murder in the year was 1,140 as against 1,226 in 1940—a decrease of 86 cases or 7 per cent. Coimbatore continued to record the highest figure (125), followed by Tinnevely (109), Salem (82), Ramnad (79), North Madura (62), Malabar (54), Vizagapatam (52), Guntur (52) and Tanjore (49). It is gratifying that there has been a steady decrease in this form of crime in the Coimbatore district during the last three years. The number of cases of murder recorded in that district in 1938 was 185 and the figures for 1939, 1940 and 1941 were 153, 147 and 125 respectively. Although the number of cases in the Tinnevely district has decreased from 132 in 1940 to 109 in 1941, the figure for 1941 is still far above the quinquennial average for 1935 to 1939, viz., 82. It is, however, a matter for some satisfaction that for the last three years in that district there was no serious rioting attended with murder, an improvement on previous records. The abnormal increase in the

number of cases in the Nellore district was due to the communal disturbances at Nellore and Kaluvoy.

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

Motive for murder.	1940.	1941.
(1) Sexual motives	281	233
(2) Family disputes	256	221
(3) Faction	153	115
(4) Robbery	96	82
(5) Other causes	440	439
Total	1,226	1,140

There was a noticeable decrease under factious murders, the decrease being most marked in the East Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary and Tinnevely districts.

Eighty murderers committed suicide in the year as against ninety-nine in the previous year.

The following cases of murder are of special interest:—

A head constable of the Chittoor district was murdered in broad day-light while on investigation duty. The murderer was sentenced to death.

A case of the old hidden treasure trick is reported from Chittoor. An itinerant quack took a cattle dealer to a cave promising to show him hidden treasure. While the cattle dealer was asleep in the cave the quack crushed him to death, by throwing heavy stones on him and robbed him of a sum of Rs. 220. The murderer was sentenced to death.

Enraged at the close control exercised by the cashier of the Pioneer Motor Service, Tinnevely, on his extravagant ways, the Branch Manager of the firm, with the help of an ex-employee, decoyed the cashier to the railway line one night, brutally attacked him and after inflicting injuries on him left him for dead on the railway line. The injured man, however, regained consciousness and was removed to a hospital, where his dying declaration was recorded. He died there shortly after. The principal accused in this case was sentenced to death and the second to transportation for life.

At Dharapuram in the Coimbatore district a criminal tribe member murdered a woman for her jewels and threw the body into a well. He was sentenced to be hanged.

In the course of a domestic quarrel, a Mapilla woman in the Malabar district stabbed her father to death. She was sentenced to transportation for life.

At Kayyur in the South Kanara district a mob of about 200 persons brutally attacked and murdered a constable on warrant execution duty and threw his body into a river. The mob consisted of members and sympathisers of a peasant organization of communist origin. Of the 60 accused who were charged in this case, 4 were sentenced to death and 18 to various terms of imprisonment.

Comparative statement of true cases of grave crime reported during the years 1940 and 1941 and the quinquennial average of such cases from 1935 to 1939.

Murders, 303, 304, I.P.C.	Decoity, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 403, I.P.C.	Robbery, 302, 303, 304, 397, 398, I.P.C.	Housebreaking, 449 to 452, 454, 455, I.P.C.	Theft, ordinary, 379 to 382, I.P.C.	Cattle theft, 379 to 382, I.P.C.	Total.												
1941.	1940.	1941.	1940.	1941.	1940.	1941.												
Quinquennial average (1935 to 1939).	Quinquennial average (1935 to 1939).	Quinquennial average (1935 to 1939).	Quinquennial average (1935 to 1939).	Quinquennial average (1935 to 1939).	Quinquennial average (1935 to 1939).	Quinquennial average (1935 to 1939).												
Madras City.	11	18	6	3	8	341	351	338	2,047	2,811	2,807	31	36	17	2,439	3,228	3,188	Madras City.
Visagapatnam.	37	44	53	8	7	20	253	286	754	912	771	73	89	125	1,143	1,359	1,280	Visagapatnam.
East Godavari.	32	56	40	4	3	4	203	328	295	906	837	73	150	110	911	1,462	1,232	East Godavari.
West Godavari.	26	18	24	3	1	4	242	296	280	551	574	81	100	98	1,013	998	901	West Godavari.
Kistna.	22	32	23	1	1	1	173	211	154	543	454	64	94	73	700	882	710	Kistna.
Guntur.	50	45	53	2	8	15	265	339	312	691	728	87	88	93	1,108	1,218	1,243	Guntur.
Nellore.	22	17	41	4	3	12	169	183	341	323	332	446	70	54	606	594	911	Nellore.
Kurnool.	48	53	46	5	10	6	198	151	195	265	270	372	62	55	70	588	535	Kurnool.
Bellary.	29	38	19	2	4	5	127	153	212	207	266	301	48	38	413	501	596	Bellary.
Anantapur.	32	27	39	5	2	15	109	134	193	253	247	279	96	57	570	481	602	Anantapur.
Cuddapah.	46	49	32	3	7	6	185	179	159	233	259	247	58	42	584	538	481	Cuddapah.
Chittoor.	26	22	27	4	4	11	181	145	232	332	288	359	102	79	657	544	717	Chittoor.
Chingleput.	15	20	20	1	1	10	258	296	243	737	857	948	184	161	1,267	1,350	1,473	Chingleput.
North Arcot.	29	29	21	2	1	7	238	222	293	561	552	702	213	177	1,121	1,059	1,451	North Arcot.
Salem.	83	82	83	5	5	21	330	427	340	858	1,142	1,243	398	489	1,777	2,257	2,119	Salem.
Coimbatore.	148	147	125	14	7	23	330	427	340	858	1,142	1,243	398	489	1,777	2,257	2,119	Coimbatore.
The Nilgiris.	3	1	8	1	1	1	41	66	46	72	105	142	2	4	119	176	198	The Nilgiris.
Malabar.	55	49	54	4	2	3	17	24	16	552	797	1,085	108	195	1,050	1,427	1,815	Malabar.
South Kanara.	32	37	33	9	6	8	10	13	5	393	486	537	32	28	632	805	912	South Kanara.
Trichinopoly.	38	58	37	2	9	15	27	46	50	888	1,462	1,291	207	395	1,433	2,446	2,151	Trichinopoly.
South Arcot.	15	25	23	4	1	6	13	329	339	886	1,084	1,208	278	412	1,525	1,821	2,010	South Arcot.
Tanjore.	45	51	49	7	4	5	26	22	23	698	811	935	197	264	1,385	1,622	1,705	Tanjore.
North Madras.	59	42	63	3	6	29	37	39	185	182	190	730	94	120	1,245	1,451	1,473	North Madras.
South Madras.	38	52	47	4	7	24	19	17	112	248	261	254	94	120	880	1,062	982	South Madras.
Ramnad.	83	79	79	23	17	14	56	66	46	356	503	440	132	156	1,022	1,566	1,484	Ramnad.
Tinnevely.	82	132	100	12	15	113	168	181	389	423	609	671	117	220	1,022	1,566	1,484	Tinnevely.
Railway Madras.	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	4	13	183	240	284	..	..	190	245	300	Railway Madras.
Police, Trichinopoly.	1	1	1	..	..	..	8	18	13	228	604	865	..	..	238	626	382	Police, Trichinopoly.
Total.	1,107	1,226	1,140	116	123	510	594	6,804	7,128	15,421	19,282	19,987	3,181	3,908	26,264	32,100	32,445	Total.

A woman who was selling vegetables in a village in the Trichinopoly district was stabbed to death for the sake of her gold jewels. The murderer was sentenced to death.

A leper in the Tanjore district, who was deserted by his wife, in a fit of despair, threw his children into a well and attempted to commit suicide by drowning. He was sentenced to transportation for life. As the case was a pitiable one, the Government in their Order, No. 4369, Home, dated 3rd October 1941, were pleased to commute the sentence to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

At Rajapalayam in the Ramnad district the former Manager of the Seithur Zamin was waylaid and brutally attacked in a public street by two men armed with an aruval and a knife. When the unfortunate man ran into his house, the offenders pursued him into his house and cut and stabbed him. He died shortly after in the hospital. They also robbed his wife of her gold chain and set fire to a ginning factory owned by him. The accused were sentenced to be hanged.

Two Marava Criminal Tribe Members of the Tinnevely district were charged for the murder of another Marava. On acquittal they murdered two more Maravas who were related to the victim in the first case. They were convicted for murder.

Driven to despair by extreme poverty and enraged at her husband's refusal to allow her to go to her father's house, a shepherdess in the Tinnevely district threw her three children into a well and committed suicide by throwing herself into the same well.

In a village in the Guntur district there was acute factious enmity between four brothers on the one side and the village munsif, the karnam and a large number of villagers on the other. The brothers were notorious rowdies and had threatened the village officers with death. One of them who was a member of the local forest panchayat board was also exacting illegal collections from the villagers. On 7th May the village munsif and the karnam with a large number of the villagers attacked the four brothers in their house, murdered them and attempted to dispose of the bodies by burning them. The sub-inspector of police arrived in time to prevent this. Twenty-five persons, including the two village officers were charged. Fourteen were committed to the sessions but they were all acquitted. An appeal against the acquittal is pending before the High Court.

21. INFANTICIDE.—There were cases of infanticide in eleven districts as in the previous year and they were due to fear of social disgrace, domestic discord and unhappiness, extreme poverty or insanity.

22. RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES.—The number of cases of rioting or unlawful assembly during the year was 746 as against 800 in the previous year, but the public peace, on the whole, was well maintained.

Seventeen districts were free from serious cases of rioting during the year. On six occasions the police had to open fire to restore order.

While the police were engaged in the apprehension of the absconding offenders in a case of dacoity in the West Godavari district, the relatives of the offenders made a murderous attack on the police party. The attack soon developed into a serious riot and the police were compelled to open fire on the rioters to restore order. The rioters were charged.

Due to the sudden rise in the prices of food stuffs and yarn, unemployed weavers and hooligans in Madura looted rice depots, cloth, yarn and grocery shops on 11th December. The police had to open fire to restore order, one of the rioters being killed. Seventeen cases of looting were registered and it is of interest that about 128 juveniles were concerned in the cases.

Believing a false rumour that a Congress undertrial prisoner had been done to death by the police in the sub-jail at Aruppukottai in the Ramnad district, a mob of three to four thousand people surrounded the sub-jail and demanded the production of the prisoner. When the prisoner was shown to them they demanded his immediate release and attacked the sub-jail. The police after due warning opened fire and dispersed the rioters. Thirty-seven of the rioters were charged and 19 of them were convicted.

Strained feelings which arose over fishing rights between the Hindu and Christian fishermen in a village near Pulicat in the Chingleput district developed into a serious rioting, in the course of which two Hindus were killed and several others seriously injured. Eighty-three of the rioters were charged. Four of them were sentenced to death and 50 were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Owing to bitter enmity between the Servaigars and Pillaimars at Keelmangalam village in the South Madras district, a prominent Servaigar was murdered on 25th February so secretly that the case had to be treated as undetectable. The Servaigars suspected that the Pillaimars were responsible for this murder and waited for an opportunity to wreak vengeance. Taking advantage of a minor quarrel in the village, the Servaigars attacked the Pillaimars, set fire to their houses and robbed their women of their jewels. A strong police party promptly arrived at the village and restored order. The accused in this sensational case were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

There was a dispute between the Maravars of Kodangipatti and the Naiks of Dombakulam in Srivilliputtur station limits in the Ramnad district over the grazing of cattle by the Maravars in the fields of Dombakulam village. On 3rd March a stone tub belonging to the Naiks was thrown into a well. Annoyed at this, about 200 Naiks armed with Vel sticks marched to Kodangipatti and attacked the Maravars. During the course of the free fight which ensued three Naiks died of the injuries sustained. Prompt action was taken against the Naiks. Eighteen of them were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and 13 were bound over under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code. The firm action taken against the Naiks has had the effect of restoring quiet and order in the locality.

Communal tension.—As usual, elaborate police arrangements were made during the Muharram, Dasara and other important festivals wherever tension between the Hindus and the Muhammadans prevailed. Except at Velgode in the Kurnool district, the Muharram festival passed off peacefully. The communal situation in the North Arcot district gave much cause for anxiety during the year and was handled with commendable firmness and tact. The strain on the police on these occasions continued to be very great.

Communal feeling between the Hindus and the Muhammadans at Nellore became very acute in the year on account of disputes between the two communities over two questions, viz., the taking of Hindu processions in front of mosques and the wearing of tiger disguises by the Hindus during the Dasara festival. The Hindus were determined to conduct the processions and also demanded that tiger disguises should be allowed. The Muhammadans were opposed to both processions and disguises. Efforts by the leaders of both the parties to reach a settlement were unsuccessful. In the interests of public peace and order, the demands of the Hindus were not granted. Feelings between the two communities rapidly worsened, acts of lawlessness began on 23rd September and led to serious communal disturbances in the town till the end of the year. On 23rd September an unruly mob attacked passengers in conveyances driven by Muslims and stabbed some Muhammadans on the highways. The police dispersed the rioters. A hartal was then observed in the town. Most of the shops were closed during the Dasara festival and a severe economic boycott was imposed by the Hindus on the Muhammadans. The situation became critical on 29th September when the mob surrounded a police bandobast party and attempted to overpower it. The Sergeant in charge of the police party opened fire and dispersed the rioters. A girl was killed and an old man was injured as a result of the firing. On 30th September a huge crowd gathered at the mortuary and demanded the corpse of the

girl and as the demand was not complied with, the mob began to throw stones at the police. With great difficulty the mob was dispersed and further serious developments averted. Tension between the two communities continued to be acute and a number of persons belonging to both communities were murdered. Mr. G. W. Priestley, I.C.S., enquired into these disturbances under the orders of the Government. The Government have since ordered the quartering of an additional Police Force in the town. In order to deal with the disturbances, detachments of the Presidency General Reserve from six districts were brought to Nellore for various periods from 21st September to the end of the year.

At Kaluvoy in the Nellore district the tension between the Hindus and the Muhammadans grew in intensity during the year. On 7th June there were clashes between the two communities which resulted in injuries to 8 Muhammadans and 5 Hindus. The rioters were dispersed by a lathi charge by the police and 69 of the rioters were arrested. On 18th July and 10th October stray individual assaults threatened serious developments, but the situation was brought under control by the police. As the feelings between the two communities continued to be strained, it became necessary to station two sections of the Armed Reserve at the place till the close of the year.

At Velgode in the Kurnool district a dispute over the question of taking 'Peerlu' processions through a particular area on 7th February, the last day of Muharram, developed into a serious clash between the Hindus and the Muhammadans. The Hindus resented the interference of the authorities and attacked them causing injuries to the Magistrate and to some of the police on duty. The police opened fire on the mob and 1 of the rioters was killed and 4 others were injured. Thirty-six of the rioters were charged and orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code were promulgated in the area.

Acute communal bitterness between the Hindus and the Muhammadans at Gudiyattam in the North Arcot district culminated in a serious rioting on 13th April. The police opened fire on the rioters to restore order. Two of the rioters were killed.

Ill-feelings between the Hindus and Muhammadans at Madura came to a head in February when a Hindu was murdered by the Muhammadans and a Muhammadan by the Hindus. Constant patrolling of the affected area and the application of section 144, Criminal Procedure Code restored order by the end of March.

Owing to the continued tension between the Nadars and the non-Nadars at Kallurani in the Ramnad district, the provisions of the Indian Police Act were applied to

regulate processions in the locality and the cost of the police bandobast was, as usual, recovered from the parties. The Hindu-Muslim factions at Kamudhi and Abhiramam continued to receive close attention and the usual precautionary measures were taken during festivals and processions.

The provisions of section 30 of the Indian Police Act continued to be in force during the year at Kalugumalai, Chintamani and Seidunganallur in the Tinnevely district as the feelings between the Nadars and the non-Nadars in the first two villages and between the Muhammadans and others in the third village continued to be strained.

Agrarian movements.—Owing to the underground activities of Communists, the peasants in the Chirakkal taluk of the Malabar district stopped payment of the rent due to their jammis. Suitable action was taken under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, against the leaders.

Other disturbances.—On 25th August about 200 Malas and Madigas looted the paddy granaries at Bommalur in the Kistna district. Thirty-four of them were charged.

A party of about 100 villagers in the Malabar district forcibly removed 110 bags of provisions valued at Rs. 2,600 from a boat. Eighteen of the looters were convicted and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

The individual Satyagraha movement and the anti-war propaganda by the Congress in the previous year were continued in the beginning of the year under review. Effective action was taken against the offenders.

The subversive activities of Communists and Socialists were successfully dealt with under the provisions of the Defence of India Rules.

Labour troubles.—Twenty-six strikes occurred during the year against 23 in the previous year. Of these, 4 were successful, 8 were partially successful and 11 were unsuccessful. In the remaining three cases the results are not yet known. In a few cases the strikers resorted to obstructive picketing.

The labourers in the Chittavalasa Jute Mills in the Vizagapatam district went on a strike for 18 days on the dismissal of a woman worker. Prompt action was taken against the leaders under the Defence of India Rules and adequate police bandobast was provided in the mill area. The strike passed off without any incident.

A general mill strike which lasted for over a month at Tiruppur and Coimbatore was successfully dealt with during the year. Armed parties of the police were on bandobast duty at the affected places and prevented the strikers from resorting to acts of violence.

23. DACOITY.—Statistics of dacoity for the last two years with the previous quinquennial average are set out districtwise in the statement on page 10 and the total figures for the

last 15 years in the statement in paragraph 16 of the report. There were 123 dacoities in the year as against 116 in 1940—an increase of 7 cases or 6 per cent. Twelve of these were reported to the Magistrates direct. There were 41 highway dacoities, 34 field dacoities and 48 house dacoities. Seven districts were free from this form of crime.

The Tinnevely and Trichinopoly districts reported the highest figure, viz., 15 cases in each as against 19 and 9 respectively in 1940, followed by the Ramnad and Guntur districts with 14 and 9 cases respectively against 17 and 2 in 1940. Local criminal organizations and registered Criminal Tribe Members were responsible for many of these cases. A few cases of interest are given below :—

A gang of 16 dacoits from a number of villages in the East Godavari district border attacked the house of a wealthy fisherman in the Vizagapatam district. In the course of the commission of the offence one of the inmates of the house speared a dacoit in his abdomen. The dacoits removed the wounded man and left the scene. The wounded man died in a hospital at Pittapur. Three of the dacoits were arrested and are now taking their trial.

A mixed gang of Maravars and Muhammadans waylaid a fisherman at Sivaganga in the Ramnad district and robbed him of his cash and silver chain. One of the dacoits was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years and the rest for three years.

When a rich ryot of a village in the Salem district was sleeping with the members of his family in a hut in his field on the night of 19th February, 13 men attacked him and the inmates of the hut, blindfolded and tied them to posts and carried away the jewellery worn by the women and cash amounting to Rs. 500. Investigation disclosed that the dacoity was organized by a neighbour of the victims. The entire property was recovered and 12 of the 13 accused charged in this case were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

A gang of 21 dacoits appeared in uniform at a plague camp in the Bellary district, intimidated the villagers in the camp by using explosives and carried away property worth Rs. 852 from one of the sheds after brutally assaulting their victim. The case ended in conviction.

24. ROBBERY.—Five hundred and nineteen cases of robbery were reported in the year as against 584 in 1940—a decrease of 65 cases or 11.1 per cent. Of these, 135 were highway robberies, 110 field robberies and 274 house robberies. Twenty of these were reported to the Magistrates direct. The Tinnevely district continued to lead with 131 cases, followed by the Trichinopoly and Ramnad districts with 50 and 46 cases respectively. The high figure

in the Tinnevely district was due mainly to the activities of local Maravars. Snatching of jewels from women continued to be a common feature in this form of crime.

While returning home from a Cinema, four Chetty women in the Ramnad district were waylaid by three men and were robbed of their jewels valued at Rs. 964. One of the robbers was arrested while he was offering the stolen property for sale at Madura. All the accused were charged and convicted.

A gang of Pallars who were responsible for many offences committed a daring robbery in a house in the Trichinopoly district and removed property valued at Rs. 1,520. The entire property was recovered and the leading members of the gang were successfully rounded up.

Mail Robbery.—Only one case of Mail robbery was reported in the year in the Guntur district where a mail-runner carrying mails from Santhamagalur Railway station was attacked and robbed of cash amounting to Rs. 100. The case ended in acquittal.

25. HOUSE-BREAKING.—There were 7,128 cases of house-breaking in the year against 6,894 in 1940, an increase of 234 cases or 3·4 per cent. This form of crime increased in 16 districts and the highest figure was recorded in the Malabar district. Large increases were also noticeable in the Nellore, Bellary, Chittoor and Malabar districts. The very large increase in the Nellore district was due to the communal tension and economic stress. The criminal Boyas in the plague-affected areas in the Bellary district, several local and outside criminal organizations in the Chittoor district, local bad characters and temple burglars in the Malabar district were responsible for the increases in those districts. Many of them were traced and convicted. Decreases in cases of house-breaking were recorded in 11 districts and in the Madras City. The decreases are attributable to the vigorous action taken against local criminal organizations and bad characters.

A mixed gang of Nadars and Elamugars entered a locked house at Kandavarayanpatti in the Ramnad district, on the night of 10th August, opened an iron safe and carried away jewels to the value of Rs. 30,000. They were arrested and property to the value of Rs. 18,698 was recovered.

Scientific aids to investigations continued to be helpful in many cases.

The average value of property lost per case of house-breaking was Rs. 130 in the year against Rs. 103 in 1940 and Rs. 121 in 1939.

26. THEFT.—Nineteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven cases of ordinary theft were reported in the year against 19,282 cases in 1940, an increase of 655 cases or 3·4 per cent. Excluding the Madras City, the

Trichinopoly district continued to record the highest figure. Increases were recorded in 17 districts. Large increases in this form of crime were particularly noticeable in the South Arcot and Malabar districts. Bad economic conditions and the effect of the cyclones which devastated parts of both the districts contributed to the increase. There was an abnormal rise in thefts of metal and telegraph and telephone wires due primarily to scarcity of metal and consequent high prices.

A Kepmari juvenile of the Trichinopoly district committed a daring theft of cash amounting to Rs. 5,000 near the Imperial Bank of India at Bezwada. He was arrested and a major portion of the property was recovered. The accused was convicted and sent to the Borstal School, Tanjore.

27. CATTLE THEFT.—There were 3,598 cases of cattle theft in the year against 3,998 cases in 1940, a decrease of 400 cases or 10 per cent. There were marked decreases in the Coimbatore, Chingleput and Trichinopoly districts. The bulk of this form of crime was committed for the sake of the skins and meat and special measures were taken to deal with it.

Cattle Poisoning.—Forty-two cases of cattle poisoning were reported in the year as against the same number in 1940. Eight of these ended in conviction and nine of the 22 persons arrested were convicted.

28. COUNTERFEITING COINS AND CURRENCY NOTES.—Forty cases of counterfeiting were recorded in the year, of which 29 ended in conviction, against 42 and 29 respectively in 1940. There were three cases of note forgery against two in 1940. Two of the cases ended in conviction. The Coin and Currency Experts of the Criminal Investigation Department examined counterfeit coins and materials in 33 cases and materials for forging currency notes in one case. They also gave evidence in courts in 31 instances.

29. OTHER CASES OF INTEREST—Bomb cases.—During the year, five cases were reported resulting in injuries to three persons as against 14 and 8 respectively in 1940. This decrease can be attributed to the stringent measures taken under the Defence of India Act to control the sale of arsenic sulphides. Two of these cases were due to accidental explosions, while in three cases bombs were used or possessed with criminal intent. These five cases were reported, three from Ramnad, one each from Anantapur and Coimbatore districts.

Fire Arms.—Sixteen cases involving injuries from fire arms were referred to the Criminal Investigation Department in the year for expert opinion against 20 in the previous year. In all these cases the Criminal Investigation Department Expert assisted the Chemical Examiner in arriving at an opinion. The Expert gave evidence in courts on 16 occasions.

Cheating cases.—An inter-district cheat posing as a Sanyasi gained the confidence of a Government servant in the Nellore district and persuaded him to adorn an idol with Rs. 2,000 worth of jewels for a special "Puja." While the "Puja" was in progress the cheat absconded with the jewels. He has not yet been traced.

A gang of five cheats in the Ramnad district induced a merchant of the Coimbatore district to pay them a sum of Rs. 4,500 in exchange for gold coins. The merchant took the coins to Coimbatore where he discovered that they were of base metal. The cheats are absconding.

Two brothers, Joseph and Thomas, with three previous convictions, started a bogus firm at Tanjore and opened branch offices at Pondicherry and Trichinopoly. They cheated a number of persons by receiving deposits for appointments in the firm, and absconded. Warrants for their arrest are pending.

Four men connected with the branch of a concern of share-brokers at Tirukkoyilur in the South Arcot district are alleged to have duped several merchants to the extent of Rs. 6,000 by false representations. The accused stand charged.

In these and in many other similar cases the gullibility of even educated persons is extraordinary. Greed makes them easy dupes and the most ancient and obvious methods of fraud continue to be successful.

Other cases.—A gang of Mappillas committed a well-planned and daring theft of gold plates valued at Rs. 1,480 from the dome of a village temple in the South Kanara district. A small portion of the property was recovered and five of them were convicted.

Two men in the Ramnad district arrived at night at a coffee shop owned by a woman at Amathur and asked for coffee. As coffee was not available, they prepared tea in the shop and gave some of it to the woman. They had administered Dhatura in the tea and when the woman became unconscious, they robbed her of her jewels. They were sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

A young man of the Guntur district who posed as a Lieutenant of the Royal Indian Naval Reserve was found travelling in a first class compartment from Madras to Waltair. He used Railway warrants for his journeys and was arrested on suspicion by the Railway Police. Several forged documents were seized from him and he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

30. JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.—Nineteen deaths were treated as justifiable homicide in the year against 28 in 1940. Six of these were caused by the Police in the execution of their duty and the rest were by private persons in exercise of their right of self-defence.

Three sepoy of the Hyderabad Regiment camping at Madukarai deserted their unit with

their rifles and 1,060 rounds of ammunitions and escaped into a forest in the Coimbatore district. After a vigorous search by the police assisted by a party of the military they were spotted after they had been at large for seven days. They opened fire which was returned by the troops, resulting in the death of two of the deserters. The third was subsequently arrested.

Armed with an aruvai, one Mooka Thevan attempted to extort money from the villagers of Kailasapuram in the Tinnevely district. He was attacked by the villagers and killed.

A rich Nadar in the Tinnevely district brutally attacked a barber with a stick in the course of a quarrel over a trifling matter. The barber retaliated and stabbed the Nadar to death. The court held that the barber acted in self-defence.

31. ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.—Sixty-one cases of death, attributed to criminal rashness or negligence were reported during the year, as against 70 in 1940.

Thirty-eight cases were prosecuted during the year, of which 19 ended in conviction, 16 were discharged and the rest were pending trial at the end of the year.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

32. CRIME—HOW DEALT WITH (statement A, Part I).—The percentage of detection reached almost the same high level as in the previous year as the figures given below will indicate:—

Year.	Percentage of detection.
1940	47·1
1941	46·1
Quinquennial average for the years 1935 to 1939.	44·4

Ten districts showed an improvement in detection which was most noticeable in—

District.	Percentage.
East Godavari	+ 12·7
Railway Police, Trichinopoly ..	+ 12·5
Tinnevely	+ 5·6
South Kanara	+ 4·1

The figures of detection for each head of grave crime are—

	Percentage of detection.		
	Quinquennial average for the years 1935 to 1939.	1940.	1941.
Murder	37·5	44·6	45·5
Dacoity	33·3	38·8	38·0
Robbery	40·0	39·3	37·2
House-breaking	34·2	38·8	38·2
Cattle theft	59·0	58·2	59·2
Ordinary theft	47·6	50·9	50·2
Total grave crime.	45·1	48·5	47·8

A graph showing the detection in total cognizable crime and in grave crime during the last eleven years is prefixed to this report.

It is gratifying that in the year under review the success achieved in the detection of grave and of total cognizable crime continued to remain at a high standard in spite of the increasingly heavy duties imposed by the war. The same reasons which I gave last year contributed to the continued success in detection. The free registration of crime and its study on a wide and scientific basis were insisted on; the Central Crime Branch and the District Intelligence Bureaux again helped to co-ordinate efforts and much valuable assistance was received from Village Vigilance Committees, Civic Guards and the general public.

The following statement compares the detection in house-breakings in this Province with that achieved in other Provinces in 1940:—

Provinces.	Percentage of detection of house-breakings in 1940.
Bengal	6.8
Assam	9.5
United Provinces	11.7
North-West Frontier Province	14.3
Orissa	18.8
The Punjab	19.7
Central Provinces and Berar	21.9
Madras	38.8
Madras (percentage of detection in 1941).	38.2

Cases in which investigation was refused: Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code (statement A-1, columns 5 and 6).—Of 48,282 cases reported to the Police in the year under review, investigation was refused under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code, in 3,260 cases or 6.8 per cent as against 4.7 per cent in 1940 and 4.1 per cent in 1939. This provision of law was used more freely in suitable cases.

Cases referred by Magistrates under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.—Eight hundred and forty cases were referred to the Police by Magistrates under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, against 998 in 1940. Unnecessary references were brought to the notice of the District Magistrates.

Attendance at Sessions.—The number of Criminal sessions held in the mufassal was 358 against 377 in 1940. District Superintendents of Police attended 72 sessions as against 46 in 1940 and Subdivisional Officers 199 against 203. Owing to their pre-occupation with other important work, the Subdivisional Officers could not attend more sessions. In the Madras City, the Commissioner with his Deputies and their assistants attended all criminal sessions.

33. PROPERTY LOST AND RECOVERED.—

The statement below shows the value of property stolen and recovered during the last three years:—

Property lost and recovered (police cases).

Districts.	1939.			1940.			1941.		
	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
Madras City	3,25,888	49,119	15.1	2,20,998	34,665	15.7	2,42,021	57,823	23.9
Vizagapatam	1,36,492	39,525	29.0	1,06,403	22,911	21.5	87,910	23,668	26.9
East Godavari	78,558	19,845	25.3	88,354	32,241	36.5	1,19,797	78,235	65.3
West Godavari	71,497	16,160	22.6	76,688	14,703	19.2	90,825	16,182	17.8
Kistna	71,064	14,921	19.6	57,019	15,854	27.8	80,512	24,804	30.8
Guntur	95,414	24,208	25.4	81,862	18,828	23.0	90,437	45,656	54.8
Nellore	46,089	9,896	21.5	1,54,192	1,21,434	78.8	87,791	16,398	18.7
Kurnool	48,113	19,111	39.7	29,434	16,711	56.8	38,196	22,208	58.1
Bellary	26,089	8,901	34.1	27,267	6,984	25.6	39,204	19,872	50.7
Anantapur	49,910	17,465	35.0	31,753	12,654	39.9	38,777	14,368	37.1
Cuddapah	48,073	12,760	26.5	50,449	18,455	36.6	34,402	10,804	31.4
Chittoor	37,163	12,168	32.8	38,666	16,808	43.5	52,636	23,034	43.8
Chingleput	56,993	20,368	35.7	47,536	11,661	24.5	72,639	12,539	17.3
North Arcot	70,513	23,771	33.7	61,865	21,464	34.7	72,363	22,183	30.7
Salem	54,646	23,066	42.2	56,453	22,568	40.0	67,064	25,654	38.3
Coimbatore	86,400	42,774	49.5	94,804	43,404	45.8	1,09,148	39,795	36.5
The Nilgiris	26,312	3,478	13.2	17,392	5,764	33.1	14,159	3,889	27.5
Malabar	87,033	17,726	20.4	46,088	11,685	25.4	65,283	15,679	24.0
South Kanara	24,149	8,682	35.9	35,747	7,021	19.6	34,101	9,475	27.8
Trichinopoly	66,527	44,122	66.3	96,763	29,264	30.2	91,780	27,643	30.1
South Arcot	58,168	26,670	45.8	48,127	18,776	39.0	62,932	25,273	40.2
Tanjore	93,259	52,570	56.4	76,010	26,168	34.4	82,133	22,345	27.2
North Madura	55,232	14,342	26.0	49,779	20,061	40.3	97,214	21,019	21.6
South Madura	31,119	5,850	18.8	17,116	7,626	44.6	24,581	7,742	31.5
Ramnad	48,927	20,001	40.9	85,386	22,523	26.4	1,13,261	48,949	43.2
Timnevelly	73,510	15,979	21.7	1,11,335	13,295	11.9	65,937	13,177	20.0
Railway Police	6,650	2,867	43.1	1,22,965	4,451	3.6	14,295	6,248	43.7
Madras	11,527	3,220	27.9	19,222	4,215	21.9	14,293	5,075	35.5
Trichinopoly	11,527	3,220	27.9	19,222	4,215	21.9	14,293	5,075	35.5
Total	19,08,315	5,68,558	29.8	19,49,673	6,02,184	30.9	20,03,711	6,59,735	32.9

NOTE.—Recoveries made during the year of property lost in previous years' cases—Rs. 15,885.

The high figures recorded in the Madras City and in the East Godavari district during the year were largely due to the loss of property under Sections 406 to 409 of the Indian Penal Code, which alone contributed about 17 per cent of the figure in the Madras City and about 49 per cent in the East Godavari district. In the Ramnad district the value of property lost in one case of burglary amounted to Rs. 30,000 and the loss in cases under Sections 406 to 409 of the Indian Penal Code to Rs. 33,799. These losses alone contributed about 56 per cent of the high figure recorded in that district. About 25 per cent of the high figure recorded in the Coimbatore district was due to the loss of property in 8 cases under Sections 408, 409, 419 and 420 of the Indian Penal Code. The very high percentages of property recovered in the East Godavari, Guntur, Kurnool and Bellary districts and the vast improvement in the East Godavari, Guntur, Bellary and Ramnad districts and in the Railway Police districts are worthy of notice.

34. PROSECUTIONS (statement A-I, columns 11 and 12).—The number of cases decided by the courts was 21,979 against 22,832 in 1940 and of these 77.5 per cent ended in conviction as against 78 per cent in 1940.

Statement A-II, columns 8 to 10.—Thirty-seven thousand two hundred and fourteen persons were tried in the year as against 39,258 in 1940 and 23,200 or 62.3 per cent were convicted as against 61.4 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.	
	1940.	1941.	1940.	1941.	1940.	1941.
Madras City	3,491	4,517	2,845	4,147	81.5	91.8
Mufassal	11,154	11,448	8,292	8,682	74.3	75.8

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 6,914 cases prosecuted by them, 5,684 cases or 82.2 per cent, against 81.6 per cent in the previous year, ended in conviction.

The experimental scheme for the replacement of the prosecuting inspectors and prosecuting sub-inspectors by Assistant Public Prosecutors recruited from the Bar which was introduced in 5 districts in 1939 was extended to the East Godavari, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore and Ramnad districts in the year under review and is on the whole working well.

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

In a case of murder in the Guntur district the Sessions Judge acquitted the accused. On appeal, the High Court sentenced the accused to death.

A Mala youth in the Nellore district who was charged for the murder of a boy was acquitted by the Sessions Judge, but on appeal the High Court sentenced him to transportation for life.

Two persons in the Cuddapah district who were charged under Section 302, Indian Penal Code, were acquitted by the Sessions Judge. On appeal, the High Court sentenced the principal accused to transportation for life and the other to rigorous imprisonment for 5 years.

In a case of brutal murder of a father by his son in the Salem district, the Sessions Judge sentenced the accused to transportation for life. On an appeal for enhancement of punishment, the High Court sentenced the accused to death.

35. ESCAPES.—Sixty-six prisoners escaped from police escorts in the year, 5 from police lock-ups and 26 from sub-jails, as against 57, 5 and 42 respectively in 1940. Eighty were recaptured. No police officer was prosecuted for negligently allowing a prisoner to escape. Sixty-six police officers were punished departmentally for negligence in guarding prisoners while in 26 cases of escape the police were held free from blame.

36. PROSECUTIONS FOR FALSE COMPLAINTS.—Including cases of the previous year which were pending magisterial orders, the police referred 2,643 cases, of which, 2,292 were struck off as false by the magistrates. Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched in 122 cases, of which 10 were filed on magisterial complaints. Forty-eight persons were convicted for preferring false complaints as against 49 in the previous year.

Cases found false after trial.—Out of 325,066 cases prosecuted by the Police, 61 or 0.02 per cent were declared to be false after trial or enquiry by courts. Compensation was awarded under Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, to 3 persons falsely accused as against 6 in 1940 and 4 in 1939.

37. 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.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE

Return of known offenders, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1941.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Known offenders ..	5,642	36	744	12	1,032	24	2,079	18	2,079	18	2,079	18	2,079	18
Receivers of stolen goods ..	216	6	16	..	16	..	93	2	93	2	93	2	93	2
Suspected persons ..	3,685	15	360	2	213	..	2,844	11	2,844	11	2,844	11	2,844	11
Total ..	9,543	57	1,120	14	1,061	24	4,416	31	4,416	31	4,416	31	4,416	31
Active and inactive criminals of the Madras City ..	871	12	11	1	155	1	49	3	49	3	49	3	49	3
Grand total ..	10,414	69	1,131	15	1,216	25	4,465	34	4,465	34	4,465	34	4,465	34

* The variations from the corresponding figures in the report for 1940 are due to the revised figures furnished by some districts.

Old offenders.—Two thousand three hundred and sixty-five persons received enhanced punishments under Section 75, Indian Penal Code, in the year, as against 2,322 in 1940, and 729 convicts were ordered to notify residence under Section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 707 in the previous year. Three hundred and sixteen persons were prosecuted for failure to notify residence, of whom 196 were convicted.

Four hundred and three convicts were prematurely released during the year. Thirty-two of them reverted to crime and 26 went out of view. The police were able to find work for 191 of them.

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) Boyas and Sugalis of the Bellary district.

(2) Dommaras of the West Godavari and Anantapur districts.

(3) Thennur Padayachis of the Trichinopoly district.

(4) Criminal Padayachis of the South Arcot district.

(5) Malas and Pitchiguntlas of the Cuddapah district.

(6) Maravars of the Tinnevely district.

(7) Tanakala Ramanna's gang in the East Godavari 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.
Donga Yerakalas ..	Stuartpuram, Sitanagaram and Bitragunta Settlements.
Donga Yanadis ..	Sitanagaram Settlement.
Veppur Adi-Dravidas ..	Aziznagar Settlement.

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.	
1940.	1941.	1940.	1941.
1,553	1,296	1,751	1,881
Number on rolls at the end of year.		Number convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act.	
1940.	1941.	1940.	1941.
85,426 *	84,841	2,187	2,408

* Revised figure due to variations reported by District Superintendents of Police.

3A

One hundred and sixty persons were convicted under Section 24 of the Criminal Tribes Act and 6 sentenced to enhanced punishment under Section 23 of the Act, as compared with 124 and 8 respectively in 1940.

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. Seventeen thousand two hundred and eighty-six criminal tribe members earned relief from the obligation under Section 10 (1) (a) of the Act, as against 17,128 in the previous year.

Criminal Tribes Settlements.—The Criminal Tribes Settlements continued to function under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Labour and are separately reported on by him.

The adult members at the free colony at Peralia in the Guntur district continued to find work in the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company at Chirala.

The Yanadi colonies at Guntur, Ponnur and Vellathur in the Guntur district continued to be successful.

Yanadi Reclamation work in the Chittoor district made good progress during the year. Land acquired for the settlers was usefully reclaimed and remunerative employment was found for them in minor industries, such as charcoal burning and tape-weaving.

Kallar Reclamation, Madura North and South.—The reclamation scheme continued to be worked efficiently. The majority of the Kallar Panchayats functioned satisfactorily and effective measures were taken to impress on them the need for better co-operation in the matter of reporting of crime and of absences of Kallars from their villages.

Twenty-eight cases of crime by Kallars and others and 10 cases of unexplained absences of Kallars were reported by Panchayats on their own initiative, while effective help was given to the police in 152 cases. The reporting of crime and of absences still leaves much to be desired and efforts are being made to make the Panchayats realise their responsibilities. Four Panchayats of North Madura and six of South Madura were suspended or cancelled on disciplinary grounds. Four Panchayats of North Madura and nine of South Madura, which were suspended, were restored.

The progress of the schools continued to be satisfactory.

The Kallar Advisory Committees, including the newly reconstituted committees in the North Madura district, functioned satisfactorily.

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.	5,886	21,697	27,583

	Madura, North.	Madura, South.	Total.
Number registered during the year.	100	203	303

Nature of offences.	Total district crime.						Kallar crime.					
	1939.		1940.		1941.		1939.		1940.		1941.	
	North Madura.	South Madura.	North Madura.	South Madura.	North Madura.	South Madura.	North Madura.	South Madura.	North Madura.	South Madura.	North Madura.	South Madura.
Murder ..	72	38	110	42	52	94	62	47	109	2	13	15
Dacoity ..	2	6	8	2	5	7	6	7	13	2	2	2
Robbery ..	21	29	50	37	19	56	20	17	37	4	11	15
Housebreaking ..	192	101	293	182	85	267	190	109	299	30	52	82
Theft (Cattle) ..	235	105	340	238	120	358	194	141	335	83	57	140
Theft (Ordinary) ..	746	270	1,016	744	261	1,005	901	254	1,155	71	183	204
Total ..	1,316	549	1,865	1,245	542	1,787	1,373	575	1,948	190	268	458

Kallar crime in the North Madura district remained almost at the same level as in the previous year and the increase noticed in the South Madura district was not serious. Prompt action taken under the Criminal Tribes Act, closer concentration on habitual offenders and the effective check exercised over the Kallars helped to keep down Kallar crime in both the districts.

Kallar Reclamation, Ramnad district.—The progress of the two Kallar schools at Mangapuram and Chatrapatti continued to be satisfactory.

Kallar Reclamation, Tanjore district.—The outposts at Komapuram and Mattangal attached to the Gandharvakottai Police Station continued to exercise effective surveillance over the bad characters among the Gandharvakottai Kallars.

Other Criminal Communities.—The Valayars, Padayachis, Koravars and Piramalai Kallars addicted to crime in the non-notified areas in

	Madura, North.	Madura, South.	Total.
Number removed on account of good conduct or other causes.	72	490	562
Total number remaining on the rolls.	5,914	21,410	27,324

Prosecutions.—The number of applications for sanction to prosecute for offences under the Criminal Tribes Act was 327 as against 252 in 1940 and 219 in 1939. Prosecutions were sanctioned in 319 cases as compared with 241 cases in 1940.

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

the Province were closely watched and effective check was exercised over them.

Criminal Tribe Gangs.—The movements of the five Criminal Investigation Department gangs, viz., Thottia Naiks, Kepmaris, Telaga Pamulas, Kanjar Bhats and Iranian Nomads were closely watched and the control exercised over these gangs continued to be effective.

The following statement shows the convictions of criminal tribe gang members :—

Gang.	Number of members convicted in 1941 under the			
	Criminal Tribes Act.	Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Miscellaneous.
Thottia Naiks ..	90	53	10	City Police Act—3
Kepmaris ..	18	15	5	..
Telaga Pamulas ..	23	10	3	..
Kanjar Bhats ..	9	3	3	..
Iranian Nomads ..	..	2	2	..

Security for good behaviour.—The figures for prosecution in bad livelihood cases are given below :—

Prosecution in bad livelihood cases.

Districts.	1939.		1940.		1941.	
	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 ..	106	79	80	77	..	..
Vizagapatam ..	88	51	152	107	15	78.1
East Godavari ..	81	35	113	69	24	78.4
West Godavari ..	50	38	65	39	8	68.4
Kistna ..	137	85	130	84	8	77.8
Guntur ..	91	41	114	64	9	62.1
Nellore ..	83	67	96	69	5	77.5
Kurnool ..	105	82	128	107	8	90.7
Bellary ..	31	24	35	23	9	88.5
Anantapur ..	71	45	56	31	4	60.8
Cuddapah ..	33	14	58	22	14	50.0
Chittoor ..	57	33	68	52	1	77.6
Chingleput ..	75	43	114	75	21	84.3
North Arcot ..	70	54	63	50	7	89.3
Salem ..	45	36	78	66	3	88.0
Coimbatore ..	68	49	72	57	5	85.1
The Nilgiris ..	10	8	2	2	..	100.0
Malabar ..	44	35	38	24	5	72.7
South Kanara ..	26	18	29	17	7	77.3
Trichinopoly ..	84	53	84	60	12	69.8
South Arcot ..	102	60	98	60	12	69.8
Tanjore ..	110	65	137	88	15	72.1
North Madura ..	72	46	115	89	8	83.2
South Madura ..	61	47	42	25	1	61.0
Ramnad ..	69	43	66	42	11	76.4
Tinnevely ..	115	69	204	87	17	46.8
Railway Police, Madras ..	53	34	59	45	3	81.8
Railway Police, Trichinopoly ..	28	20	43	35	..	83.3
Total ..	1,965	1,274	2,339	1,557	224	74.7

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 1,154 as against 982 in 1940. The average amount of security demanded per accused was Rs. 165 as against Rs. 199 in the previous year.

There is, I regret to say, an increasing tendency on the part of the junior subdivisional magistracy to regard security cases with suspicion and to disregard their own responsibility in the matter of the preservation of law and order and the protection of the public.

38. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.—The Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department investigated successfully a number of complicated and difficult cases during the year and co-operated with the District Police in the investigation of cases which called for the use of wider resources. As in previous years, the cases investigated included cheating, bank thefts, frauds of various types, conspiracy, counterfeiting of coins and currency notes and the organized kidnapping of girls to Hyderabad. The Criminal Intelligence Bureau worked in close liaison with the District Intelligence Bureaux and continued to function successfully in dealing

with organized crime and in co-ordinating crime work in the districts.

During the year the District Intelligence Bureaux in the North Madura, South Madura and Ramnad districts were amalgamated into one Joint Bureau at Madura; and in the place of the Joint Bureau for the Railway Police, a separate Intelligence Bureau for each of the two Railway Police districts was constituted. These bureaux have commenced to work satisfactorily.

The volume and scope of Special Branch work increased enormously during the year and a very high standard of work was turned out. Communism was combated with considerable success and owing to the strong measures taken against subversive activities was far less of a menace by the end of the year.

The foot-print experts in the Criminal Investigation Department examined 25 cases and gave evidence on nine occasions.

The fire-arms expert delivered instructional lectures to the District Police on fire-arms and their identification at three places in the Province.

Finger-print Bureau.—Twenty-one thousand six hundred and ninety-two finger-print slips were received for record during the year as against 22,181 in 1940 and 3,366 slips were eliminated in the year. The number of slips on record at the end of the year was 322,513.

Twenty-one thousand two hundred and thirty-one search references were received in the Bureau, compared with 22,673 in the previous year. Seventeen thousand, one hundred and thirty-three references related to cases in this Province, the largest number coming as usual from

Madras City	2,492
followed by	
Tanjore	1,183
North Madura	1,109
South Arcot	1,026
Coimbatore	978
Chingleput	925
Trichinopoly	824
Salem	635
North Arcot	619
Ramnad	586
Tinnevely	539
and Guntur	510

Of these, 5,528 or 32.3 per cent were traced as against 29.8 per cent in the previous year.

Of the remaining 4,098 search references received from outside the Province, Bombay, as usual, made the largest number of references (1,517), followed by the Federated Malay States (476), Mysore (451), Pudukottai (350) and Burma (206).

Seven hundred and ninety-four or 19.4 per cent of these were traced as against 19.2 per cent in 1940.

Two hundred and four references were made for the identification of dead bodies compared with 193 in 1940 and four were identified against three in 1940.

Finger-print experts visited the scenes of crime in seven cases to examine and develop latent finger impressions and photographic enlargements of latent impressions were received in the Bureau in 53 cases in the year.

Expert finger-print evidence was given on 220 occasions against 242 in 1940 and expert opinion in 207 cases as against 233 in the previous year.

Fees amounting to Rs. 2,625 were collected for the attendance of experts in courts and for written opinions furnished in civil cases as against Rs. 2,395 in the previous year. Photographic charges amounting to Rs. 754-4-0 were also realized during the year against Rs. 564-9-0 in 1940.

In their monthly tours Tester Sub-inspectors visited all the Central, District and Special Jails and the Borstal schools at Palamcottah and Tanjore and tested 12,397 finger-print slips in the year against 12,809 in 1940.

Twenty-six cases of wrong finger-printing were detected in the year against 15 in 1940 and action was taken to correct 5,622 defective prints as against 6,888 in 1940.

The Tester Sub-inspectors held refresher courses on finger-prints at the headquarters of the districts during their monthly visits to the jails and gave useful instructions to several inspectors, sub-inspectors, head constables and constables.

The Shorthand Bureau.—The strength of the Shorthand Bureau continued to remain at two inspectors and 39 sub-inspectors including two temporary sub-inspectors. In G.O. Ms. No. 4867, Home, dated 6th November 1941, the deputation of 12 sub-inspectors for training in the Shorthand Bureau for a period of 2½ years was sanctioned with a view to their eventual absorption in the Bureau in the vacancies which are expected to occur in 1944.

The shorthand staff attended 85 conferences and 980 labour and other meetings in the year as against 104 and 1,117 respectively in the previous year. The Bureau has done another year's good work.

39. RAILWAY POLICE.—There was no change in the jurisdiction of the Madras Railway Police district in the year, while in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district there was a decrease in jurisdiction from 2,379-522 miles in 1940 to 2,281-428 miles in 1941 due to the closure of the Tirupattur-Krishnagiri and the Morappur-Hosur railway lines.

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

	1939.	1940.	1941
I. Thefts in running passenger trains—			
(a) from passengers ..	78	106	88
(b) from mail and luggage vans.	4	16	6
II. Thefts from platforms and passenger-sheds.	147	190	165
III. Thefts in running goods trains.	18	57	19
IV. Thefts from stationary waggons, goods-sheds and yards.	87	157	123
V. Thefts of railway materials.	82	205	177
VI. Other thefts	66	113	70
Total	482	844	648

The decrease was due to a heavy fall in the number of cases recorded in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district. In the previous year many instances of shortages were registered as crime which accounts for the high figure recorded in that year.

Eight hundred and seventy-nine complaints regarding shortage of goods were made during the year, as against 588 in 1940.

In the year under review only two attempts were made to wreck or damage trains as against six in 1940, the attempts being in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district. Both the cases were treated as undetected.

Forty cases of stone-throwing occurred in the year as against 36 in the previous year. As usual, irresponsible boys were chiefly responsible for these offences and many of them were convicted and their parents warned.

No case of collision occurred.

There were two cases of derailment, both of which occurred in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district. One of the cases relates to the derailment of a goods train on 9th May near Tiruvannamalai due to a defect in the front wheel of a van, which resulted in the death of a brakesman and serious injuries to a porter. The other relates to the derailment of the Trivandrum Express on 3rd December near Porto-Novu due to a cyclone. In this case the engine capsized owing to the collapse of a bridge over which it was running. One of the fire-men was washed away by the floods and another who was injured died shortly after.

Five hundred and one persons were run over by trains and killed in the year as against 528 in the previous year; 120 were cases of suicide as against 129 in 1940, the other victims being casual trespassers on the railway line.

The Special Magistrates' Courts at the Madras Central Station, Vizianagram, Guntakal, Trichinopoly, Villupuram and Madura continued to function satisfactorily.

40. PORT POLICE.—The Port Police establishments at Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Masulipatam, Cuddalore, Tuticorin, Cochin and Mangalore continued to work efficiently.

41. CINEMATOGRAPH ACT.—The Act and Rules were enforced properly in the Province

and necessary action was taken against those who violated the provisions of the Act.

42. THE SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC ACT.—The provisions of the Act, except certain sections, were extended to Guntur Town and its environs during the year. Vigorous efforts were made to enforce the Act, but owing to the lack of an adequate number of rescue homes the results achieved have not been encouraging.

43. PROHIBITION ACT.—Prohibition was continued in the Salem, Cuddapah, Chittoor and North Arcot districts but in spite of the vigorous steps taken by the police to deal with offences under the Act, an enormous increase in prohibition crime was reported in the year under review. In Salem, the home of prohibition, the increase was no less than 1,111 cases. The rise in this form of crime is very disquieting and even with a considerable extra staff, which it is impossible to find at the present time, I can see no hope of any improvement in the situation unless there is a marked change in the attitude of the public. Unfortunately public co-operation is almost entirely lacking and apathy and even open connivance at offences have taken the place of the early enthusiasm.

The statement below shows the number of true cases charged in the year for violation of the Prohibition Act and the number of persons involved in the cases :—

	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.	18	18	..	..	10	10	..	..
Illicit distillation of arrack ..	838	967	352	513	299	433	858	1,033
Possession of arrack	807	827	349	376	385	422	799	857
Sale of arrack	..	..	1	1	4	4	..	..
Smuggling of toddy	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
Illicit tapping	205	210	..	..	1	1	18	19
Illicit transport of liquor ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	16	16
Possession of liquor without permit.	25	28	7	7	7	10	18	20
Unlicensed sale of liquor ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Illicit cultivation of hemp plant.	3	3	..	..	2	4	2	2
Smuggling of intoxicating drugs.	11	11	16	16	12	14	..	..
Illicit transport of intoxicating drugs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Unlicensed sale of intoxicating drugs.	1	3	2	2	..	..	14	25
Unlicensed possession of intoxicating drugs.	167	169	92	92	123	143	177	181
Miscellaneous	211	221	208	231	59	59	29	29
Transport of opium	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Unlicensed possession of opium.	18	16	13	13	10	12	10	10
Unlicensed sale of opium ..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1
Dangerous Drugs Act cases ..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1
Total	2,306	2,475	1,048	1,259	913	1,113	1,954	2,205

44. **EXECUTION OF WARRANTS.**—One thousand six hundred and fifty-nine warrants were pending execution on the last day of the year as against 1,698 at the end of 1940. Of these, 690 were pending for more than one year.

45. **INSPECTION.**—In the year under review, I toured and inspected in the districts of Nellore, West Godavari, East Godavari, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Malabar, the Nilgiris, Vizagapatam, North Arcot, Madurai, Tinnevely, Anantapur and Kurnool. I also inspected the Police Training School, the Malabar Special Police (twice), and the Central Recruits' Schools at Vellore, Coimbatore and Anantapur. The inspection tours of the Deputy Inspectors-General and the District Officers were generally adequate.

46. **GENERAL.**—Excluding the communal disturbances at Nellore, the year on the whole was a peaceful one and law and order was well maintained.

The incidence of crime and the high standard of detection of grave and of total cognizable crime continued to be almost the same as in the previous year.

The co-operation of the public with the authorities continued to improve.

MADRAS,
12th June 1942.

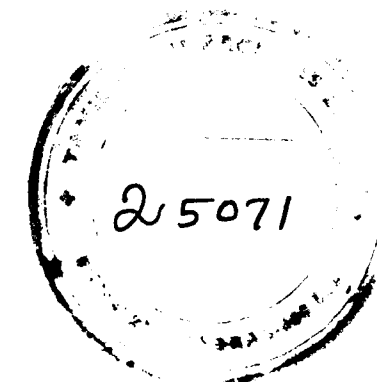
Temporary Police subdivisions at Chingleput and Tinnevely were formed during the year.

The year has been a most arduous one and a very heavy additional burden has been placed on the Police Force. Extra war duties which include Air Raid Precautions, Coastal patrols, the guarding of vulnerable points and important railway bridges, the escort of internees and the surveillance of foreigners, the verification of the antecedents of a large number of Army recruits, the training of our own recruits, the arrest of Army deserters and numerous other Special Branch and miscellaneous duties occasioned by the War have imposed a heavy strain on all ranks. That these extra duties as well as the normal duties of the prevention and detection of crime and the maintenance of law and order were discharged so cheerfully and efficiently is a high tribute to the discipline and morale of the Force and to the unsparing work and good leadership of the superior officers.

This will be my last report and I wish to place on record the great obligation I owe not only to my senior officers but to all officers and all ranks for the very loyal support they have given me in the last two difficult and strenuous years. No Inspector-General could have received more loyal support and willing co-operation than I have and I am deeply grateful.

A. J. HAPPELL,
Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX A STATEMENTS A TO C



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APPENDIX A.
STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1941.

PART I.—Return of cases.

[Paragraphs 32 and 34.]

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	True cases.					(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (col. 6+11+12+13).	Total magistrates' true cases.					Total cases pending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (col. 14+15).
1	115, 117, 118, 119, 120-B (1) ..	Abetment of cognizable offence .. Cognizable criminal conspiracy ..	.. 3	.. 2		.. 5			.. 4	.. 1			.. 1	.. 3		..	..	3
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.																		
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to the army and navy.	..	..									.. 6					40
3	231 to 254 ..	Offences relating to coin ..	19	40	.. ..	59	1	2	11	29	6	5	40	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	8	
4	255 to 263-A ..	Offences relating to stamps ..	1	9	.. ..	10	..	1	2	2	2	3	7	.. 7	.. 3	.. ..	17	
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	12	11	.. ..	23	..	2	10	7	..	3	10	7	.. ..	.. ..	3	
6	489-A to 489-D ..	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	1	6	.. ..	7	..	2	2	2	..	1	3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3	
7	212, 216, 216-A ..	Harbouring an offender ..	15	10	.. ..	25	.. 4	.. 14	2	12	9	1	22	1	.. 10	.. ..	23	
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226 ..	Other offences against public justice.	73	197	.. ..	270	..	..	82	130	23	6	159	16	.. ..	.. ..	175	
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	448	1,190	30	1,608	40	264	509	213	339	164	746	237	49	.. ..	983	
10	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier.	12	27	.. ..	39	1	2	5	26	..	5	31	7	6	.. ..	38	
10-A	295, 296, 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	2	12	.. ..	14	..	3	..	3	..	8	11	8	2	.. ..	19	
Total ..			583	1,502	30	2,055	46	290	623	424	379	196	1,029	277	70	.. ..	1,306	

CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.

11	302, 303 ..	Murder ..	505	1,227	..	1,732	17	79	461	500	319	280	1,099	3	..	..	1,102	..	..
12	307 ..	Attempts at murder ..	82	238	..	320	9	14	98	105	61	26	192	3	..	..	195	..	..
13	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	58	157	..	215	2	36	31	114	24	7	145	..	..	..	145	..	..
14	376 ..	Rape by a person other than the husband.	28	74	..	101	11	7	23	38	12	10	61	4	..	..	65	..	..
15	377 ..	Unnatural offence ..	1	5	..	6	..	..	..	4	2	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..
	Total ..		673	1,641	..	2,174	39	136	612	790	424	326	1,343	10	..	..	1,353	..	..

16	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	11	98	..	109	..	..	22	12	15	6	53	74	..	..	74	..	..
17	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at and abetment of suicide.	54	301	..	355	1	53	48	158	34	39	231	12	..	..	243	..	..
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 336 ..	Grievous hurt ..	421	1,483	..	1,867	14	247	328	538	409	206	1,190	191	39	..	1,381	..	..
19	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	7	23	..	30	..	8	4	4	4	4	10	18	2	..	20	..	..
20	324, 327, 330 ..	Hurt ..	612	2,904	157	3,449	90	582	614	768	649	531	2,105	432	80	..	2,537	..	..
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373 ..	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	41	178	..	216	10	90	46	22	27	15	67	19	1	..	86	..	..
22	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	1	14	1	14	3	..	2	2	3	4	10	13	..	..	23	..	..
22-A	332, 353 ..	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	141	535	4	672	21	119	152	188	143	41	376	89	18	..	465	..	..
23	354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to women, or in an attempt to commit theft or to confine wrongfully.	41	138	8	171	12	27	21	50	37	18	113	124	16	..	237	..	..
24	304-A, 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	107	344	1	450	3	115	103	94	90	33	218	5	1	..	223	..	..
	Total ..		2,110	7,809	212	9,707	193	1,399	1,943	2,600	1,820	1,273	5,905	897	164	..	6,802	..	..

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.	58	177	14	221	46	21	52	38	32	30	114	11	..	..	125	..	..
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 ..	Robbery ..	178	642	26	794	101	51	119	192	98	226	542	15	2	..	557	..	..
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	126	1,973	67	2,032	47	215	90	48	81	1,542	1,738	108	15	..	1,846	..	..
28	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	24	163	5	182	8	47	23	29	26	44	104	34	8	..	138	..	..
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 480 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	1,211	7,778	90	8,899	674	302	1,311	2,554	473	3,554	6,671	167	87	..	6,838	..	..
30	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	36	263	3	296	9	..	12	40	50	21	169	243	..	..	243	..	..
	Total ..		1,637	11,001	205	12,433	879	650	1,638	2,915	731	5,565	9,416	335	112	..	9,751	..	..

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

31	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	36	202	18	220	9	33	35	71	41	19	149	169	15	..	318	..	..
32	336, 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	52	353	3	402	1	138	51	99	37	60	199	10	5	..	209	..	..
	Total ..		88	555	21	622	10	171	86	170	78	79	348	179	20	..	527	..	..

PART I.—Return of cases—concluded.

1. The change in the number of district returns for 1941.

PART II—Return of persons concerned in cases.

ART. 11. — Serious offences against the person.

11	302, 303	..	Murder	..
12	307	..	Attempts at murder	..
13	304, 308	..	Culpable homicide	..

STATEMENT A—concluded.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1941—concluded.
PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	(1)	(2)	(3)	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at the end of the year.	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	Persons concerned in magistrate's cases.			(15)
																Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
14	376	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	65	43	22	..	16	2	..	3	3
15	377	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	11	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	317, 318	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	24	17	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	305, 306, 309	..	..	..	..	..	..	181	2	2	195	160	35	1	22	12	7	5	5
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 336.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,413	24	70	1,973	822	1,151	36	264	154	82	481	481
19	328	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	12	6	6	..	1	2	2	..	..
20	324, 327, 330	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,864	23	123	2,500	1,098	1,402	61	385	279	171	1,127	1,127
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	..	1	108	38	70	11	42	24	1	87	87
22	346 to 348	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	8	2	6	..	5	3	..	71	71
22-A	332, 333	..	..	..	..	..	..	574	6	17	738	368	370	4	127	68	26	208	208
23	354, 356, 357	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	..	4	128	57	71	1	7	40	25	197	197
24	304-A, 338	..	..	..	..	..	..	164	4	4	195	101	94	4	36	2	1	4	4
Total ..			2,097	7,134	137	351	8,654	3,845	4,809	261	1,791	600	315	2,208	2,208	2,208	2,208	2,208	2,208

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

CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.

25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	..	..	..	..	..	..	594	..	13	511	238	273	39	359	19	..	166	166
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	..	..	..	..	..	..	504	..	8	548	294	254	35	130	13	2	46	46
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	..	..	..	..	..	..	241	3	7	299	102	197	1	22	86	48	389	389
28	428, 429	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	2	9	78	32	46	2	12	8	8	88	88
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,552	53	153	4,592	3,484	1,108	84	855	151	110	239	239
30	311, 400, 401	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	7	3	91	52	39	2	20	..	..	..	..
31	400, 401	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	65	64	1	..	11	..	..	..	..
Total ..			1,268	6,072	65	193	6,184	4,266	1,918	163	1,409	277	168	928	928	928	928	928	928

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

31	341 to 344	..	..	..	..	..	..	331	..	2	386	222	164	..	41	136	36	521	521
32	336, 337	..	..	..	..	..	..	161	..	4	214	131	83	3	17	1	5	18	18
Total ..			80	492	..	6	600	353	247	3	58	137	41	539	539	539	539	539	539

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.

33	379 to 382	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,939	11	57	3,143	2,433	710	38	346	155	119	163	163
34	406 to 409	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,029	78	171	11,642	9,199	2,443	189	1,479	1,420	940	3,417	3,417
35	411 to 414	..	..	..	..	..	..	823	9	8	849	631	218	87	182	139	78	454	454
36	419, 420	..	..	..	..	..	..	215	2	4	301	207	94	..	12	26	33	28	28
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	..	..	..	..	..	..	424	6	10	458	330	138	15	102	42	22	138	138
38	461, 462	..	..	..	..	..	..	215	1	..	337	163	174	..	39	643	401	3,566	3,566
Total ..			2,197	15,717	107	251	16,814	13,017	3,797	332	2,171	2,425	1,593	7,772	7,772	7,772	7,772	7,772	7,772
Grand total ..			* 7,157	33,841	388	1,199	37,214	23,200	14,014	844	7,626	3,854	2,425	13,109	13,109	13,109	13,109	13,109	13,109

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1940 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1941.

STATEMENT AA.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1941.

PART I.—Return of cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (col. (4) + (5) - (6)).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases				Total magistrates' true cases.	Total magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (col. (14) + (15)).
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (col. (11) + (12) + (13)).			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
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.	16,118	212,698	..	228,816	2	21	14,628	211,850	2,001	33	213,684	3,947	3,851	217,631
2	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.*		4,381	68,680	265	72,796	33	168	3,815	66,045	1,919	425	68,654	4,154	4,015	72,808
3	Offences under Criminal Tribes Act VI of 1924 †		896	2,704	..	3,600	..	30	810	2,461	165	10	2,636	3	3	2,639
Total .. ‡			21,395	284,082	265	305,212	35	219	19,253	280,156	4,085	468	284,974	8,104	7,869	293,078

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

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

‡ The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1940 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1941.

STATEMENT AA—concluded.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1941—concluded.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as compared with corresponding figure for the year 1940.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases.		
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
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.	3,762	104,737	410	..	214,779	212,753	2,026	7	2,540	2,364	4,102	120
2	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.		1,286	38,904	244	29	72,548	70,078	2,470	49	1,003	2,338	4,266	180
3	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act VI of 1924.		154	2,473	..	31	2,630	2,462	168	179	222	3	3	..
Total ..			* 5,192	146,114	654	60	289,957	285,293	4,664	235	3,765	4,705	8,371	300

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1940 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the District Returns for 1941.

STATEMENT B.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1941.

PART I.—Return of cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, abandoned, compounded or with trial, or in which charges were dropped (sections 247, 248, 250, 251, 245 and 294, Cr.P.C.).	Mischarge or acquittal.	Conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court to be mistake of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ..	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	..	3	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
2	120-B (1), 120-B (2) ..	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	..	4	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
3	121 to 180, 505 ..	Offences against the State ..	..	106	106	1	12	4	89	..	..	..	..
4	137 ..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	..	54	54	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	..
5	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229 ..	Offences against public justice.	144	2,160	2,304	22	121	218	1,786	157	..	..	..
6	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants ..	1	40	41	3	..	4	30	4	..	..	..
7	183 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	43	199	242	21	8	93	86	35	..	..	..
8	455 to 477-A ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	9	54	63	16	6	20	12	9	..	..	..
9	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	13	169	182	..	10	27	144	1	..	..	..
10	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade marks.	3	23	26	..	1	9	15	1	..	..	..
11	149, 153-A to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	9	2,743	2,752	31	38	136	2,545	2	..	..	..
Total ..			222	5,548	5,770	94	196	511	4,760	209	..	..	..

CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.

2	121 to 180, 505 ..	Offences against the State ..	..	106	106	1	12	4	89	..	..	..	..
3	137 ..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	..	54	54	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229 ..	Offences against public justice.	144	2,160	2,304	22	121	218	1,786	157	..	..	..
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants ..	1	40	41	3	..	4	30	4	..	..	..
6	183 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	43	199	242	21	8	93	86	35	..	..	..
7	455 to 477-A ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	9	54	63	16	6	20	12	9	..	..	..
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	13	169	182	..	10	27	144	1	..	..	..
9	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade marks.	3	23	26	..	1	9	15	1	..	..	..
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	9	2,743	2,752	31	38	136	2,545	2	..	..	..
Total ..			222	5,548	5,770	94	196	511	4,760	209	..	..	..

CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.

11	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage ..	..	11	11	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
12	370 ..	Buying or disposing of slaves.	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
13	376 ..	Rape by the husband ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			..	13	13	9	..	3	1	..	..	..	..

CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.

13	284 to 389 ..	Extortion ..	5	52	57	19	2	26	158	37	1	..	..
Total ..			5	52	57	19	2	26	158	37	1	..	..

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

14	345 ..	Wrongful confinement ..	..	1	1	1,280	1,827	2,376	493	121	2	7	..
15	352, 355, 358 ..	Criminal force ..	144	5,933	6,077	1	11	2	6	..	..	..	..
16	334 ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	..	20	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	323 ..	Voluntarily causing hurt ..	398	7,959	8,357	981	2,723	3,369	909	375	28	8	..
18	374 ..	Compulsory labour ..	..	4	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			542	13,917	14,459	2,242	4,561	5,751	1,409	496	30	15	..

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.

19	417, 418 ..	Cheating ..	3	88	91	25	31	1	1	3	1	..	..
20	403 to 405 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property.	9	82	91	23	22	31	7	8	2	..	..
21	426, 427, 434 ..	Mischief (simple) ..	43	949	992	231	252	408	63	38	..	..	..
Total ..			55	1,119	1,174	279	305	470	71	49	3	..	..

CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.

22	295-A, 298 ..	Offences against religion ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
23	490 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service.	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
24	493 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage ..	14	496	510	90	191	171	33	25	..	..	..
25	500 to 502 ..	Defamation ..	29	189	218	64	37	70	25	22	..	..	..
26	504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	96	3,342	3,438	409	592	771	1,601	65	1	..	..
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ..	78	11,251	11,329	29	98	230	10,931	41	..	..	..

STATEMENT B—continued.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1941—continued.

PART I.—Return of cases—continued.

Serial number.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
				Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns (4) and (5)).	Number dismissed without trial, or in which accused died, or in which accused was acquitted, or in which accused was transferred to a correctional institution.	Cases in which accused died, or in which accused was acquitted, or in which accused was transferred to a correctional institution.	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.	Number pending at end of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the offense was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
Class VI.—Other offenses not specified above—cont.														
28 294-A ..		Keeping a lottery office	1	5	6	1	5	1	5	5	5	5	5	5
29 *Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C. on conviction.		Security for keeping the peace	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C. Public nuisances		..	..	812	812	2	..	..	..	781	3	..	..	..
31 Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C. Disputes as to immovable property.		..	5	36	41	..	..	..	5	29	7	..	..	..
32 Cases under Chapter XIII, Cr.P.C. Maintenance of wives and children.		..	134	1,004	1,138	11	..	..	795	244	88	..	..	..
Total ..				387	17,138	17,495	607	918	2,068	13,649	253	1	..	..
33 Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.				3,056	174,324	177,380	1,762	28,922	11,644	132,760	2,262	1	..	2
Grand total ..				† 4,237	212,118	216,355	5,012	34,904	20,473	182,692	3,274	36	15	2

* 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 1940 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the District Returns for 1941.

STATEMENT B—continued.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1941—continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14-a)	(14-b)	(14-c)
				Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of 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 against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns (5) and (6)).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column (11) convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquility, etc.																
1 115, 117, 118, 119 ..		Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	..	..	36	..	10	26	..	..	26	72.2	..	..	..	..
120-B (1), 120-B (2).		Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	4	100.0	..	..	..	..
2 121 to 130, 505 ..		Offences against the State.	..	..	98	..	..	98	..	10	88	89.8	..	..	..	..
3 137 ..		Harboring deserters by master of ship.	..	..	54	..	..	54	..	..	54	100.0	..	..	..	..
4 172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.		Offences against public justice.	24	1,980	348	15	2,336	8	..	802	1,858	79.8	49	119	..	1
5 161 to 169, 217 to 223.		Offences by public servants.	3	41	2	..	46	..	..	10	33	79.1	3	..	..	..
6 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.		False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	15	244	8	..	267	15	..	134	94	37.3	19	6	..	..
7 465 to 477-A ..		Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	2	44	9	1	54	5	..	22	18	34.0	1	8	..	..
8 264 to 267 ..		Offences relating to weights and measures.	12	140	30	..	182	..	..	39	144	84.7	1	8	..	..
9 482 to 489 ..		Making or using false trade marks.	2	37	..	..	39	..	..	16	20	54.1	2	1	..	..
10 149 153-A to 156, 160.		Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	14	4,071	564	..	4,619	..	..	459	4,117	88.8	6	67	..	..
Total ..			72	6,709	961	16	7,725	28	982	6,426	83.7	81	208	..	..	1

STATEMENT B—continued.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1941—continued.

Serial number.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year	Persons against whom process issued		Persons who appeared before the court		Persons discharged after appeal		Persons who failed to appear		Persons under trial at close of the year		Remarks.	
		(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14-a)	(14-b)
11 312 to 316 ..	..	4	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
12 370 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12-A 376 ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	100-0	..	..	..
Total ..	..	4	4	1	..	5	1	3	1	20-0	..	..	..

CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.

CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.

CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.

33 Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.

* In calculating these percentages, the number shown in column (11) against serial No. 28 has been left out of account.
† The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1940 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1941.

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.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>A.—Cognizable.</i>						
1 Theft	6,482	2,790	43.0	8,30,328	2,45,624	29.6
a. In conjunction with lurking house-freepass or house-breaking.	..	164	..	..	6,895	..
b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	..	..	..	..	..	..
c. Other thefts	21,121	11,127	52.7	8,90,751	3,09,556	34.8
2 Robbery	106	34	32.1	30,045	6,514	21.7
a. Dacoity	481	159	33.1	44,680	10,913	24.4
b. Other robbery	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Criminal breach of trust	1,227	533	43.4	3,14,573	93,122	29.6
4 Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	166	36	21.7	50,410	6,186	12.3
Total	29,583	14,843	50.2	21,60,787	6,78,810	31.4
<i>B.—Non-cognizable.</i>						
5 Extortion	32	4	12.5	3,392	803	23.7
6 Criminal misappropriation	55	10	18.2	13,666	323	2.4
Total	87	14	16.1	17,058	1,126	6.6

Remarks.—Recoveries made during the year of property lost in cases of previous years—Rs. 15,887.

APPENDIX A
STATEMENTS D AND E

STATEMENT D.

Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of police for 1941.

[Paragraphs 2 and 7.]

Rangas.	Districts.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	Number of head constables.			Number of constables.			(16)
											Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
Northern Range.	Chief Office	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	17	..	..	22
	Madras City	1	3	..	..	..	..	20	79	52	252	23	4	1,734	131	19	2,318
	Deputy Inspector-General.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Vizagapatnam	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	67	..	122	..	..	906	..	..	1,112
	East Godavari	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	59	7	118	..	..	918	..	..	1,114
	West Godavari	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	28	3	53	..	..	353	..	..	443
	Kistna	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	37	5	84	..	..	569	..	..	703
	Guntur	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	50	4	100	..	..	794	..	..	957
	Nellore	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	61	5	102	..	..	782	..	..	961
	Total	1	6	..	..	..	..	52	302	29	579	..	..	4,322	..	..	5,291
Central Range.	Deputy Inspector-General.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Kurnool	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	56	3	88	..	..	807	..	..	964
	Bellary	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	47	4	89	..	..	691	..	..	841
	Anantapur	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	48	4	84	..	..	710	..	..	855
	Cuddapah	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	48	3	77	..	..	675	..	..	812
	Chittoor	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	49	4	103	..	..	822	..	..	987
	Chingleput	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	46	6	113	..	..	838	..	..	1,011
	North Arcot	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	52	4	116	..	..	852	..	..	1,033
	Total	1	7	..	..	..	..	57	346	28	670	..	..	5,395	..	..	6,504
	Deputy Inspector-General.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Western Range.	Salem	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	66	6	131	..	..	988	..	..	1,203
	Coimbatore	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	62	4	124	..	..	910	..	..	1,111
	The Nilgiris	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	15	5	44	..	..	311	..	..	379
	Malabar	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	68	4	151	..	..	1,143	..	..	1,378
	South Kanara	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	29	4	57	..	..	454	..	..	551
	Trichinopoly	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	52	5	117	..	..	848	..	..	1,031
	Total	1	6	..	..	..	..	49	292	28	624	..	..	4,654	..	..	5,654
	Deputy Inspector-General.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	South Arcot	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	50	3	109	..	..	741	..	..	912
	Tanjore	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	64	4	136	..	..	922	..	..	1,137

Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	South Arcot	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	50	3	109	..	..	741	..	..	..	912
	Tanjore	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	64	4	136	..	..	922	..	..	..	1,137
	Madura, North	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	44	7	98	..	..	796	..	..	..	953
	Madura, South	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	23	..	32	..	..	239	..	..	..	297
	Ramanad	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	50	8	107	..	..	873	..	..	..	1,048
	Tinnevely	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	59	6	135	..	..	1,007	..	..	..	1,218
	Total	1	5	..	..	..	..	47	290	28	617	..	..	4,578	..	..	..	5,566
Railways and Criminal Investigation Department.	Deputy Inspector-General.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Railway Police, Madras— M. & S.M. Railway	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	31	5	72	..	..	573	..	..	..	* 687
	Bengal-Nagpur Railway.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nizam's State Railway.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Railway Police, Trichinopoly —South Indian Railway.	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	30	5	71	..	..	647	..	..	..	* 760
	Total	1	2	..	..	..	..	11	61	10	143	..	..	1,220	..	..	..	1,448
	Crimina .. Investigation Department.	..	1	..	..	..	..	13	23	..	18	..	..	16	..	..	..	† 71
Training Schools.	Provincial Police Training School, Vellore.	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	1	2	12	..	..	13	..	..	..	36
	Central Recruits' School, Vellore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Anantapur.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	1	2	12	..	..	13	..	..	..	36
	Grand total	7	† 33	32	40	256	1,394	256	1,394	\$ 178	2,917	23	4	21,949	131	19	|| 26,983	2,858
	Temporary Forces.	..	1	..	12	15	118	15	118	11	511	..	..	2,190	..	..	..	2,858

NOTE.—(1) This statement does not include 7 subadars, 20 jamadars, 5 havildars-major, 23 havildars, 34 nalks and 675 constables of the Malabar Special Police.
(2) The sanctioned strengths of the Central Recruits' Schools have not been shown in this statement, as they have now been treated as temporary additions to the permanent strength—vide G.O. No. 558, Public (Police), dated 30th October 1935.

* Includes orderlies of the C.I.D.

† Excludes the Commissioner of Police, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and includes one District Superintendent of Police for deputation reserve.

‡ Excludes 16 sergeants of the undistributed reserve.

§ Includes 1 District Superintendent of Police for deputation reserve, 32 Assistant District Superintendents, 40 Deputy Superintendents, and excludes 16 Sergeants of the undistributed reserve, and 37 Havildars-Major.

STATEMENT D—concluded.

Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of police for 1941—concluded.

Districts.	Ranges.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues.	(17)	Total cost payable from sources other than Imperial and Provincial revenues.	(18)	Grand total cost (17) and (18).	(19)	Area of district in square miles.	(20)	Population of district.	(21)	Urban population of district.	(22)	Number of police stations.	(23)	Number of outposts.	Proportion of police.		(27)	(28)
																	To area.	To population.		
Chief Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	777,000	..	..	24	..	..	2	0.01	335	..	31.3
Madras City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Range.																				
Deputy Inspector-General.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,948	..	3,846,000	..	..	49	..	..	2	8.9	1,097	23,619	21.2
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,220	..	2,163,000	..	..	41	..	..	3	5.6	1,942	9,665	8.7
East Godavari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,361	..	1,379,000	..	..	19	..	..	..	5.3	3,113	6,777	15.3
West Godavari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,547	..	1,446,000	..	..	27	..	..	3	5.0	2,057	6,634	9.4
Kistna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,757	..	2,277,000	..	..	39	..	..	7	6.0	2,379	8,927	9.3
Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,949	..	1,617,000	..	..	45	..	..	10	8.3	1,683	6,892	7.2
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,782	..	12,728,000	..	..	220	..	..	25	6.8	2,406	62,614	11.8
Central Range.																				
Deputy Inspector-General.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,681	..	1,144,000	..	..	42	..	..	8	7.8	1,187	3,029	3.1
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,713	..	1,051,000	..	..	37	..	..	12	6.8	1,249	5,669	6.7
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,741	..	1,172,000	..	..	38	..	..	8	7.9	1,370	9,744	11.4
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,919	..	1,057,000	..	..	37	..	..	7	7.3	1,301	1,889	2.3
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,801	..	1,632,000	..	..	38	..	..	19	5.9	1,653	4,431	4.5
Chittoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,091	..	1,822,000	..	..	35	..	..	13	3.0	1,802	3,787	3.7
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,648	..	2,580,000	..	..	37	..	..	17	4.5	2,497	12,580	12.2
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39,594	..	10,458,000	..	..	264	..	..	84	6.1	1,608	41,129	6.3
Western Range.																				
Deputy Inspector-General.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,058	..	2,871,000	..	..	48	..	..	14	5.9	2,387	16,081	13.4
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,085	..	2,809,000	..	..	42	..	..	21	6.4	2,528	15,801	14.2
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	982	..	210,000	..	..	7	..	..	5	2.6	554	2,477	6.5
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,794	..	3,931,000	..	..	53	..	..	24	4.2	2,853	9,085	6.6
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,021	..	1,626,000	..	..	19	..	..	7	7.3	2,768	1,965	3.6
South Kanara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,314	..	2,195,000	..	..	36	..	..	13	4.2	2,129	22,250	21.6
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,254	..	13,541,000	..	..	205	..	..	84	5.2	2,395	67,659	11.9

Southern Range.																				
Deputy Inspector-General.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,208	..	2,610,000	..	..	36	..	..	15	4.6	2,862	16,128	16.6
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,742	..	2,666,000	..	..	43	..	..	11	3.3	2,256	12,353	10.9
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,068	..	2,440,000	..	..	26	..	..	5	6.2	1,950	28,429	29.8
Madura North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,844	..	1,976,000	..	..	36	..	..	16	4.6	1,885	3,423	11.5
Madura South	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,819	..	2,246,000	..	..	41	..	..	26	3.5	1,844	5,913	5.6
Ramanad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,315	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,720	11.3
Tinnevely	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,996	..	11,837,000	..	..	198	..	..	78	4.0	2,126	78,966	14.2
Railways and Investigation Department.																				
Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Police, Madras—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. & S.M. Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nizam's State Railway.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Police, Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
—South Indian Railway.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools.																				
Provincial Police Training	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School, Vellore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Recruits' School,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vellore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Recruits' School,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Recruits' School,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Recruits' School,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizianagram.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,401,150	..	49,341,000	..	..	956	..	..	322	4.7	1,833	331,089	12.3

* Represents the cost for the official year 1941-42 excluding the final accounts for March 1942—vide letter from the Government of India, Home Department, No. 423, dated 10th June 1913, read in G.O. No. 1490, Home (Judicial), dated 19th June 1913.

STATEMENT E.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1941. [Paragraphs 2, 3, 5 and 6.]

Districts		Total strength.			Armanent of the Force.			Punishments.												
		Sanctioned.		Actual.	Number of rifles.			Number of smooth-bore (-470 and 410 muskets).			Number of revolvers.			Punished judicially by a magistrate or sessions court.						
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Dismissed.	Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.	Under Police Act.	Under Secs. 330, 331, 349, Indian Penal Code.	Under Chapter IX or Indian Penal Code.	Other offences.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Chief Office	..	..	1	19	1	19	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras City	..	..	154	2,163	146	2,109	..	521	151	..	14	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Northern Range.	Vizagapatam	..	83	1,029	80	1,029	209	598	72	..	5	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	East Godavari	..	77	1,038	76	1,038	226	266	66	..	9	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	West Godavari	..	36	407	34	395	..	182	30	..	2	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kurma	..	49	655	48	655	..	293	41	..	1	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Guntur	..	62	896	59	894	..	390	58	..	1	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nellore	..	76	886	71	874	..	370	65	..	5	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	383	4,911	368	4,885	435	2,099	332	..	23	9	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Central Range.	Kurnool	..	68	896	68	884	..	401	56	..	8	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Bellary	..	60	781	58	768	..	389	50	..	3	..	17	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	Anantapur	..	60	796	58	795	..	329	53	..	3	..	29	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Cuddapah	..	59	763	58	763	..	326	57	..	6	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Chittoor	..	61	927	60	927	..	399	60	..	..	..	21	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Chingleput	..	59	953	53	953	..	735	59	..	5	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	..	64	970	62	970	..	505	52	..	8	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	..	..	431	6,076	417	6,050	..	3,084	387	3	38	7	166	..	..	1	..	2	1	8
Western Range.	Salem	..	83	1,121	83	1,121	..	642	81	..	9	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coimbatore	..	76	1,035	76	1,015	..	332	61	..	1	..	33	..	..	4	..	..	..	2
	The Nilgris	..	23	355	23	355	..	171	19	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Malabar	..	83	1,296	80	1,268	174	319	74	..	1	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Kanara	..	39	512	37	510	..	247	30	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Trichinopoly	..	65	967	62	965	..	442	55	..	2	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total	..	..	369	5,286	361	5,224	174	2,153	320	1	14	2	98	..	..	4	..	..	..	10

South Arcot	..	..	61	851	59	850	..	328	51	..	4	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tanjore	..	78	1,059	75	1,054	..	436	60	..	4	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	North Madras	..	58	896	56	891	..	378	48	..	1	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Madras	..	26	271	24	268	..	59	22	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ramanad	..	67	983	65	938	155	288	57	..	8	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tinnevelly	..	75	1,143	72	1,096	..	546	59	1	17	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			..	365	5,203	351	5,097	155	2,035	297	1	34	8	193	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Railway Police, Madras	..	41	645	40	645	..	139	33	..	..	6	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	..	41	718	39	718	..	117	35	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total			..	82	1,363	79	1,363	..	256	68	..	7	1	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Criminal Investigation Department.	..	36	34	36	36	34	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Provincial Police Training School, Vellore.	..	10	25	83	24	5	111	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Recruits' School, Vellore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	225	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Anantapur.	..	..	..	..	..	1	165	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	10	25	83	24	6	681	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total			..	* 1,847	25,080	1,842	24,805	770	10,829	1,622	5	130	27	677	..	..	..	..	5	2	30

STATEMENT E—concluded.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1941—concluded.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1941—continued.																				
Districts.	Rangas.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of constables.						Number who have left the Force during the year.				Percentage on total actual strength of				
		By promotion.	By bullet, prize or money.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year and under five years' service.	Of five years and under ten years.	Of ten years and under fifteen years.	Of fifteen years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge other than under columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	
Chief Office		..	..	1	19	..	5	3	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0	0.3	..
Madras City		1	784	146	2,109	71	702	322	356	387	75	8	14	6	5	16	247.5	3.0	0.7	
Vizagapatam	Northern Range.	..	411	80	1,029	..	158	132	306	323	58	5	9	..	..	12	160.4	5.7	1.1	
East Godavari		..	302	76	1,038	123	31	128	321	318	48	2	9	2	3	11	111.8	6.0	1.0	
West Godavari		..	1	127	34	379	..	60	56	120	108	12	..	2	2	6	154.3	6.1	1.4	
Krishna		..	..	226	48	629	48	48	90	184	200	6	2	1	3	1	5	173.0	6.2	0.7
Guntur		..	..	332	59	830	62	85	91	217	339	37	2	1	2	1	8	135.8	5.9	0.8
Nellore	..	..	347	71	848	52	131	111	246	242	52	..	5	2	4	8	88.0	4.1	0.8	
Total	..	1	1,745	368	4,753	285	513	608	1,393	1,530	213	11	23	11	9	50	133.8	5.4	1.0	
Kurnool	Central Range.	..	441	68	812	73	199	85	247	198	45	1	10	12	1	7	160.0	7.8	0.7	
Bellary		..	202	58	763	29	135	95	188	247	19	2	3	8	..	9	153.8	2.2	1.1	
Anantapur		..	241	58	790	64	104	110	269	166	44	..	3	2	3	1	150.2	6.7	0.1	
Cuddapah		..	353	58	715	66	148	94	204	168	41	2	5	..	4	4	121.6	6.5	0.5	
Chittoor		..	370	60	926	..	261	118	222	224	37	3	2	6	1	5	50.7	4.2	0.5	
Chingleput.	..	216	53	938	188	54	88	286	232	34	5	3	6	14	..	8	161.6	4.1	0.8	
North Arcot	..	896	62	930	78	139	135	261	252	252	36	8	8	10	..	8	108.0	2.9	0.8	
Total	..	2,719	417	5,874	498	1,040	725	1,677	1,487	1,487	256	21	41	47	4	42	128.4	4.9	0.6	
Salem	Western Range.	..	492	83	1,115	34	200	145	323	289	27	2	9	1	1	6	113.5	3.7	0.5	
Coimbatore		..	412	76	1,015	19	255	126	224	268	41	2	2	2	..	6	58.8	5.7	0.5	
The Nilgiris		3	74	23	355	..	136	77	52	48	16	3	1	1	2	2	90.7	4.6	0.5	
Malabar		..	594	80	1,256	30	97	313	235	430	85	2	2	1	1	14	123.4	3.2	1.0	
South Kanara		..	136	37	509	16	132	88	73	151	37	1	..	..	1	2	4	71.5	5.2	0.7
Trichinopoly	..	322	62	965	56	188	93	295	237	237	34	1	2	5	1	7	54.3	4.4	0.7	
Total	..	4	2,030	361	5,215	155	988	842	1,202	1,423	240	11	15	15	5	39	88.7	4.4	0.7	

South Arcot	..	13	232	59	843	58	156	133	194	206	42	2	4	3	..	7	106.7	5.9	0.8
Tanjore	..	..	345	75	1,048	46	214	183	232	249	32	2	4	5	..	6	88.5	5.2	0.5
North Madras	..	1	317	56	891	33	146	202	234	183	33	3	1	2	..	4	99.9	5.9	0.4
South Madras	..	..	162	24	268	18	41	59	55	68	13	..	..	4	..	3	89.4	6.3	1.0
Rannad	..	..	398	65	920	..	274	227	129	202	51	2	8	5	..	8	98.1	6.1	0.8
Tinnevely	..	..	484	72	1,096	29	196	205	226	314	63	2	18	6	2	6	73.5	3.1	0.5
Total	..	14	1,938	351	5,066	184	1,027	1,009	1,070	1,222	234	11	35	25	2	34	92.2	5.2	0.6
Railways and the Crl. Invg. Dept.	..	..	233	40	645	64	104	62	144	204	36	4	6	9	..	6	47.2	1.6	0.9
Criminal Investigation Department	..	..	105	39	718	22	149	73	251	157	31	1	1	..	1	4	88.6	4.2	0.5
Total	..	..	338	79	1,363	86	253	135	395	361	67	5	7	9	1	10	68.9	2.9	0.7
Provincial Police Training School, Vellore	..	..	..	83	24	1	2	2	6	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	412.2	2.1	0.9
Central Recruits' School, Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Recruits' School, Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	83	24	1	2	2	6	..	3	..	..	..	3	1	412.2	2.1	0.9
Grand total	..	20	9,602	1,842	24,457	1,280	4,533	3,648	6,106	6,423	1,089	67	135	116	26	192	121.3	4.6	0.7

APPENDIX B.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE
FOR THE YEAR 1941.

PART I.

The Police Force.

Personnel.—I was in charge during the year except for the seven months from 1st April to 31st October 1941 when Mr. R. Hume officiated for me.

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

Law and Order—

Deputy Commissioner of Police. Mr. H. D. Latham (till 31st March 1941).

Mr. O. L. Burrell (from 1st April 1941).

Assistant Commissioner of Police, Northern Sub-division. Sri Rao Bahadur P. K. Monnappa, B.A. (till 7th February 1941).

Sri Rao Sahib P. Munilal (from 8th February 1941).

Assistant Commissioner of Police, Southern Sub-division. Janab Yusuf Ali Saiyid Sahib Bahadur, B.A. (till 7th August 1941).

Mr. C. J. P. Pinto (from 8th August 1941).

Crime—

Deputy Commissioner of Police. Sri Rao Bahadur T. G. Sanjivi Pillai, M.A.

Assistant Commissioner of Police. Sri Rao Sahib N. V. Totadri Ayyangar.

Traffic and Licensing—

Deputy Commissioner of Police. Mr. D. C. T. Cameron (till 6th June 1941).

Mr. B. W. Lane (from 7th June 1941).

Assistant Commissioner of Police. Sri Rao Sahib G. R. Devaraja Ayyangar, B.A. (till 14th March 1941).

Sri M. Krishnamurthi Nayudu (from 15th March 1941).

Hospital—

Medical Officer .. Dr. C. T. Verghese (till 30th November 1941).

Dr. C. Sivarama Ayyar (from 1st December 1941).

2. **Strength.**—The strength of the City Police was increased by 1 head constable and 3 constables for a guard for the Corporation treasury sanctioned in G.O. No. 1934, Home, dated 22nd April 1941. On account of the reorganization of the Fire Brigade, Madras City there was a reduction in the strength of the Madras City Police of 1 head constable and 13 constables, and 1 constable on account of the reorganization of the Traffic office sanctioned in G.O. No. 943, Home, dated 25th February 1941. The sanctioned strength of the City Police on 31st December 1941 was 20 inspectors, 5 sergeants-major, 79 sub-inspectors, 50 sergeants, 2 jamadars,

273 head constables and 1,865 constables, while the actual strength was 19 inspectors, 5 sergeants-major, 74 sub-inspectors, 48 sergeants, 2 jamadars, 265 head constables and 1,819 constables.

3. **Recruitment.**—Three hundred and four recruits were enlisted during the year. Of these 247 were enlisted from the City and 57 from the mufassal. This includes at the end of the year 108 recruits undergoing training in the Central Recruits' School, Vellore. The type of recruit that appeared for enlistment in Madras was fair but fell off noticeably towards the end of the year due, very probably, to the number of persons who have left the City and joined the Army. Of the recruits 22 were from the scheduled castes. There were no ex-military men enlisted.

It is still impossible to find suitable recruits for the Mounted Branch under the present conditions. Volunteers for this branch from the Armed Reserve and Division Police were put through a course of riding.

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

	1939.	1940.	1941.
Retired on pension or gratuity ..	70	79	75
Resigned	7	7	8
Dismissed or removed from service ..	4	6	14
Discharged	6	16	6
Died	23	14	16
Total	110	122	119

5. **Hospital—Health of the force.**—The general health of the force was on the whole very satisfactory.

There were 804 cases of admission into other hospitals as against 519 in 1940.

Five thousand five hundred and eighty out-patients were treated in the City Police Dispensary during the year 1941, the daily average attendance being 65.1. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 6,357 and 62.02. The decrease in the admission of out-patients is due to the fact that there was no epidemic of any infectious disease during the year.

The most common diseases treated were malaria, influenza, bronchitis, dysentery and various diseases of the digestive system.

The total number of patients who underwent treatment in all the City State hospitals was 804 with a mortality of 5 as against the corresponding figures of the previous year, 519 and 6. This increase occurred as a result of the periodical medical examination.

Emergency ward.—Thirty-five patients were admitted into the Emergency ward newly opened from 1st April 1941 as per G.O. Ms. No. 4330, Home, dated 25th October 1940, for observation and treatment.

Invalidation certificates.—Eleven head constables and 33 constables were invalidated out of the

service during the year 1941 for various kinds of diseases.

Four hundred recruits for the City Police, including men of the Madras Fire Brigade were medically examined out of which 55 were declared unfit. Seventy-seven Police recruits from Chingleput district were also examined out of which 0 were found unfit. One hundred and thirty candidates for enlistment in the Auxiliary Fire Service were examined for physical fitness out of which 12 were not passed fit. Sixty-three A.R.P. men, including peons, instructors and drivers were examined as to their fitness to be entertained in Government service.

One hundred and thirty-eight probationary constables were examined prior to confirmation.

Two hundred and seventy-four age certificates were issued under the Madras Children's Act of 1920.

One hundred and fifty-five medical certificates were issued to professional drivers. The periodical medical examination, as per G.O. Ms. No. 889, Home, dated 22nd February 1940, was started from 14th July 1941. To begin with 700 men who had put in more than 15 years of service in the Police department were medically examined and necessary action was taken to have their defects rectified in different City hospitals. Many of them were found to be suffering from eye trouble. Some were suffering from hydrocele and hernia.

6. **Discipline and appeals.**—Discipline.—In spite of the fact that the number of punishments awarded during the year shows a slight increase as compared with the figures of 1940, the discipline of the force remained at a high standard and the increase was due to the extra number of police entertained in the City :—

	1939.	1940.	1941.
Blackmarks	253	302	275
Deferred blackmarks	75	61	120
Reductions	26	23	32
Censures	8	26	17
Removals and dismissals	3-1*	6	24-4*

The increased number of deferred blackmarks awarded was mostly among the very junior constables. With the increased number of recruits during the last two years, it has not been possible to give as much individual attention as formerly to men returning from the Central Recruits' School. The number of punishments awarded for indebtedness decreased from 38 in 1940 to 11 in 1941 due to permission being granted to subordinate officers to be adjudged as insolvents and loss of credit due to the fact that the limit of salary liable for attachment and indebtedness has been raised.

Appeals.—There were 16 appeals in 1941 as against 18 in 1940. Thirteen appeals were confirmed, 2 modified and 1 cancelled as against 12 confirmed and 6 modified in 1940.

Judicial punishments.—One police officer in the City was judicially punished for an offence committed in his private capacity during the year.

7. **Titles and rewards.**—The Indian Police Medal was awarded to (1) Inspector C. V. Arunagiri Mudaliyar and (2) Sub-Inspector C. G. Rajaram

* Temporary.

Mudaliyar. Inspector P. Chengalroya Reddiyar was awarded the title of "Rao Sahib." A comparative statement showing the amount of money rewards granted in the last two years is furnished below :—

	1940.		1941.	
	Number of persons.	Amount. RS.	Number of persons.	Amount. RS.
Rewards to police officers.	844	2,893	784	2,579
Rewards to private persons.	611	2,329	769	1,912

Private persons were freely rewarded during the year.

The details rankwar of police officers rewarded during 1940 and 1941 are given below :—

	1940.	1941.
Inspectors	..	..
Sub-Inspectors	..	..
Sergeants	..	..
Head constables	112	145
Constables	732	639

8. **General Provident Fund.**—The percentage of subscribers was 97.8 in 1941 as compared with 95.3 in 1940. The number of admissions to the General Provident Fund subscribers was kept under constant scrutiny—

	1939.	1940.	1941.
Inspectors	17	17	19
Sergeants-major	4	4	5
Sergeants	47	44	46
Sub-Inspectors	68	66	68
Head constables	231	264	259
Constables	1,651	1,781	1,788
Total	2,018	2,176	2,185

9. **Co-operative societies.**—The City Police Officials' and Constables' Co-operative Societies—the two 'A' class societies—did another year's good work:

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

(1) Number of members	145
Rs.	
(2) Share capital	13,130
(3) Deposits	9,056
(4) Reserve fund	5,654
(5) Loans issued	50,322
(6) Dividend declared for the co-operative year—5 per cent.	

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

(1) Number of members	1,191
Rs.	
(2) Share capital	33,705
(3) Deposits	8,312
(4) Reserve fund	5,118
(5) Loans issued	67,386
(6) Dividend declared for the co-operative year—2-1/16 per cent.	

10. **Cost.**—The total cost of the City Police was Rs. 16,41,541 as against Rs. 15,01,988 in 1940.

11. **Housing of the force.**—No fresh quarters were constructed during the year. The police officers and men of the Madras City Police remaining still to be housed are shown below :—

	Inspectors	Sergeants-Major	Sergeants	Sub-Inspectors	Head constables	Police constables
Total strength	20	5	50	79	275	1,365
Quarters available	7	2	31	17	205	1,138
Still to be housed	13	3	19	62	70	727

The problem of housing the police is very acute in the City but has to wait improvement in the financial situation.

12. **Armed Reserve.**—Although during the year there were fewer processions and meetings at which they were used the men of the Armed Reserve had another year of strenuous and arduous work, mainly owing to the additional duties thrown upon them on account of the war. The Armed Reserve continued to maintain its reputation for thoroughness and efficiency.

The usual training was carried out during the year but with so many guard duties to be performed it was difficult to keep men on continuous training. An additional temporary staff of 2 head constables and 12 constables was sanctioned in G.O. No. 4698, Home, dated the 25th October 1941, as a guard for the premises of Messrs. Addison & Co., while in G.O. No. 4458, Home, dated the 9th October 1941, 41 temporary constables were sanctioned as a Vacancy Reserve for the temporary staff already sanctioned to guard vulnerable points.

The Stevenson Shield Competition was held on the 18th October 1941, 10th and 24th November 1941 and No. 1 Platoon with a score of 10.93 was the leading platoon.

The Inter-Platoon Drill Competition which was held on the 18th December 1941 was won by No. 3 Platoon.

Six non-commissioned officers were sent to the Malabar Special Police to undergo training in physical exercise and 4 in bayonet training—all passed out well.

13. **Mounted branch.**—The strength of the Mounted branch at the close of the year was 47 horses. Seven were destroyed, two sold and one transferred to the Veterinary Department during the year. The age of the casualties was 8 in one case and above 9 years in the other cases.

No remounts were purchased during the year.

Stable management.—Stable management continued to be of the same high level as in the previous year.

The Sowar troop was employed on bandobast at large meetings and processions where it acted as a powerful deterrent to would-be mischief makers.

Horses were inspected once a quarter by a Veterinary Surgeon from the Veterinary College, Vepery, who testified to the good condition of the horses generally.

Excellent co-operation was again received from the Principal and staff of the Veterinary College.

14. **Motor transport.**—During the year two new lorries were purchased as also two motor cycles for the use of guard checking officers of the Armed

Reserve and for other duties when lorries were ordinarily used. The transport was used for escorting processions, taking parties of men to meetings, fires, transport of prisoners and urgent bandobast work.

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

				RS.	A.	P.
M.S.C. No.	21	..	..	0	4	9
"	22	..	..	0	5	1
"	23	..	..	0	5	9
"	24	..	..	0	4	7
"	25	..	..	0	5	1
"	26	..	..	0	4	9
"	6228	..	..	0	10	9
"	6229	..	..	0	9	0
Ambulance M.S.C. No.	27	..	..	0	3	9

The increase in the running cost is due to the gradual increase in the price of spare parts for the older vehicles and the general all round increase of petrol, oil, etc. At the end of the year the Government in G.O. No. 5874, Home, dated the 2nd December 1941, sanctioned the installation of a petrol pump for the use of Government vehicles. Apart from the convenience, this will bring about a reduction in the cost of petrol and ensure the urgent need for a Reserve supply.

A sum of Rs. 601-1-6 was collected from private individuals for the hire of the motor Ambulance during the year.

The workshop with a battery plant continued to be of great use.

In G.O. No. 1347, Home, dated the 17th March 1941, the employment of 1 head constable mechanic was sanctioned. The temporary staff of 1 head constable driver, 1 naick driver and 2 constable cleaners sanctioned in G.O. No. 3668, Home, dated 7th September 1940, was employed during the year, as also 1 head-constable driver and 1 constable cleaner sanctioned in G.O. No. 3011, Home, dated the 1st July 1941, for the propaganda van used by the Traffic department.

15. General licences.—

	1940.	1941.
Arms Act.		
Licence to import arms and military stores (Form II).	60	49
Licence to import arms and military stores (Form III).	1	..
Licence to export arms and military stores by sea (Form IV).	9	5
Licence to transport arms, ammunition or military stores (Form VII).	218	180
Licence to keep and sell arms and sulphur (Form X).	32	27
Licence for safe custody of arms, ammunition, etc. (Form XIII).	4	4
Licence to possess ammunition or military stores (Form XIV).	9	9
Licence to possess fire-arms (Form XIV).	17	22
Licence to possess arms and ammunition for personal use, including renewals during the year (Form XVI).	1,773	1,610
Temporary licence for possession of arms and going armed during the period occupied in journeying from the port of arrival (Form XVII).	15	13
Sales of arms and ammunition verified.	5,294	4,624
Licence to import explosives (Form F).	53	13
General licence to transport explosives (Form G).	63	39

Explosives Act.

	1940.	1941.
Licence to manufacture, possess and sell explosives (Form I).	8	..
Licence to possess and sell manufactured fire-work gunpowder.	158	99
Licence to possess explosives generally (Form J).	1	2

Poisons Act.

Licence to possess and sell poisons	92	107
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City Police Act.

Licence for hotels, eating and boarding houses, etc.	1,250	1,275
Licence for toddy, liquor, ganja and opium shops, etc.	141	149
General licence for music and religious institutions.	..	179
Occasional licence to sell foreign liquor.	54	59
Licence for gymnasium, licence for places of public resort.	73	73
Other music licences	2,490	2,705

Cinematograph Act.

Number of licences issued to cinematograph theatres.	23	24
Number of certificates issued in respect of cinematograph films.	86	78

16. **Harbour police.**—A comparative statement of crime for the last three years is given below :—

	1939.	1940.	1941.
House-breaking	2	4	2
House-thefts	39	16	19
Thefts	28	14	45
Cycle thefts	6	1	2
Preventive sections	119	128	111

There is an increase under house-thefts and ordinary thefts this year. The property stolen in most of these cases was scrap iron and brass materials. This can be attributed to the high price of iron and brass due to war conditions. There was no grave crime reported during the year nor was there any organized crime. There was a further fall in the shipping in the Harbour and more stringent measures have been taken to regulate admission into the harbour. Twenty-five cases were put up under the Defence of India Rules against persons entering the harbour with false or obsolete tokens and bogus permits. Danger signals were hoisted in the harbour twice during the year. The relations between the Port Trust, the Customs department and this department continued to be cordial.

PART II.

Crime.

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

Offences.	Year.	Cases.		Persons.		Property.	
		Reported.	True.	Tried.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total crimes.						RS.	RS.
Classes I to V—Statement A (Police)	1939 ..	4,063	3,913	1,943	1,746	3,25,888	49,119
—Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1940 ..	4,011	3,854	2,329	2,044	2,20,998	34,665
	1941 ..	4,152	3,948	2,246	1,984	2,42,021	57,823
Grave crime.							
Murder	1939 ..	7	7	10	8	..	..
	1940 ..	18	18	9	8	..	..
	1941 ..	6	6	7	5	..	..
Dacoity	1939 ..	3	2	..	..	33	15
	1940 ..	4	3	9	3	634	100
	1941 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robbery	1939 ..	9	7	4	3	497	455
	1940 ..	15	9	10	5	407	262
	1941 ..	20	18	20	10	1,396	720
Housebreaking and lurking house trespass.	1939 ..	390	386	122	108	41,487	8,565
	1940 ..	355	351	127	113	26,813	4,852
	1941 ..	342	338	140	128	74,882	23,228
Cattle theft	1939 ..	66	66	68	61	861	590
	1940 ..	40	36	34	32	1,007	780
	1941 ..	16	16	18	17	478	474
Theft (ordinary)	1939 ..	2,838	2,756	1,191	1,110	1,13,970	20,605
	1940 ..	2,897	2,808	1,314	1,256	1,07,498	19,485
	1941 ..	2,921	2,805	1,285	1,209	1,24,910	27,056
				1939.	1940.	1941.	
Total cognizable crime	..	..	..	4,145	4,001	4,124	
Total reported to police	..	..	..	3,913	3,854	3,948	
Grave crime	..	..	..	3,234	3,222	3,183	
Cases reported direct to courts	..	..	..	232	147	176	

The total number of true cognizable cases recorded during the year under the Indian Penal Code excluding nuisance cases was 4,124 as against 4,001 in 1940 and 4,145 in 1939, while the number reported to the Police was 3,948 as against 3,854, an increase of 94 cases. Grave crime, however, shows a slight decrease from 3,222 in 1940 to 3,183 in 1941. The level of crime during 1940 and 1941, was about the same and the slight difference calls for no comment. Unfavourable economic conditions and unemployment as in the previous year continued. The prices of all essential commodities registered an increase and the rapid

rise in the price of metal led to an increase in the theft of metal articles. In July, 83 convicts concerned in offences committed in the City were prematurely released, 31 of these reverted to crime and were arrested. Twenty-eight were convicted and committed to jail and three are awaiting trial. In spite of these adverse conditions, the vigorous action taken under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code increased co-operation from the public obtained by a freer use of rewards and the special organized patrol led to marked results. Crime was kept well under control and detection was maintained at the high level

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

reached last year. The percentage of detection was 40 as against the same figure in 1940 and 33 in 1939.

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 and in quite a number of cases members of the Civic Guard did good work.

There were, as usual, many instances in which the same criminals or set of criminals was responsible for a series of offences of the same kind. To deal with such type of crime special patrols were organized. Specialization in investigation work organized last year at the Central Crime Station was continued with very gratifying results during the year.

18. Nuisance and obstruction cases.—There was a very large decrease in the number of nuisance and obstruction cases put up during the year due to a change in the treatment of such cases during the latter half of the year. With the increase in cases, an evergrowing number of constables had to spend their time attending court thus depleting the strength available for Section duties. Patrols were therefore instructed to prevent nuisances and remove obstructions then and there and only to prosecute the more flagrant and persistent cases. The results have been satisfactory and there has been no sign of increased congestion in the streets.

Government instructions to Honorary Magistrates had some effect on the amount of the fines imposed. Though the average fine per person in obstruction cases only rose from Re. 0-5-8 in 1940 to Re. 0-7-0 in 1941, the average of Rs. 1-5-0 for October 1941, Rs. 1-7-0 for November 1941 and Rs. 1-6-10 for December 1941 shows some improvement towards the end of the year. There was a similar increase in fines in connection with nuisance cases.

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

Number arrested.		Number convicted.	
Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
5,120	121	5,108	117

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 (cases 1 to V of Statement A, Police).	Cases dealt with under section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Percentage.
1939	4,063	49	1.2
1940	4,011	27	0.7
1941	4,152	29	0.7
Theft (ordinary).			
1939	2,838	47	1.7
1940	2,897	27	0.9
1941	2,921	29	0.9

20. Murder.—Six cases of murder (two of which were infanticide) were reported during the year as against 18 in 1940. Of these five ended in conviction.

The motives for these cases are as follows :—

Private quarrel	5
Other causes	1

21. Dacoity and robbery.—There was no case of dacoity. Twenty cases of robbery were reported during the year of which 12 ended in conviction. None of these robberies was the result of organized activity.

22. House-breaking.—Three hundred and thirty-eight true cases were reported during the year as against 351 in 1940 and 386 in 1939. Hundred and fourteen cases ended in conviction during the year. The bulk of this type of crime was due chiefly to local criminals. The activity of up-country Muhammadans was again in evidence in some offences committed in shops. Kishan, a youthful offender from Bombay, was arrested as the result of the detection of his Finger Prints at the scene of offence.

23. Thefts.—There was a slight decrease under thefts. There were 2,805 offences in 1941 as against 2,808 during the previous year. The graver types of the offence of theft, viz., theft of jewels from children and cycle thefts showed a noticeable decrease during the year. There were 112 cases of thefts from children as against 146 in 1940 and 190 in 1939 and 275 cases of cycle theft as against 315 in 1940 and 401 in 1939. This satisfactory feature was due to the continuance of the special precautionary methods adopted in the previous year.

Sixteen cases of cattle theft occurred during the year as against 36 in 1940 and 66 in 1939. Fifteen of the 16 cases ended in conviction.

The average value of property lost in theft cases was Rs. 44 as against Rs. 38 in 1940.

Investigation was refused in 29 cases as against 27 in 1940 and 47 in 1939. Due care was taken to see that this provision of law was not abused.

During the year there were 4 cases of counterfeiting coins and one case of counterfeiting currency notes. The 4 cases of counterfeiting coins ended in conviction and the case of counterfeiting currency notes is pending trial.

24. Criminal breach of trust.—There were 216 cases of criminal breach of trust as against 170 in 1940. Ninety-eight of these ended in conviction.

25. Cheating.—Hundred and twenty-seven cases were reported as against 119 in 1940. The only case of note under this head relates to a complaint by Mr. Pothan Joseph, the former editor of the Indian Express, that Sri Ramanatha Goenka, the proprietor, had falsely represented to him and his wife that he would arrange for a mortgage of house property fetching interest at 9 per cent and obtained delivery of a cheque for Rs. 5,000. The cheque was drawn in favour of one Mangilal Peety, the alleged owner of the house. Investigation disclosed that Mangilal Peety's signature on the cheque was forged and that the proceeds were credited to the account of the Free Press in which the accused was actively interested. The case stands charged.

26. Property lost and recovered.—

Offences.	Number of cases.		Amount of	
	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Property lost.	Property recovered.
			RS.	RS.
Thefts in conjunction with house-breaking.	306	92	74,882	23,228
Other thefts	2,805	1,055	1,25,388	27,530
Dacoity	..	..	..	..
Robbery	18	10	1,390	720
Criminal breach of trust, Sections 406, 408 and 409, Indian Penal Code.	216	148	40,355	6,345
Total A.	3,345	1,305	2,42,021	57,823

Remarks.—Recoveries made in the year of property lost in cases of previous years—Rs. 3,182.

A comparative statement for the past three years is given below. This shows an increase in the value of property lost and an increase in the percentage of recovery.

Year.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	RS.	RS.	
1939	3,25,888	49,119	15
1940	2,20,998	34,665	17
1941	2,42,021	57,823	24

27. Results in cases prosecuted.—The number of cases (excluding cases under Nuisance and Special and Local Laws) brought to trial and decided was 1,825. Of these 1,634 or 89.5 per cent ended in conviction. In these cases 2,246 persons were tried and 1,984 or 88.4 per cent were convicted. Of the 70,543 cases of cognizable crime prosecuted by the Police under the Indian Penal Code, Nuisance and Special and Local Laws, 69,823 or 99 per cent ended in conviction.

28. Prosecuting staff.—The prosecuting staff prosecuted 4,517 cases as against 3,491 in 1940 and 4,147 or 92 per cent ended in conviction.

29. False cases.—Fourteen cases were struck off as wilfully and maliciously false as against 13 in the year 1940. In three cases the complainants were successfully prosecuted for preferring false complaints. Of the total cognizable crime prosecuted by the police during the year under review under the Indian Penal Code and special and local laws, no case was declared false after trial.

30. Escapes.—Six prisoners escaped from police custody but were recaptured during the year. Three 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, was 83 as against 47 in 1940.

32. Gambling and opium dens.—Seventy-one gambling dens were successfully raided as against 94 in 1940 and 92 in 1939. The average fine per case in 1939 was Rs. 46-2-0, in 1940 Rs. 52-10-0, and in 1941 Rs. 63-4-0. The average fine per person in 1939 Rs. 7-10-3, in 1940 Rs. 9-0-8 and in 1941 Rs. 5-13-10. The number of persons convicted are 555 in 1939, 547 in 1940 and 791 in 1941. Though the number of cases decreased, the number of persons dealt with increased considerably. The decrease was due to the good work done in 1940.

Street gambling.—Five hundred and seventeen cases ended in conviction in 1941 as against 1,057 in 1940, the number of persons convicted in 1941 was 1,819 and in 1940—3,086. The average fine in 1941 was Rs. 7-3-0 per case as compared with Rs. 4-3-0 per case in 1940. The average fine per person was Rs. 2-1-0 in 1941 and Rs. 1-7-1 in 1940. The large number of convictions in 1940 has had a definite effect and resulted in a reduced number of cases in 1941.

Bucket shops.—Two hundred and thirty-five successful raids were conducted in 1941 as against 366 in 1940 and 288 persons were convicted in 1941 as against 347 in 1940. The average fine per case in 1939 was Rs. 29-15-0, in 1940 Rs. 29-7-0 and in 1941 Rs. 24-1-0 and the average fine per person in 1939 was Rs. 23-13-4, in 1940 Rs. 22-2-2 and in 1941 Rs. 21-3-0. In these cases there are invariably more than one accused.

33. Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.—The campaign against brothels was continued vigorously during the year. Eighteen brothels were successfully raided in 1941 as against 34 in 1940. The Police are still handicapped in putting down this evil in the city for want of co-operation from the public. The Magistrates still insist on the procedure of adducing the evidence of persons who had visited a brothel prior to the raid to prove that a place had been used as a brothel. Eight girls were rescued during the year as against 24 in 1940 and sent to the Rescue Home. The Madras Vigilance Association Rescue Home continues to be of great use not only in affording shelter to the girls rescued but also in preventing brothel keepers from tampering with their evidence.

34. Criminal Tribes Act.—During the year one City Korava (Male) was registered under Criminal Tribes Act. Thirty-eight Criminal Tribe members were removed from the register, 7 on their death and 31 for good conduct. Details of the registered resident criminal tribe members in the city on the 31st December 1941 are furnished below :—

Criminal Tribe Members (Tribewar).

	Males.	Females.
1 Madras City Koravars	260	17
2 Madras City Jogis	8	1
3 Madras City Yanadis	12	..
4 Chingleput Koravars	12	..
5 Chingleput Adi-Dravidas	7	..
6 Chingleput Kal-Oddars	3	..
7 Chingleput Jogis	8	..
8 Chingleput Kepmaris	2	..
9 Chittoor Koravars	11	..
10 Donga Dasaris	2	..
11 Cuddapah Yerakalas	2	..
12 South Arcot Irulars	2	..
13 Veppur Adi-Dravidas	5	..
14 North Arcot Sakkarathamadai Koravars	1	..
15 North Arcot Ponnai Koravars	10	..
16 North Arcot Chengampundi Koravars	2	..
17 North Arcot Dubai Koravars	4	..
18 North Arcot Uppu Koravars	1	..
19 Nellore Yanadis	4	..
20 Nellore Dommaras	1	..
21 Nellore Donga Dasaris	1	..
22 Madura South Piramalai Kallars	1	..
23 Salem Melur Nattu Koravars	1	..
24 Tanjore Uppu Koravars	1	..
25 Trichinopoly Thogamalai Koravars	1	..
Total	360	29

Of these 14 are in jail, 7 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 Act. Orders to report were in force against 29 as against 32 on the 1st January 1941, the remainder being under abeyance.

Nineteen criminal tribe members who violated the conditions imposed on them were warned while 20 criminal tribe members who persisted in violating Criminal Tribes Rules and who were also suspected to have been absent with criminal intent, were prosecuted. Fifteen of them were convicted and the cases against the remaining 5 are under trial. Eighteen other criminal tribe members were convicted for other offences.

35. Prevention.—One thousand six hundred and ninety-four persons were arrested under the preventive sections during the year as against 1,937 in the previous year and 1,194 in 1939. The number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the Police on the 31st December 1941 was 597 as against 583 in 1940 and 600 in 1939. 194 bad characters were convicted during the year. 207 persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code. Seventy-two persons were ordered to notify residence or change of residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code. Forty-three persons were prosecuted for failure to notify residence or change of residence.

Prosecutions for bad livelihood were instituted against 78 of whom 69 were bound over. Ninety-three persons were convicted under section 64, City Police Act and 274 persons under section 65, City Police Act. 1,725 finger-print slips were sent to the Finger Print Bureau for record. Two thousand four hundred and ninety-two references were made to the Finger Print Bureau and antecedents were traced in 872 cases.

36. Crime Record Section.—Forty-five new histories were opened and the histories of six persons were brought from the inactive to the active list as they reverted to crime during the year. The histories of 16 persons who died were destroyed and the histories of 11 persons were discarded during the year. The total number of histories at the end of the year was 1,529, comprising 1,038 for resident criminals, 132 for Chingleput district criminals and 359 for other district criminals. Of the resident criminals 816 were classified as active and closely watched.

The total number of index cards under all classification opened during the year was 2,730. The total number of cards at the end of the year was 24,300. The number of general information files at the end of the year was 711.

The number of out-of-view known depredators was 203 and strenuous efforts were made to trace them.

Investigating sub-inspectors and divisional inspectors regularly visited the Record Section. During the year 8 sub-inspectors from the districts were trained in the Record Section for District Intelligence Bureau work. The Section publishes a daily Crime and Occurrence Sheet, Fortnightly Summary and other publications regularly.

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

38. Intelligence Section.—The temporary establishments that were sanctioned to cope with the

work in connection with the Registration of Foreigners' Act, Registration (Emergency Powers) Act and the issue of passports and visas during the hot weather were continued during this year.

During the year 9,388 references were dealt with as against 7,916 in the previous year.

Political meetings.—Three hundred and thirty-six political meetings as against 147 and 354 labour meetings as against 220 in the previous year were attended by shorthand sub-inspectors and proceedings were recorded and reported. Six political conferences as against 3 and one labour conference as against a similar number in the previous year were held.

Press work.—No security was demanded under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act. As usual particulars were furnished to Government regarding newly started and revived journals and their editors and publishers and keepers of the presses. 328 newspapers and periodicals were checked and particulars necessary for the compilation of the annual return were supplied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

PART III.

Traffic Departments.

39. The Central Traffic Station.—There were no increases or decreases in the traffic staff during the year. On the 1st July 1941, a new Police Station, sanctioned in G.O. No. 2655, Home, dated the 6th June 1941, and designated the "Central Traffic Station" was opened at the traffic office. All traffic cases including Indian Penal Code cases, are now dealt with in this station.

40. Equipment.—Four bicycles were purchased during the year for the use of the investigation staff and this has greatly facilitated its work. A propaganda van with loud-speaker and wireless equipment was brought into use in April. The loud-speaker equipment has turned out very successful and the van has been sent out daily on traffic propaganda work on the roads in the city in charge of an inspector. The wireless equipment is still in an experimental stage and has not proved altogether a success.

41. Taxation.—The taxation staff continued to work efficiently. During the latter part of the year, owners who were guilty of late payment of taxes were prosecuted more freely and the system of issuing warnings was considerably reduced. One hundred and eighty-four cases of non-payment or late payment of taxes were charged as compared with 94 in 1940. As against 263 cases of detection of foreign cars entering the city without paying tax, for 1940, there were only 91 cases during the year under review. The drop can be attributed to the increase in the price of petrol and to petrol rationing. Rs. 3,115-10 was collected during the year as against Rs. 3,111-12-0 in 1940. The taxation staff did good work in checking up lorries and detected 40 cases of vehicles running without permits and brake certificates, etc., as compared with 29 cases in 1940.

As warnings in cases of late payment or non-exhibition of tax did not prove effective and prosecutions have caused a considerable amount of inconvenience to owners in many cases, a

proposal has been sent to Government suggesting the introduction of a section similar to section 130 of the Motor Vehicles Act into the Taxation Act to enable Magistrates to levy a fine when issuing a summons and to dispense with the presence of accused owners in Court in such cases.

Number of vehicles which paid tax in Madras City.

	1940			
	For the quarter ending 31st March 1940.	For the quarter ending 30th June 1940.	For the quarter ending 30th September 1940.	For the quarter ending 31st December 1940.
Motor cycles	468	426	409	403
Lorries	481	373	403	402
Taxis	116	113	106	94
Buses	365	343	299	353
Pleasure cars	5,010	4,841	4,438	4,587
Total	6,440	6,096	5,655	5,839

	1941			
	For the quarter ending 31st March 1941.	For the quarter ending 30th June 1941.	For the quarter ending 30th September 1941.	For the quarter ending 31st December 1941.
Motor cycles	431	371	409	451
Lorries	406	351	369	369
Taxis	96	160	95	110
Buses	313	319	318	369
Pleasure cars	4,769	4,523	4,409	4,436
Total	6,015	5,694	5,600	5,748

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

		1940.		1941.	
		Weekly.	Monthly.	Weekly.	Monthly.
Quarter ending March.	31st	76	16	70	5
Quarter ending June.	30th	40	5	40	7
Quarter ending September.	30th	52	3	17	2
Quarter ending December.	31st	71	16	16	4
Total		239	40	143	18

42. Hackney Carriage Act.—The extra staff of 1 sub-inspector, 1 head-constable and 4 constables sanctioned with effect from the 1st January 1941 has helped considerably in the control of hackney carriages. The number of rickshaws was limited by the Commissioner of Police to 3,750 at the beginning of the year, but with the introduction of petrol rationing the number was increased to 4,000. In spite of this, owing to petrol rationing, there have been a considerable number of unlicensed vehicles brought on to the road illicitly and towards the end of the year a drive was made against such vehicles which had a good effect. A comparative statement of cases put up under the various sections of the Act for 1940 and 1941 is given below:—

	1940.	1941.
Prosecutions for—		
Unlicensed rickshaws	675	1,161
Without plates	489	352
Without pullers licence	3,100	4,386
Allowing unlicensed persons to pull or drive	505	477
Without badge	411	460
Driving with time-expired badges	1,173	259
Reckless driving	..	1
Without lights	..	143
Carrying more than one person	3,513	4,359
Obstruction	1,646	1,334
Using common plates	2	6
Offences under sections of the Hackney Carriage Act	..	384
Using other discs instead of red	..	3
Section 53, City Police Act	..	..
Total	11,514	13,325

Licences issued under the Petroleum Act.

	1940.	1941.
Licence to possess carbide of calcium (Form B)	2	1
Licence to store dangerous petroleum (not more than 60 gallons) (Form I)	22	19
Licence to import dangerous petroleum (not more than 60 gallons) (Form H)	26	11
Licence to store non-dangerous petroleum (not more than 5,000 gallons) (Form J)	..	2

Hackney Carriage Act.

Number of hackney carriages registered	1,070	1,058
Number of rickshaws registered	4,217	4,013
Number of drivers' licences issued	1,261	1,227
Number of rickshawmen's licences issued	4,569	5,663

43. Infringement of lighting restrictions.—The enforcement of the regulations issued under the Defence of India Rules, has continued to make a considerable amount of extra work both for the out-door and the office staff. In the majority of cases, warnings were issued and only towards the end of the year, was more use made of prosecutions, as it was found that not only did warnings cause an immense amount of extra work, but they had no real effect. During the year, 5,106 warnings were issued for improper screening of lights of vehicles; 197 persons were charged for improper screening of lights and 55 were charged for exceeding the speed limit of 20 miles per hour, after lighting up time.

44. Accidents.—A sub-inspector of the investigation staff continued to be employed during the year on statistical work. All cases except those in which no material damage or serious injury is caused, are recorded now and quarterly returns furnished according to the latest orders on the subject. All cases, trivial or serious, are registered and investigated by the staff appointed for the purpose for the whole city and with the experience gained, it has been able to carry on the investigations with skill and intelligence. Towards the end of the year, a more vigorous policy was adopted with regard to the prosecution of persons for rash and negligent driving of vehicles and this tended to make persons in charge of vehicles drive more carefully. The number of accidents dealt with by the traffic department shows a considerable decrease. Speed restrictions after dark and petrol rationing may account to some extent for the drop. There was an increase in the total number of fatal cases from 29 to 38, the victims being 27 pedestrians, 3 cyclists, 5 hand-cart pullers and 3 bullock-cart drivers. In most of the cases, the victims themselves were to blame.

A statement of areas of accidents and the persons responsible for them are given below:—

Areas where accidents are heaviest—	Number of accidents.	
	1941.	1940.
Mount Road	108	255
China Bazaar Road	41	122
Poonamallee High Road	49	93
Broadway	42	73
Royapetta High Road	40	65
General Hospital Road	28	60
North Beach Road	33	59
Wall-Tax Road	34	51
Elephant Gate Bridge	7	32
Fort Road	18	27
Total	400	837

	Number of accidents.	
	1941.	1940.
Areas where accidents are heaviest—cont.		
Straight roads	848	1,523
Road junctions	245	194
Cross roads	242	53
Places controlled by police or traffic signal.	16	33
Total ..	1,351	1,803
Persons responsible—		
Pedestrians	489	542
Drivers of motor vehicles	502	538
Drivers of other vehicles	193	357
Pedal cyclists	186	309
Passengers	26	57
Total ..	1,396	1,803
Causes.		
(a) Pedestrians—		
Running and crossing	304	363
Walking in roadway	86	57
Playing	31	46
Confused by traffic	16	29
Sleeping, sitting and standing	19	28
Defective vision	1	6
Drunkenness	16	6
Defective hearing	3	5
Boys hanging behind carts	13	2
Total ..	489	542
(b) Motor vehicles—		
Negligent (high speed, inattentive and careless) driving.	184	219
Overtaking negligently or curving in or out.	106	126
Under the influence of liquor	1	3
Emerging from side streets or ways or entrances.	28	37
Following vehicles too closely	24	29
Bad reversing	30	25
Swerving in front of moving vehicles or turning into side streets.	39	25
Defective mechanism (brakes, steering or open doors).	26	22
Inadequate clearance	18	16
Motor cyclists slipping	1	2
Rounding corners on wrong side	9	13
Sudden application of brakes	2	3
Disobeying traffic signals	5	6
Disregarding off-side rule	11	6
Off-side parking	8	5
Careless parking	5	1
Glaring head lights	5	1
Black out	5	1
Total ..	502	538
(c) Other vehicles—		
Rickshaws	1941.	1940.
Hand-carts	37	37
Bullock carts	48	48
Jutkas	30	30
Tram cars	40	40
Trolley carts (bullock drawn)	34	34
Total ..	193	193

Of these, 48 cases were due to hand carters swerving negligently while dragging fully or overloaded hand-carts. There is no rule or regulation to book hand-cart pullers for overloading their hand-carts. Some sort of legislation would seem called for but it is difficult to take up the question at the present time when there is such a shortage of transport due to the heavy demands arising from the war.

There were 34 accidents due to tram-cars and in most of them the drivers of trams were found responsible and prosecuted where necessary. In some, the real cause was the inefficiency of brakes

in tram-cars. The attention of the Madras Tramway Company was drawn to this.

	Number of accidents.	
	1941.	1940.
(d) Pedal cyclists—		
Negligent (high speed, inattentive and careless) riding.	59	127
Emerging from side streets or crossing suddenly.	32	55
Turning in front of or behind vehicles without signals or warnings and into side streets.	19	52
Overtaking or cutting in or out	41	25
Disobeying traffic signals	6	18
Not due to collisions (self-falling, etc.).	8	12
Rounding corners on wrong side	5	10
Riding on the wrong side of the road.	11	11
Inefficient brakes	2	5
Confused by traffic	2	3
Double riding	1	2
Total ..	186	309
(e) Passengers—		
Mounting or alighting from moving tram-cars.	18*	57
Mounting or alighting from moving buses.	5	..
Peeping out or keeping hand out of buses.	2	..
Mounting a moving coach	1	..
Total ..	26	57

Of the 26 cases in which passengers were responsible, 18 were due to their alighting from or mounting tram-cars or buses, while in motion. Some of them were prosecuted under the Tramways Act, but with propaganda and penal action these offences are on the decrease.

Peak period of accidents.

Time.	Percentage of accidents reported.	
	1941.	1940.
12 midnight to 6 a.m.	1.6	1.7
6 a.m. to 9 a.m.	7.3	11.5
9 a.m. to 12 noon	23.8	26.3
12 noon to 3 p.m.	18.2	16.4
3 p.m. to 6 p.m.	20.8	25.8
6 p.m. to 9 p.m.	20.7	15.6
9 p.m. to 12 midnight	7.6	2.7

N.B.—The increase in the number of accidents between 6 p.m. to 12 midnight is due to the restrictions on lights.

45. Traffic control.—More roundabouts were laid out at road junctions during the year. This released a number of traffic men from point duty and enabled them to be used for mobile patrols on straight roads and congested areas. The traffic propaganda van has greatly helped and is being sent out daily to do propaganda work on the roads. The Safety First Association has not so far proved to be as helpful as was expected. In the present conditions, it is difficult to interest the general public to any great extent.

With the entry of Japan into the War, towards the end of the year, further lighting restrictions were imposed in the streets and this tended to drive pedestrians from the foot-paths on to the roads at night time, as they were not able to see the obstructions and other irregularities on the foot-paths which increased the likelihood of accidents.

Road lay-out.—The one-way system at the Round Tana has now been completed and is

* Includes one case of stealing a joy ride.

Office.—The work turned out by the office continued to be satisfactory in spite of the heavy strain thrown on it as a result of the war.

Law and Order branch.—The Government have sanctioned in G.O. No. 169, Home, dated the 11th January 1941, the further retention of one temporary lower division clerk in the Pay Section till the 31st March 1942. Government have also sanctioned the further retention of two temporary lower division clerks in G.O. No. 1476, Home, dated the 20th March 1941.

Traffic and Licensing branch.—The issue of warning notices and prosecutions of owners and drivers of motor vehicles for offences under the Defence of India Rules caused considerable amount of extra work. Added to this, petrol rationing was brought into force with effect from the 15th August 1941 since when the office has had to cope with the issue of basic ration coupons to all private motor vehicles, the issue of basic and supplementary coupons to buses and supplementary coupons to Police officers in the City. One extra clerk has been sanctioned temporarily whilst petrol rationing is in force and three temporary clerks have been sanctioned for a period of a fortnight during the issue of basic rations each quarter. Basic coupons were issued to 4,918 vehicles in the first quarter and to 4,905 vehicles in the second quarter. This Branch was inspected by the officials of the Accountant-General's office during November.

Crime branch.—One extra clerk was sanctioned in connexion with the verification of recruits to the military and another was sanctioned in connection with the registration of foreigners (vide G.O. No. 3936, Home, dated the 2nd September 1941 and No. 1933, Home, dated 22nd April 1941).

Stores.—Woollen articles were obtained through the Indian Stores Department with considerable difficulty at higher rates than in previous years.

The prices of all store articles have again increased on account of the war.

None of the books or other articles ordered from outside India have been received. On account of the increased work in stores due to additional establishments on account of war, Government have sanctioned one temporary lower division clerk in G.O. No. 2513, Home, dated the 27th May 1941.

Civic Guards.—The Civic Guard organization inaugurated in 1940 has not come up to expectation. By the 1st May 1941, 84 Civic Guard officers and 363 Civic Guards had been enrolled, but by the 31st December 1941, the figure had decreased to 72 Civic Guard officers and 297 Civic Guards. A few persons resigned on the plea that they were leaving the city and a few were removed as being undesirable. Many left the organization to join either the Army, or in the majority of the cases, the Air Raid Precaution. Air Raid Precaution work was found to be more attractive by many, as it has now come very much into the public eye. The fact that the A.R.P. organization is increasing in numbers makes it extremely difficult to obtain fresh entrants of the right type. His Excellency the Governor inspected the Parade of the Civic Guards in the month of March.

working very satisfactorily. It will shortly be provided with illuminated bollards. The system at the Flower Bazaar is still under trial and will soon be made permanent. In addition to these, other traffic islands and refuges have been laid out in the city and have proved satisfactory. The Corporation has built new pavements in various roads in consultation with the Police. The Royapetta Bazaar road is a typical example.

PART IV.

Miscellaneous.

46. Madras Fire Brigade.—The Brigade was transferred to the control of the Commissioner of Police from the Corporation of Madras in G.O. No. 1742, Home, dated the 5th February 1941, and was taken over on the 1st May 1941. It was completely reorganized and fresh fire crews were enlisted to replace the Armed Reserve constables who were carrying out those duties. In December however a Special Deputy Commissioner for the Fire Service was appointed and the whole Brigade was transferred to his charge and administered under the A.R.P. Organization.

47. Missing children.—During the year 1941, 56 foundlings were brought to the Police while 236 boys and 133 girls under the age of 17 years were reported missing. Of these 210 boys and 111 girls were traced.

Six hundred and seventy-one injured and helpless persons were removed to hospitals or their homes or other institutions as against 499 in the previous year.

48. Inquests.—Three hundred and eighty-four inquests were held during the year as against 272 in the previous year.

49. Mentally deranged persons.—One hundred and sixty-three mentally defective persons were sent to the Mental Hospital as against 192 in the previous year.

50. General—

Station inspections.—All Law and Order Stations were inspected by the two Assistant Commissioners of Police, during the year.

Inspectors' meeting.—Monthly meetings of Gazetted Officers, Inspectors and Sergeants-Major of the three departments were held during the year. They continued to be of good use in furthering co-operation between the various branches.

Polish Fund.—The capital of the fund on the 31st December 1941 was Rs. 1,168-13-6. The fund continues to maintain its usefulness but had a sharp set back when the Sergeant in charge deserted misappropriating Rs. 300 and odd. He was prosecuted, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, but the amount was not recovered. The system of maintaining the funds' account has been revised to prevent any similar occurrence.

Kardex system.—The excellent working of the Kardex system introduced in 1940 requires special mention. Its introduction was very opportune as, with the various temporary establishments sanctioned on account of the war, work is being carried on with an ease and efficiency that would not have been otherwise possible even with an increase in the staff.

General.—The year 1941 was on the whole quiet and free from communal trouble.

Due to proper and adequate arrangements the Muharram festival passed off peacefully.

There were eight labour strikes the most prominent being the motor bus drivers' and conductors' strike which still continues and in connexion with which 148 prosecutions were launched. On the 4th July 1941, the Madras Bus Drivers' Association declared a strike and 230 drivers and 239 conductors out of a total of 426 drivers and 410 conductors, went out on strike. The bus services were dislocated to some extent for the first two or three days, but thereafter, the bus owners were able to secure the services of other drivers and maintain regular services. The result of the employment of new drivers brought about a slight increase in accidents in which buses were concerned, but after one or two months, the figures dropped to normal again. The strikers picketted bus garages and 23 cases

of stone throwing occurred after dark. Special patrols were started both by the Traffic and Divisional Police and this put a stop to such incidents.

His Excellency the Viceroy visited the City in July. In this connexion about 400 Reserve Police were drafted to the City from the mufassal and were accommodated in the present Victory House, Mount Road, Madras. Necessary Police arrangements were made and His Excellency's programme was carried through without incident.

All the vulnerable points in the City continue to be guarded by the Police.

During the year individual Civil Disobedience continued until December. In all cases prosecutions were launched and though the movement did not attract much public attention it caused a great deal of extra work to the Divisional Police.

The All-India Muslim League Conference was held in Madras in April and passed off peacefully.

CITY POLICE OFFICE, EGMORE, MADRAS,
26th February 1942.

L. B. GASSON,
Commissioner of Police.

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
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PROVINCE
1941

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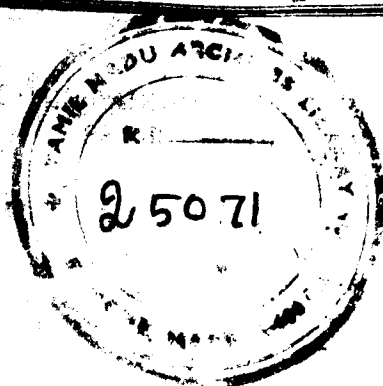
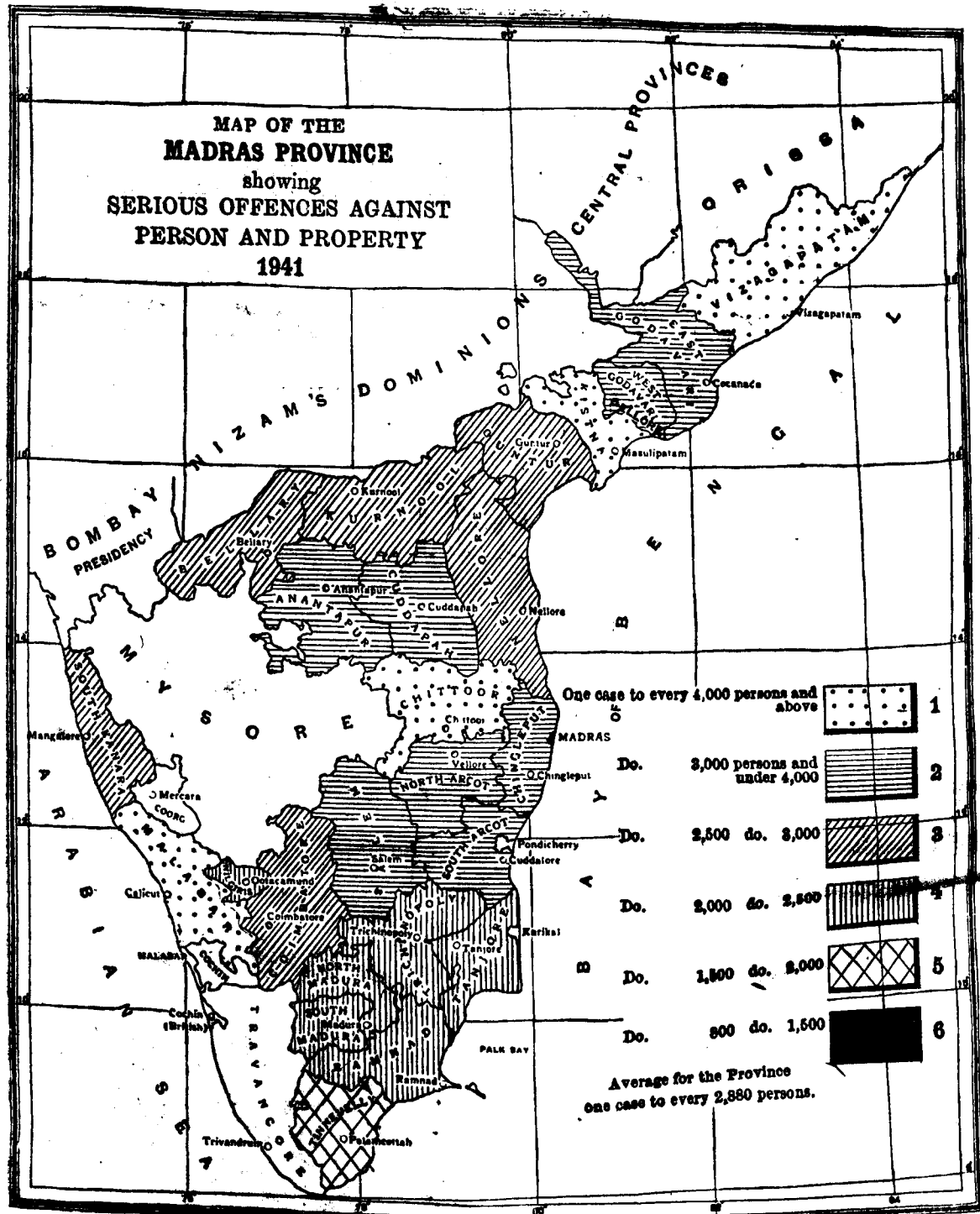
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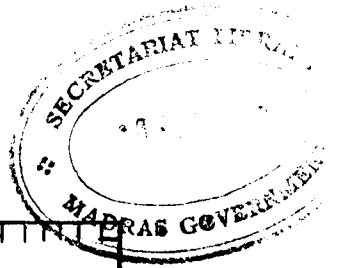
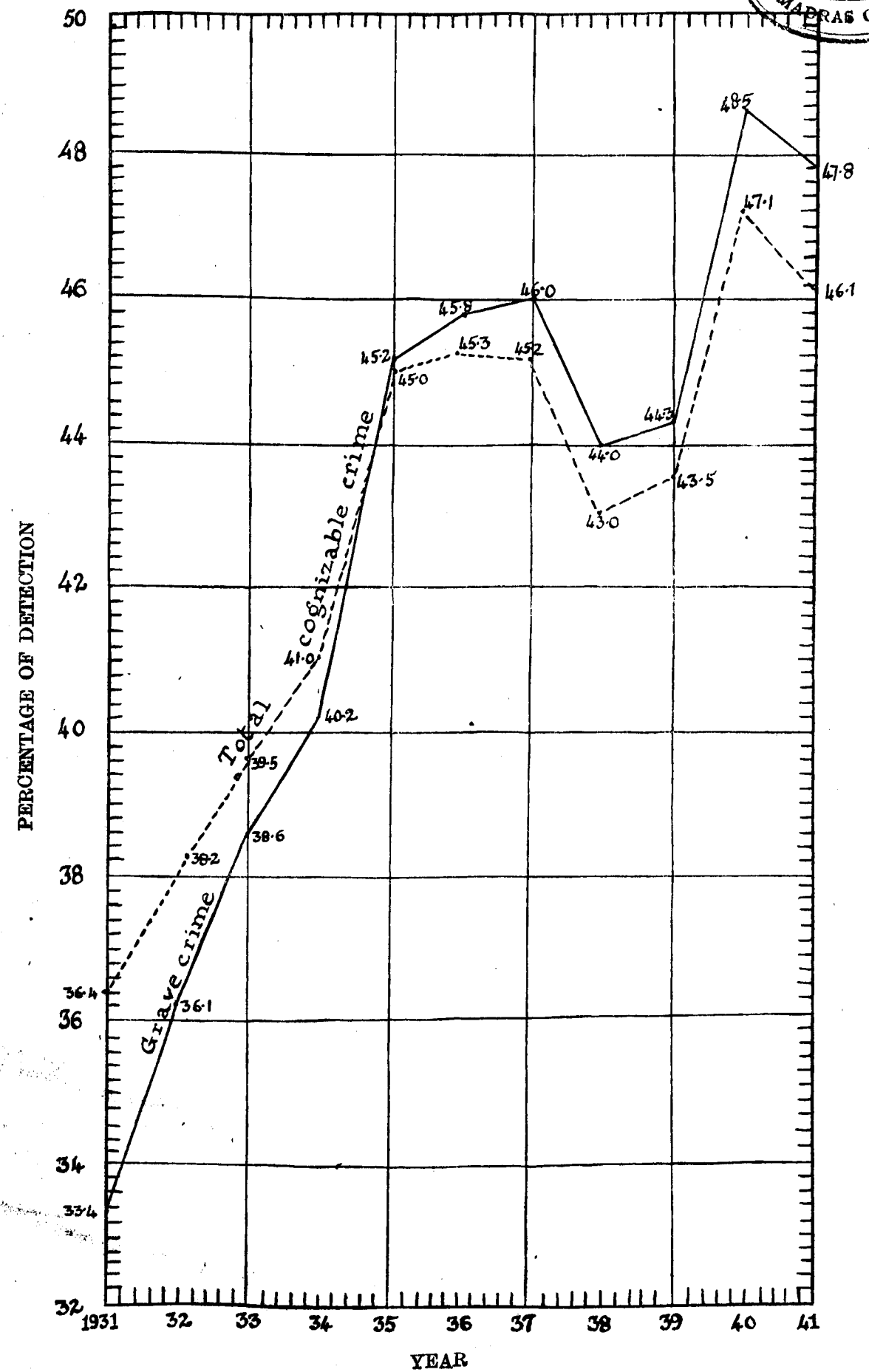
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GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION



[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, 1941

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

OFFICERS.—I continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year.

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. R. Hume, O.B.E. ..	From 1st January to 22nd March.
Sri Rao Bahadur K. P. Janardhana Rao. ..	From 23rd March to 7th April (additional charge).
Mr. W. H. Wright ..	From 8th April to 31st December.
<i>Central Range.</i>	
Mr. L. A. Bishop, O.B.E. ..	From 1st January to 9th November.
Mr. R. Hume, O.B.E. ..	From 10th November to 31st December.
<i>Southern Range.</i>	
Mr. J. Beckett ..	Throughout the year.
<i>Western Range.</i>	
Mr. J. S. Wilkes ..	Throughout the year.
<i>Railways and C.I.D., Madras.</i>	
Mr. E. H. Colebrook, M.C. ..	From 1st January to 17th November.
Mr. L. A. Bishop, O.B.E. ..	From 18th November to 31st December.

Mr. L. B. Gasson continued to be the Commissioner of Police, Madras City, till he proceeded on leave on 1st April. He was relieved by Mr. R. Hume, who held the post till 1st November when Mr. Gasson resumed charge and held the post for the remainder of the year.

Assistant Inspector-General of Police.—Sri Rao Bahadur C. Karunakaran Nayar continued to be the Assistant Inspector-General of Police throughout the year.

There were no changes of District Superintendents of Police in 11 districts, while there was one change in 13 districts and two changes in the remaining districts. District Superintendents of Police held additional charge of subdivisions for short periods on 19 occasions and Deputy Inspectors-General were in additional charge of districts on two occasions. Transfers of officers were limited to the minimum.

Mr. H. Keene, District Superintendent of Police, and Sri Rao Sahib R. Natesa Ayyar, temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police, continued to be on deputation under the

Government of India as Central Intelligence Officer and Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, respectively.

Mr. J. M. Green, District Superintendent of Police, continued to be the Commissioner of Police, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. Khan Sahib Y. Muhammad Roshan Sahib, Deputy Superintendent of Police, reverted to this Province during the year on the termination of his temporary appointment as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Mr. C. R. Charsley, District Superintendent of Police, continued to be the Special Air Raid Precautions Officer, Madras, till 9th July when he was relieved by Mr. H. D. Latham, District Superintendent of Police, who held the post for the remainder of the year. Mr. G. F. Harrison, District Superintendent of Police, was appointed Deputy Commissioner, Madras Fire Services, on 11th December and Yousuf Ali Sayeed Sahib Bahadur, Assistant Superintendent of Police, as Second Assistant to the Special Air Raid Precautions Officer, Madras, on 9th August.

Mr. H. R. Longhurst, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Mr. H. G. C. Barboza, Deputy Superintendent of Police, were appointed Special Air Raid Precautions Officers, Vizagapatam and Cocanada respectively, during the year.

Sri P. Dhanarajulu Nayudu, Mr. M. D. Ebenezer, Sri M. Singaravelu and Sri Rao Sahib B. Lakshminarayana Rao Nayudu, Deputy Superintendents of Police, were appointed Area Rationing Officers during the year. Sri M. Singaravelu was retransferred to this department on 14th December.

Three officers of the Indian Police and three of the Madras Police Service retired during the year. One officer of the Indian Police died on 19th June.

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 27,036 as against 27,003 at the end of the previous year. The important changes in the strength were—

(1) The permanent addition of 1 head constable and 3 constables to the strength of the Madras City Police for a guard for the Corporation Treasury; and

(2) the addition of 5 head constables and 38 constables on account of the permanent retention of the traffic control staff and of the Vikramasingapuram Outpost in the Tinnevely district.

* Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 268, Judicial, dated 13th February 1908; letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 302, dated 30th March 1915—G.O. No. 778, Judicial, dated 16th April 1915; and letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 1395, dated 10th September 1915—G.O. No. 2381, Judicial, dated 24th September 1915.

† Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. F. 75/21/35, dated 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-major and sergeants.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.	Total.
1 Kallar Reclamation work	..	1	..	..	3	14	24	42
2 Criminal Tribes Settlements	..	..	5	..	..	8	53	66
3 Plague police	..	..	..	..	..	19	300	319
4 Private guards including additional police	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5
5 Prohibition work in Salem, Cuddapah, Chittoor and North Arcot districts.	..	1	1	..	44	138	330	514
6 Central Recruits' Schools	..	2	3	6	32	30	8	90
7 Other temporary forces (on account of reallocation, Madura bifurcation, harbour establishments, formation of temporary subdivisions).	1	5	3	2	17	64	356	448
8 Special Emergency Force and War	..	3	3	3	22	228	1,115	1,374
Total	1	12	15	11	118	511	2,190	2,858

Additional Police.—The temporary additional force stationed at Pudupatti, a hamlet attached to the Vauvalthotti village in the Tinnevely district, was withdrawn during the year.

Recruitment.—There were 275 vacancies in the Force on the last day of the year as against 100 in the previous year. Temporary appointments were made against these vacancies in accordance with Government Memorandum No. 16530-A-2, Home, dated 17th June 1941. Literate men of the required stamp were available in most of the districts. Among the recruits, 148 held Secondary School-Leaving Certificates and 2 possessed the Intermediate qualification in Arts. Eight ex-army men and 139 members of the scheduled castes were enlisted.

Casualties (statement E, columns 31 to 36).—The total number of casualties in the permanent Force was 1,625 as against 1,635 in the previous year, a decrease of 10 or 0.6 per cent. The decrease was mainly under retirements during the year, 1,089 against 1,180 in 1940 or 7.7 per cent.

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 121.3 as against 119.2 in the previous year, while the percentage of men absent from duty daily on account of sickness was 4.6 as against 4.9 in the previous year. The number of police officers who died during the year was 192 against 200 in 1940. Periodical medical examination of the members of the subordinate police service was conducted during the year with good results.

3. EDUCATION (statement E, columns 24 to 25).—There were 2,814 head constables and 21,991 constables in the Force on the last day of the year. Three or 0.1 per cent of the former and 345 or 1.6 per cent of the latter were illiterate against 3 or 0.1 per cent and 361 or 1.7 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 from 1st to 3rd January and from 24th January to 15th June. The District Superintendent of Police, North Arcot, held additional charge of the school from 4th to 23rd January when Mr. Bailey was on leave. Mr. D. C. T. Cameron, District Superintendent of Police, assumed charge of the school on 16th June and continued to be the Principal for the remainder of the year.

Two probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police who were under training at the beginning of the year were posted to districts for practical training. One probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police joined the school during the year. Two probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police of the Mysore State joined the school on 12th March and were under training at the end of the year.

Subordinate officers.—Ninety probationary sub-inspectors were on the rolls of the school at the commencement of the year. One of them was appointed a probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police and three others were declared unfit and discharged. The current session opened with 74 probationary sub-inspectors. Among those recruited, 1 is a graduate in Law, 22 are graduates and 32 have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts. Two probationary sub-inspectors of the Pudukottai State who were admitted to the school in the previous year were sent back after training.

Training of the cadets.—The reorganization of the syllabus in the school combined with a more efficient lecturing and drill staff has brought about an improvement in the practical knowledge acquired by cadets during their training. The majority of the probationary sub-inspectors passed in all the subjects before they left the school.

The health of the staff and cadets and the general sanitation continued to be good.

A high standard of discipline was maintained and organized out-door games were played as usual. The management of the hostel continued to be efficient.

District sports were as usual held in most district headquarters. Owing to the continued need for economy the Presidency Police Conference and the inter-range sports were not held during the year.

Central Recruits Schools.—In order to train the large number of recruits enlisted against additional police staffs, the maximum strength of recruits in the Central Recruits' Schools was increased and an additional temporary school was opened at Vellore on 7th April. The additional school was closed on 6th October. 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	374	699	1,073	668	42	363	1,073
Additional School—							
Vellore	..	248	248	237	11	..	248
Coimbatore	274	639	913	521	22	370	913
Anantapur	355	843	1,198	618	128	452	1,198

In the year under review the instructional and drill staffs in the schools were reorganized and the posts of Instructors were made more attractive by the grant of special pay. This reorganization has already had a good effect and I anticipate an even more marked improvement during the current year.

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 satisfactory.

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 :—

	Percentage of the number of subordinate officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength.		
	1939.	1940.	1941.
For absence without leave.	0.1	0.1	0.2
For offences other than absence without leave.	3.0	2.8	3.0
Total ..	3.1	2.9	3.2

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 11.4 as against 12.8 in the previous year. The total number of men dismissed from the force was 135, of which 19 were for absence without leave, the previous year's figures being 70 and 11. Every effort was made to get rid of black sheep and the increase in the number of dismissals was necessary in the interests of discipline.

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.		
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1939.	1940.	1941.
By the Inspector-General	89	81	96	14	9	7	15.7	11.1	7.4
By the Deputy Inspectors-General ..	482	515	544	164	167	130	36.4	33.7	24.4

Punishments were awarded during the year with better discrimination and care as the figures show.

Twenty appeals were preferred to the Government in the year; 19 were rejected and in one case the punishment order was cancelled.

Judicial punishments (statement E, columns 14 to 21).—Thirty-nine subordinate officers and men were punished by criminal courts as against 34 in the previous year. The number convicted for offences committed in their official capacity was 13 and for offences committed in their private capacity 26, as against 20 and 14 respectively in 1940. There was no case of conviction under the Police Act in the year.

A constable of the East Godavari district was convicted and sentenced to death under section 302, Indian Penal Code, by the Sessions Judge, Rajahmundry, for the murder of his concubine for the sake of her property.

Four constables attached to the Prohibition staff of the Salem district were convicted and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment and fine by the Sub-Magistrate, Tiruchengode, for assaulting a woman and outraging her modesty under the influence of liquor.

A constable of the Tinnevely district was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months under section 451, Indian Penal Code, by the Subdivisional Magistrate, Tinnevely, for committing trespass into the house of a minor girl. He was dismissed.

6. HONOURS, TITLES AND REWARDS.—

The following honours and titles were conferred on Police Officers in the year :—

Knighthood.—Mr. F. Sayers, Inspector-General of Police (Retired).

O.B.E.—Mr. L. A. Bishop, Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

Rao Bahadur.—Sri Rao Sahib J. Devasahayam, District Superintendent of Police.

Rao Sahib.—Sri V. Bhujanga Rao, Sri P. Munilal and Sri Hira Singh, Deputy Superintendents of Police, and Sri P. Chengalvaraya Reddi and Sri D. Visvanatham, Inspectors of Police.

Khan Sahib.—Khaja Muhiuddin Hussain Sahib Bahadur, District Superintendent of Police, and M. Waziruddin Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

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

The King's Police and Fire Services Medal—(a) For gallantry.—B. Nagabhushanam, officiating head constable (deceased).

(b) For distinguished service.—Mr. J. C. Joslyn, M.B.E., and Sri Rao Bahadur T. S. Kalyanasundaram Ayyar, Deputy Superintendents of Police and Sheik Abdul Khadar, head constable.

The Indian Police Medal—(a) For Gallantry.—G. Mallikarjuna Rao, constable.

(b) For meritorious service.—Sri Rao Sahib B. Subbarayudu, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Inspectors Shaikh Dawood Sahib, C. V. Arunagiri Mudaliyar, A. Periyayagam Mudaliyar, G. Ranga Reddi, M. Sitaraswami Nayudu, D. Ramaswami and K. Venkataramana, Sub-Inspectors P. S. Narasayya and C. G. Rajaram Mudaliyar and head constables Kissen Singh and T. Kondayya.

The Kendall Humanity Medal.—In G.O. Ms. No. 4406, Home, dated 4th October 1941, constable Ayamu of the Malabar district

was permitted to accept the Kendall Humanity Medal offered by the Bombay Humanitarian League.

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 :—

	1940.		1941.	
	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount. Rs.	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount. Rs.
Rewards to police officers—				
Madras City ..	844	2,893	784	2,579
Districts including the Criminal Investigation Department.	8,253	29,088	8,818	32,700
Total ..	9,097	31,981	9,602	35,279
Rewards to private individuals including village officers—				
Madras City ..	611	2,329	769	1,912
Districts including the Criminal Investigation Department.	8,860	34,792	9,864	37,755
Total ..	9,471	37,121	10,633	39,667

The gratifying increase both in the total numbers of police officers and private individuals rewarded and in the amounts expended is an indication of the improvement in the investigation of crime and the increased interest evinced by the public in co-operating with the Police.

As usual, good work was also recognized wherever considered necessary, by the grant of Good Service Entries to Police Officers and letters of appreciation or parchment certificates to members of the general public. Accelerated promotion for outstanding good work was given to police officers in exceptional cases.

One Civic Guard in the East Godavari district was granted a reward of Rs. 100 for the arrest of an armed communist at great personal risk.

Extraordinary family pensions and compassionate allowances and gratuities.—The following extraordinary family pensions and gratuities were sanctioned by the Government in the year :—

Particulars of the grantees.	Amount granted.	Remarks.
1 The widow, a son and three daughters of a late Sub-Inspector of Police of the Malabar district.	A pension of Rs. 33-5-0 per mensem and a gratuity of Rs. 400 to the widow and a pension of Rs. 5 each to the son and daughters.	The late sub-inspector and the constables died of injuries as a result of special risk of office. The pensions were sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 499, Finance (Pension), dated 25th August 1941.
2 Two widows and a son of a late constable of the Malabar district.	A pension of Rs. 8 per mensem and a gratuity of Rs. 88 to each of the widows and a pension of Rs. 3 per mensem to the son.	
3 The widow, two sons and a daughter of a late constable of Malabar district.	A pension of Rs. 8 per mensem and a gratuity of Rs. 88 to the widow and a pension of Rs. 3 per mensem to each of the children.	
4 The widow, a son and three daughters of a late constable of the Salem district.	Rupees 8 per mensem and a gratuity of Rs. 88 to the widow and Rs. 3 per mensem each to the son and daughters.	The late constable was stabbed to death while discharging his duties. The pensions were sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 589, Finance (Pension), dated 2nd October 1941.
5 The widow of a late constable of the South Madura district.	A pension of Rs. 8 per mensem and a gratuity of Rs. 88.	
6 The widow, and a minor daughter of a late constable of the Cuddapah district.	A pension of Rs. 8 per mensem to the widow and Rs. 3 per mensem to the daughter.	The late constable was killed in the execution of his duty and the pensions were sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 515, Finance (Pension), dated 2nd September 1941.

Particulars of the grantees.	Amount granted.	Remarks.
7 The dependents of 113 deceased police officers (against 128 in the previous year).	Gratuities ranging from Rs. 100 to 200.	The gratuities were sanctioned in view of the approved service of the deceased police officers and the poor circumstances in which their dependents were left.

7. COST (statement D, columns 17 to 19).—The total cost of the department for the financial year 1941-42 excluding final accounts for March 1942 and including the expenditure in England was Rs. 1,74,01,150 as against Rs. 1,66,62,896 for 1940-41. There was an increase under all the minor heads except village police, Railway police and charges in England. The increase was mainly due to additional staff sanctioned for war and internal security, supply of motor vans to the Special Emergency Force and additional armoured vans to the Malabar Special Police, rise in prices of articles of clothing and equipment, grant of dearness allowance to low-paid Government servants including menials, formation of the Chingleput and Tinnevely Subdivisions, supply of stockings and shoes to the Civic Guards and increase in the plague staff.

8. BUILDINGS AND HOUSING THE FORCE.—The particulars of Government quarters which existed at the end of the year for Sergeants-major and sergeants, sub-inspectors, head-constables and constables are given below :—

Rank.	Number of quarters existing.	Percentage proportion to the sanctioned strength in each rank.	
		1940.	1941.
Sergeants-major and sergeants.	141	72.7	72.7
Sub-inspectors ..	530	37.5	38.0
Head constables ..	2,100	70.0	70.4
Constables ..	15,284	68.8	69.2

All the Government quarters were kept in a proper state of repair.

An appropriation of Rs. 1,09,900 for Police minor works was sanctioned by the Government for the financial year 1941-42.

9. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.—The total number of members of the police co-operative societies in the Province at the end of the year was 17,551 and the total paid-up share capital was Rs. 4,13,887, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 16,332 and Rs. 3,98,649, respectively. These societies have done another year's useful work.

General Provident Fund.—Statistics regarding the number of subscribers to the General Provident Fund in the last two years are furnished below :—

Rank.	Number of subscribers.		Percentage on the actual strength.	
	1940.	1941.	1940.	1941.
Inspectors ..	237	243	97.5	99.2
Sergeants-major and sergeants.	165	162	100	100
Sub-inspectors ..	1,210	1,253	84.0	87.3
Head constables.	2,714	2,694	95.8	95.7
Constables ..	20,233	19,982	91.5	90.9
Total ..	24,559	24,334	91.7	91.3

10. WORK OF INSPECTORS AND SUB-INSPECTORS.—The standard of work of the

Circle Inspectors and their efficiency continued to be satisfactory.

The work of the sub-inspectors with few exceptions was generally good.

11. ARMED RESERVES AND THE PRESIDENCY GENERAL RESERVE.—All the Reserves were kept up to strength and in a high standard of discipline and efficiency. Men who were unsuitable for work in the Reserves were replaced by smart and young 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 and guard duties were very heavy during the year, they discharged their duties well on all occasions.

Owing to other unavoidable duties in the present emergency, it was not possible for the Reserves of the Vizagapatam and the East Godavari districts to perform the Agency tours.

The temporary Special Emergency Forces at Vizianagram and Pallavaram continued to maintain a good standard of discipline and efficiency.

A Tear Smoke Squad consisting of 1 sergeant and 14 men of the Presidency General Reserve was formed at Vellore during the year. The squad was trained in the use of tear smoke and is now properly equipped.

12. MALABAR SPECIAL POLICE.—Lieut.-Col. G. C. Bryan, M.C., was the Commandant of the Force during the year except for the period from 3rd to 23rd January when Mr. E. L. Cox, Adjutant and Assistant Commandant, held additional charge of the post. Mr. E. L. Cox continued as Adjutant and Assistant Commandant throughout the year. Lieut. Gurbachan Singh continued as Assistant Commandant until 23rd April when he was recalled to Military duty. Lieut.-Col. Bryan relieved him and held charge of the post till 9th June when Lieut. H. Sambamurthi, A.I.R.O., assumed charge of the post and held it for the remainder of the year. The post of an additional temporary Assistant Commandant was sanctioned in the year and Mr. E. S. Treasure joined this post on 1st March and remained in charge of it for the rest of the year.

There was no change in the sanctioned strength of the permanent Force during the year. A temporary emergency additional Force of 11 Indian Officers and 318 non-commissioned officers and men was sanctioned during the year and at the end of the year the total sanctioned strength of the Force, including the temporary Force was 1,422. The casualties during the year were : 31 retirements, 6 deaths, 2 desertions, and 1 discharge. The best men of the temporary emergency additional Force were absorbed in the permanent

vacancies. There was no difficulty in the matter of recruitment of suitable men and service in the Force continued to be popular.

The health of the Force was good. The average number of men absent from duty daily on account of sickness was 29.47 as against 40.47 in the previous year. There were 66 cases of malaria and 16 of influenza in the year as against 23 and 25 respectively in 1940, the increase in the incidence of malaria being due to the re-opening of the camp at Nilambur.

Seven hundred and thirty-nine officers and men subscribed to the General Provident Fund in the year against 714 in 1940.

Training cadres in all branches, including instructional courses in small arms, physical training and signalling for men deputed from the District Armed Reserves were, as usual, held with good results. Four non-commissioned officers attended instructional courses at the Small Arms School, Saugor, and at the Army School of Physical Training, Ambala, and were declared to have qualified. The Force continued to maintain its high level of efficiency and discipline and its physical fitness was very satisfactory. As a measure of economy, the usual annual military inspection of the Force was not held during the year.

The Civil Chief Master Armourer inspected the arms of the Force in February and reported that the general standard of care, repair and maintenance of the arms was exceptionally good.

His Excellency the Governor visited the Force in December and I inspected it in April and September.

In the year under review, the military posts at West Hill and Malappuram were taken over by the Malabar Special Police and a Company of the Force was stationed at Nilambur.

Three platoons of the Malabar Special Police were on bandobast duty in the disturbed areas in the Malabar and South Kanara districts and four platoons have been on duty at Madras and in the Nilgiri district in connexion with internal security.

Wireless communications between posts continued to be maintained efficiently. The Chief Electrical and Wireless Engineer of the Posts and Telegraphs Department carried out tests on the sets. Two of the receivers have been replaced and orders have been placed for two 100 watt transmitters for the posts at Malappuram and West Hill. The high standard of efficiency in signalling was maintained. A qualified signal officer of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers carried out the annual classification of signallers and, out of the 39 signallers who were tested, 38 passed.

All the motor vehicles were maintained in good condition.

Probationary Sergeants.—In accordance with the scheme for the enlistment of Indians and Anglo-Indians as Sergeants sanctioned in G.O. No. 3728, Home, dated 11th September 1940, 10 sergeants commenced training with

the Malabar Special Police in January. One of them subsequently joined the Army and another was discharged on account of defective vision. One of the vacancies was filled up during the year and at the end of the year 9 sergeants were under training with the Malabar Special Police.

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

	1940.		1941.	
	Number.	Amount. Rs.	Number.	Amount. Rs.
Village officers rewarded.	651	3,224	681	3,351

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 833 as against 918 in the previous year; of these, 410 were punished as against 489 in the previous year.

Village Vigilance Committees.—There was a slight deterioration in the assistance rendered by the Village Vigilance Committees during the year. The Committees in most of the districts were reorganized and inefficient members of these Committees were weeded out. The extent to which they have helped the Police during the year is shown in the following table :—

Work done by the Village Vigilance Committees during the year 1941.

Districts.	Number of Village Vigilance Committees on 31st December 1941.	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., D.Cs., etc.) traced or arrested or put up for security.	Number of warrantees arrested.	Number of O.V.C.F. members traced or arrested.	Gambling cases put up.	Other cases.
Vizagapatam ..	692	45	5	31	22	17	4	1
East Godavari ..	1,135	88	17	17	10	784	1	1
West Godavari ..	621	59	1	17	2	90	1	1
Kistna ..	1,068	41	14	9	3	223	1	1
Guntur ..	991	64	15	29	3	195	1	1
Nellore ..	1,257	22	3	28	5	185	1	1
Kurnool ..	745	59	16	19	1	77	1	1
Bellary ..	735	9	1	1	1	1	1	1
Anantapur ..	437	17	2	6	5	1	1	1
Cuddapah ..	196	10	1	1	3	1	1	1
Chittoor ..	374	13	6	5	4	1	1	1
North Arcot ..	877	18	1	5	3	1	1	1
Chingleput ..	1,210	48	7	2	4	1	1	1
South Arcot ..	1,806	32	42	3	2	10	1	1
Tanjore ..	818	26	5	5	1	5	1	1
Madura, North ..	658	38	11	5	1	1	1	1
Madura, South ..	431	17	5	20	4	5	1	1
Ramanad ..	851	28	14	6	8	5	1	1
Tinnevely ..	521	9	7	4	1	20	1	1
Trichinopoly ..	980	4	6	2	1	10	1	1
Salem ..	865	8	1	1	2	54	1	1
Coimbatore ..	559	38	14	5	7	1	1	1
The Nilgiris ..	47	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malabar ..	792	13	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Kanara ..	715	23	2	5	1	2	1	1
Total ..	19,681	782	208	232	44	91	1,566	6

The scheme relating to sports and games in selected rural centres continued to work well.

14. GHAT TALAYARIS.—The sanctioned and actual number of these talayaris remained at 77 and they continued to discharge their duties satisfactorily.

15. CIVIC GUARDS.—The sanctioned and actual strengths of the Civic Guards in the districts on the last day of the year were as shown below :—

Sanctioned strength.			Actual strength.		
Commanders.	Members.	Total.	Commanders.	Members.	Total.
968	9,680	10,648	869	8,519	9,388

The strength of these guards was revised during the year and every effort was made to enlist Guard Commanders and Civic Guards of the right type.

They were generally trained in squad drill, lathi drill, first aid to the injured and selected Guard Commanders and Civic Guards were also trained in the handling of arms and bayonet fighting. They were employed on routine duties, viz., controlling of traffic at festivals and shandies, process-service and checking of bad characters. They also assisted the regular police in night patrol and other duties in urban areas.

The organization and training of the Civic Guards both in the initial stages and subsequently have resulted in a considerable extra burden on the already overworked inspectors and sub-inspectors and to some extent on superior officers. The quality of Civic Guards varied very much from district to district but on the whole their work was frankly disappointing. Civic sense was lacking and they did not take kindly to training and discipline. On the other hand many of the guards rendered very useful assistance to the police in festival

and shandy bandobasts and night patrol work and in the detection of crime and the arrest of offenders.

In serious emergencies such as riots and lootings they were of little use and in communal troubles no use at all.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

16. GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE YEAR.—The prices of staple food-grains continued to rise. The south-west monsoon was deficient in all the districts except East Godavari, Chingleput, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Malabar and the Nilgiris; but the rainfall was generally satisfactory during the north-east monsoon. On the whole the season was favourable to standing crops except in parts of Malabar, South Kanara and South Arcot which were affected by cyclones. Unemployment continued in most districts and the economic condition of the agricultural classes, which had greatly deteriorated in the previous year, remained unchanged.

In spite of these adverse conditions the volume of total as well as of professional crime remained almost at the same level as in 1940. The rank and file of the Police throughout the Presidency have been increasingly preoccupied with duties pertaining to the War; the drain has been heavy and has depleted all ranks. It is therefore very gratifying that the incidence of crime and the standard of detection has been steady.

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

Comparative statement showing the relation between grave crime and prices of food-grains for the years 1927 to 1941.

Years.	Rice.*	Ragi.*	Cholam.*	Dacuity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Cattle theft.	Ordinary theft.	Total grave crime (including murder).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
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
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
Average ..	6.8	12.4	11.6	212	644	7,148	3,179	16,118	28,243
1932	9.9	18.4	16.4	196	624	6,528	2,673	14,582	25,560
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
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
Average ..	10.8	17.7	17.0	174	615	6,117	2,845	14,547	25,343
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
1940	8.8	14.3	14.2	116	584	6,894	3,998	19,282	32,100
1941	7.7	14.5	13.8	123	519	7,128	3,568	19,937	32,445
Average ..	9.4	15.9	14.9	113	493	6,390	3,490	17,333	28,946

* Number of Government acres per rupee.

17. TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME.—

Excluding offences under the special and local laws and the nuisance sections of the Indian Penal Code, the total number of true cases of cognizable crime in the year was 46,582 as against 46,371 in the previous year, a net increase of 211 cases or 0.45 per cent.

Increases in crime were recorded in the Madras City and in 15 districts, the most noticeable being:

	PER CENT.
Nellore	61.0
Anantapur	28.1
Salem	20.6
Chittoor	17.7
Bellary	17.3

The increase in the Nellore district was due almost entirely to the communal disturbances. The outbreak of plague in the Anantapur and Bellary districts dislocated normal conditions of life in the affected areas and contributed to the increase. The increase in the Salem district was due partly to the registration of an unusually large number of unreported cases but partly to inadequate control over Koravars and other criminals and in the Chittoor district famine conditions that prevailed during the year caused the increase.

There were decreases in the remaining twelve districts, the most marked being:

	PER CENT.
Railway Police, Trichinopoly ..	37.5
Chingleput	18.4
Kistna	17.9
East Godavari	13.4

The decrease in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district was the result of action taken to stop the registration of reports of shortages as crimes. The enlistment in the army of a large number of the unemployed in the Chingleput district and the breaking up of

several criminal organizations in the Kistna and East Godavari districts contributed to the decreases in those districts.

The effective control over criminal organizations and bad characters, the valuable assistance rendered by the Village Vigilance Committees, the enforcement of the system of joint responsibility for the good conduct of criminal tribe members and the close co-operation between the Central Crime Branch of the C.I.D., and the District Intelligence Bureaux in the detection and prevention of crime contributed to keep down professional crime.

The total number of cases under the special and local laws and for nuisance offences decreased during the year—75,198 cases of the former against 82,704 in 1940 or a decrease of 9.1 per cent and 216,579 cases of the latter against 264,234 in 1940 or a decrease of 18 per cent.

The decrease was most noticeable in Madras City, Tinnevely and South Arcot under the former class of offences and in Madras City, Trichinopoly and Tinnevely under the latter, and was largely due to the adoption of a vigorous policy of prevention. The Commissioner of Police, Madras, reports that with the increase in the number of nuisance and obstruction cases, an ever-growing number of constables had to spend their time attending courts, thus depleting the strength available for other duties. Patrols in the Madras City were therefore instructed to prevent nuisances and remove obstructions and only to prosecute the more flagrant and persistent cases. The Commissioner observes that the results have been satisfactory and that there has been no sign of increased congestion in the streets.

The following table 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 1940.

Serial number.	Name of Province.	Population.	Strength of Police Force.	Proportion of Police per 1,000 of population.	Total cognizable crime reported.			Incidence per 1,000 of population.		
					Statement A.	Statement A.A.	Total.	Statements and A.A.	Statement A.	Proportion of total cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
1	North-West Frontier Province.	2,425,077	7,798	3.2	9,734	6,535	16,269	6.7	4.0	2.1
2	The Punjab ..	23,580,852	22,275	0.9	48,742	24,848	73,590	3.1	2.1	3.3
3	The United Provinces.	48,408,763	33,131	0.7	73,129	82,729	155,858	3.2	1.6	4.6
4	The Central Provinces.	15,294,000	11,341	0.7	51,870	11,319	63,189	4.1	3.4	4.0
5	Madras	43,941,770	27,003	0.6	48,459	340,294	388,753	8.8	1.1	14.4
6	Bengal	48,704,346	24,888	0.5	60,023	14,343	74,366	1.5	1.2	2.8
7	Assam	8,563,758	4,397	0.5	15,184	1,292	16,476	1.9	1.8	3.6
8	Orissa	7,965,867	3,891	0.5	9,570	1,483	11,053	1.4	1.2	2.7

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

Area.	Number arrested.		* Number convicted.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Urban	13,221	349	13,174	332
Rural	2,746	120	3,433	295

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

18. SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY.—

A map showing 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 decreased by two cases or 0.01 per cent, compared with the previous year. The ratios of such offences to population in this Province in the last three years have been one case to every 2,880, 2,727 and 2,557 persons respectively.

19. GRAVE CRIME.—The comparative statement on page 10 shows the number of true cases of grave crime reported in the last two years and the quinquennial average of such cases from 1935 to 1939.

There was on the whole an increase of 345 cases or 1.1 per cent in the year over the figures of 1940. Increases were recorded under dacoity, housebreaking and ordinary theft and decreases under murder, robbery and cattle theft, the percentages of increase or decrease being:

	PERCENTAGE.
Murder	- 7.0
Dacoity	+ 6.0
Robbery	- 11.1
Housebreaking	+ 3.4
Cattle theft	- 10.0
Ordinary theft	+ 3.4

20. MURDER.—The number of true cases of murder in the year was 1,140 as against 1,226 in 1940—a decrease of 86 cases or 7 per cent. Coimbatore continued to record the highest figure (125), followed by Tinnevely (109), Salem (82), Ramnad (79), North Madras (62), Malabar (54), Vizagapatam (52), Guntur (52) and Tanjore (49). It is gratifying that there has been a steady decrease in this form of crime in the Coimbatore district during the last three years. The number of cases of murder recorded in that district in 1938 was 185 and the figures for 1939, 1940 and 1941 were 153, 147 and 125 respectively. Although the number of cases in the Tinnevely district has decreased from 132 in 1940 to 109 in 1941, the figure for 1941 is still far above the quinquennial average for 1935 to 1939, viz., 82. It is, however, a matter for some satisfaction that for the last three years in that district there was no serious rioting attended with murder, an improvement on previous records. The abnormal increase in the

number of cases in the Nellore district was due to the communal disturbances at Nellore and Kaluvoy.

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

Motive for murder.	1940.	1941.
(1) Sexual motives	281	233
(2) Family disputes	256	221
(3) Faction	153	115
(4) Robbery	96	82
(5) Other causes	440	439
Total	1,226	1,140

There was a noticeable decrease under factious murders, the decrease being most marked in the East Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary and Tinnevely districts.

Eighty murderers committed suicide in the year as against ninety-nine in the previous year.

The following cases of murder are of special interest:—

A head constable of the Chittoor district was murdered in broad day-light while on investigation duty. The murderer was sentenced to death.

A case of the old hidden treasure trick is reported from Chittoor. An itinerant quack took a cattle dealer to a cave promising to show him hidden treasure. While the cattle dealer was asleep in the cave the quack crushed him to death, by throwing heavy stones on him and robbed him of a sum of Rs. 220. The murderer was sentenced to death.

Enraged at the close control exercised by the cashier of the Pioneer Motor Service, Tinnevely, on his extravagant ways, the Branch Manager of the firm, with the help of an ex-employee, decoyed the cashier to the railway line one night, brutally attacked him and after inflicting injuries on him left him for dead on the railway line. The injured man, however, regained consciousness and was removed to a hospital, where his dying declaration was recorded. He died there shortly after. The principal accused in this case was sentenced to death and the second to transportation for life.

At Dharapuram in the Coimbatore district a criminal tribe member murdered a woman for her jewels and threw the body into a well. He was sentenced to be hanged.

In the course of a domestic quarrel, a Mapilla woman in the Malabar district stabbed her father to death. She was sentenced to transportation for life.

At Kayyur in the South Kanara district a mob of about 200 persons brutally attacked and murdered a constable on warrant execution duty and threw his body into a river. The mob consisted of members and sympathisers of a peasant organization of communist origin. Of the 60 accused who were charged in this case, 4 were sentenced to death and 18 to various terms of imprisonment.

Comparative statement of true cases of grave crime reported during the years 1940 and 1941 and the quinquennial average of such cases from 1935 to 1939.

Murders, 303, 304, I.P.C.	Deceit, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 403, I.P.C.	Robbery, 302, 303, 304, 397, 398, I.P.C.	Housebreaking, 449 to 452, 454, 455, I.P.C.	Theft, ordinary, 379 to 382, I.P.C.	Cattle theft, 379 to 382, I.P.C.	Total.													
1941.	1940.	1941.	1940.	1941.	1940.	1941.													
Quinquennial average (1935 to 1939).	Quinquennial average (1935 to 1939).	Quinquennial average (1935 to 1939).	Quinquennial average (1935 to 1939).	Quinquennial average (1935 to 1939).	Quinquennial average (1935 to 1939).	Quinquennial average (1935 to 1939).													
Madras City.	11	18	6	3	8	341	351	338	2,047	2,811	2,807	31	36	17	2,439	3,228	3,188	Madras City.	
Visagapatnam.	37	44	53	8	17	203	253	286	754	912	771	73	89	135	1,143	1,359	1,280	Visagapatnam.	
East Godavari.	32	56	40	4	10	19	4	328	691	906	837	73	150	110	911	1,463	1,232	East Godavari.	
West Godavari.	26	18	24	3	8	242	296	220	551	574	565	81	100	98	1,013	998	901	West Godavari.	
Kistna.	22	32	23	1	3	173	211	154	437	543	454	64	94	78	700	882	710	Kistna.	
Guntur.	50	45	53	2	9	16	265	339	691	728	762	87	88	93	1,108	1,218	1,243	Guntur.	
Nellore.	22	17	41	4	3	18	169	183	341	323	332	446	70	54	606	594	911	Nellore.	
Kurnool.	48	53	46	5	10	6	198	151	195	265	270	373	62	55	70	588	535	Kurnool.	
Bellary.	29	38	19	2	4	5	127	153	312	207	266	301	48	38	413	501	596	Bellary.	
Anantapur.	32	27	29	5	2	15	111	134	193	253	247	279	96	57	570	481	602	Anantapur.	
Cuddapah.	46	49	33	3	7	6	185	179	159	283	259	247	58	42	584	538	481	Cuddapah.	
Chittoor.	26	22	27	4	12	6	145	232	332	288	359	102	79	88	657	544	717	Chittoor.	
Chingleput.	15	20	20	1	7	9	258	296	216	719	939	135	247	128	1,128	1,511	1,167	Chingleput.	
North Arcot.	29	29	21	2	1	10	4	11	248	299	343	787	857	151	1,267	1,350	1,473	North Arcot.	
Salem.	83	82	83	5	21	23	330	427	340	858	1,142	1,243	398	489	1,121	1,059	1,351	Salem.	
Coimbatore.	148	147	125	14	5	29	23	33	330	427	340	858	1,142	374	1,777	2,257	2,119	Coimbatore.	
The Nilgiris.	3	1	8	..	1	..	41	66	46	72	105	142	2	4	2	119	176	198	The Nilgiris.
Malabar.	55	49	54	4	2	17	24	16	340	484	552	797	1,085	174	1,050	1,427	1,315	Malabar.	
South Kanara.	32	37	33	9	8	10	13	5	166	235	256	393	486	24	632	805	912	South Kanara.	
Trichinopoly.	38	58	37	2	15	27	46	50	271	476	458	888	1,462	300	1,433	2,446	2,151	Trichinopoly.	
South Arcot.	15	25	23	4	1	6	13	10	329	339	356	886	1,084	405	1,525	1,821	2,010	South Arcot.	
Tanjore.	45	51	49	7	4	5	26	22	412	470	477	698	811	316	1,385	1,622	1,705	Tanjore.	
North Madras.	59	42	63	3	6	29	37	30	185	182	190	730	744	194	1,245	1,451	1,473	North Madras.	
South Madras.	38	52	47	4	7	24	19	17	112	85	109	248	261	141	520	542	575	South Madras.	
Ramnad.	83	79	79	23	17	14	56	66	230	241	243	356	503	160	880	1,062	982	Ramnad.	
Tinnevely.	82	132	100	12	15	113	168	131	270	418	389	428	609	159	1,022	1,566	1,484	Tinnevely.	
Railway Madras.	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	4	13	183	240	284	..	..	130	245	300	Railway Madras.	
Police, Trichinopoly.	1	1	1	..	1	3	8	18	13	228	604	865	..	1	238	626	382	Police, Trichinopoly.	
Total.	1,107	1,226	1,140	130	116	123	519	594	6,804	7,128	15,421	19,282	19,987	26,204	32,100	32,445	Total.		

A woman who was selling vegetables in a village in the Trichinopoly district was stabbed to death for the sake of her gold jewels. The murderer was sentenced to death.

A leper in the Tanjore district, who was deserted by his wife, in a fit of despair, threw his children into a well and attempted to commit suicide by drowning. He was sentenced to transportation for life. As the case was a pitiable one, the Government in their Order, No. 4369, Home, dated 3rd October 1941, were pleased to commute the sentence to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

At Rajapalayam in the Ramnad district the former Manager of the Seithur Zamin was waylaid and brutally attacked in a public street by two men armed with an aruval and a knife. When the unfortunate man ran into his house, the offenders pursued him into his house and cut and stabbed him. He died shortly after in the hospital. They also robbed his wife of her gold chain and set fire to a ginning factory owned by him. The accused were sentenced to be hanged.

Two Marava Criminal Tribe Members of the Tinnevely district were charged for the murder of another Marava. On acquittal they murdered two more Maravas who were related to the victim in the first case. They were convicted for murder.

Driven to despair by extreme poverty and enraged at her husband's refusal to allow her to go to her father's house, a shepherdess in the Tinnevely district threw her three children into a well and committed suicide by throwing herself into the same well.

In a village in the Guntur district there was acute factious enmity between four brothers on the one side and the village munsif, the karnam and a large number of villagers on the other. The brothers were notorious rowdies and had threatened the village officers with death. One of them who was a member of the local forest panchayat board was also exacting illegal collections from the villagers. On 7th May the village munsif and the karnam with a large number of the villagers attacked the four brothers in their house, murdered them and attempted to dispose of the bodies by burning them. The sub-inspector of police arrived in time to prevent this. Twenty-five persons, including the two village officers were charged. Fourteen were committed to the sessions but they were all acquitted. An appeal against the acquittal is pending before the High Court.

21. INFANTICIDE.—There were cases of infanticide in eleven districts as in the previous year and they were due to fear of social disgrace, domestic discord and unhappiness, extreme poverty or insanity.

22. RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES.—The number of cases of rioting or unlawful assembly during the year was 746 as against 800 in the previous year, but the public peace, on the whole, was well maintained.

Seventeen districts were free from serious cases of rioting during the year. On six occasions the police had to open fire to restore order.

While the police were engaged in the apprehension of the absconding offenders in a case of dacoity in the West Godavari district, the relatives of the offenders made a murderous attack on the police party. The attack soon developed into a serious riot and the police were compelled to open fire on the rioters to restore order. The rioters were charged.

Due to the sudden rise in the prices of food stuffs and yarn, unemployed weavers and hooligans in Madura looted rice depots, cloth, yarn and grocery shops on 11th December. The police had to open fire to restore order, one of the rioters being killed. Seventeen cases of looting were registered and it is of interest that about 128 juveniles were concerned in the cases.

Believing a false rumour that a Congress undertrial prisoner had been done to death by the police in the sub-jail at Aruppukottai in the Ramnad district, a mob of three to four thousand people surrounded the sub-jail and demanded the production of the prisoner. When the prisoner was shown to them they demanded his immediate release and attacked the sub-jail. The police after due warning opened fire and dispersed the rioters. Thirty-seven of the rioters were charged and 19 of them were convicted.

Strained feelings which arose over fishing rights between the Hindu and Christian fishermen in a village near Pulicat in the Chingleput district developed into a serious rioting, in the course of which two Hindus were killed and several others seriously injured. Eighty-three of the rioters were charged. Four of them were sentenced to death and 50 were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Owing to bitter enmity between the Servaigars and Pillaimars at Keelmangalam village in the South Madras district, a prominent Servaigar was murdered on 25th February so secretly that the case had to be treated as undetectable. The Servaigars suspected that the Pillaimars were responsible for this murder and waited for an opportunity to wreak vengeance. Taking advantage of a minor quarrel in the village, the Servaigars attacked the Pillaimars, set fire to their houses and robbed their women of their jewels. A strong police party promptly arrived at the village and restored order. The accused in this sensational case were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

There was a dispute between the Maravars of Kodangipatti and the Naiks of Dombakulam in Srivilliputtur station limits in the Ramnad district over the grazing of cattle by the Maravars in the fields of Dombakulam village. On 3rd March a stone tub belonging to the Naiks was thrown into a well. Annoyed at this, about 200 Naiks armed with Vel sticks marched to Kodangipatti and attacked the Maravars. During the course of the free fight which ensued three Naiks died of the injuries sustained. Prompt action was taken against the Naiks. Eighteen of them were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and 13 were bound over under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code. The firm action taken against the Naiks has had the effect of restoring quiet and order in the locality.

Communal tension.—As usual, elaborate police arrangements were made during the Muharram, Dasara and other important festivals wherever tension between the Hindus and the Muhammadans prevailed. Except at Velgode in the Kurnool district, the Muharram festival passed off peacefully. The communal situation in the North Arcot district gave much cause for anxiety during the year and was handled with commendable firmness and tact. The strain on the police on these occasions continued to be very great.

Communal feeling between the Hindus and the Muhammadans at Nellore became very acute in the year on account of disputes between the two communities over two questions, viz., the taking of Hindu processions in front of mosques and the wearing of tiger disguises by the Hindus during the Dasara festival. The Hindus were determined to conduct the processions and also demanded that tiger disguises should be allowed. The Muhammadans were opposed to both processions and disguises. Efforts by the leaders of both the parties to reach a settlement were unsuccessful. In the interests of public peace and order, the demands of the Hindus were not granted. Feelings between the two communities rapidly worsened, acts of lawlessness began on 23rd September and led to serious communal disturbances in the town till the end of the year. On 23rd September an unruly mob attacked passengers in conveyances driven by Muslims and stabbed some Muhammadans on the highways. The police dispersed the rioters. A hartal was then observed in the town. Most of the shops were closed during the Dasara festival and a severe economic boycott was imposed by the Hindus on the Muhammadans. The situation became critical on 29th September when the mob surrounded a police bandobast party and attempted to overpower it. The Sergeant in charge of the police party opened fire and dispersed the rioters. A girl was killed and an old man was injured as a result of the firing. On 30th September a huge crowd gathered at the mortuary and demanded the corpse of the

girl and as the demand was not complied with, the mob began to throw stones at the police. With great difficulty the mob was dispersed and further serious developments averted. Tension between the two communities continued to be acute and a number of persons belonging to both communities were murdered. Mr. G. W. Priestley, I.C.S., enquired into these disturbances under the orders of the Government. The Government have since ordered the quartering of an additional Police Force in the town. In order to deal with the disturbances, detachments of the Presidency General Reserve from six districts were brought to Nellore for various periods from 21st September to the end of the year.

At Kaluvoy in the Nellore district the tension between the Hindus and the Muhammadans grew in intensity during the year. On 7th June there were clashes between the two communities which resulted in injuries to 8 Muhammadans and 5 Hindus. The rioters were dispersed by a lathi charge by the police and 69 of the rioters were arrested. On 18th July and 10th October stray individual assaults threatened serious developments, but the situation was brought under control by the police. As the feelings between the two communities continued to be strained, it became necessary to station two sections of the Armed Reserve at the place till the close of the year.

At Velgode in the Kurnool district a dispute over the question of taking 'Peerlu' processions through a particular area on 7th February, the last day of Muharram, developed into a serious clash between the Hindus and the Muhammadans. The Hindus resented the interference of the authorities and attacked them causing injuries to the Magistrate and to some of the police on duty. The police opened fire on the mob and 1 of the rioters was killed and 4 others were injured. Thirty-six of the rioters were charged and orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code were promulgated in the area.

Acute communal bitterness between the Hindus and the Muhammadans at Gudiyattam in the North Arcot district culminated in a serious rioting on 13th April. The police opened fire on the rioters to restore order. Two of the rioters were killed.

Ill-feelings between the Hindus and Muhammadans at Madura came to a head in February when a Hindu was murdered by the Muhammadans and a Muhammadan by the Hindus. Constant patrolling of the affected area and the application of section 144, Criminal Procedure Code restored order by the end of March.

Owing to the continued tension between the Nadars and the non-Nadars at Kallurani in the Ramnad district, the provisions of the Indian Police Act were applied to

regulate processions in the locality and the cost of the police bandobast was, as usual, recovered from the parties. The Hindu-Muslim factions at Kamudhi and Abhiramam continued to receive close attention and the usual precautionary measures were taken during festivals and processions.

The provisions of section 30 of the Indian Police Act continued to be in force during the year at Kalugumalai, Chintamani and Seidunganallur in the Tinnevely district as the feelings between the Nadars and the non-Nadars in the first two villages and between the Muhammadans and others in the third village continued to be strained.

Agrarian movements.—Owing to the underground activities of Communists, the peasants in the Chirakkal taluk of the Malabar district stopped payment of the rent due to their jammis. Suitable action was taken under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, against the leaders.

Other disturbances.—On 25th August about 200 Malas and Madigas looted the paddy granaries at Bommalur in the Kistna district. Thirty-four of them were charged.

A party of about 100 villagers in the Malabar district forcibly removed 110 bags of provisions valued at Rs. 2,600 from a boat. Eighteen of the looters were convicted and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

The individual Satyagraha movement and the anti-war propaganda by the Congress in the previous year were continued in the beginning of the year under review. Effective action was taken against the offenders.

The subversive activities of Communists and Socialists were successfully dealt with under the provisions of the Defence of India Rules.

Labour troubles.—Twenty-six strikes occurred during the year against 23 in the previous year. Of these, 4 were successful, 8 were partially successful and 11 were unsuccessful. In the remaining three cases the results are not yet known. In a few cases the strikers resorted to obstructive picketing.

The labourers in the Chittavalasa Jute Mills in the Vizagapatam district went on a strike for 18 days on the dismissal of a woman worker. Prompt action was taken against the leaders under the Defence of India Rules and adequate police bandobast was provided in the mill area. The strike passed off without any incident.

A general mill strike which lasted for over a month at Tiruppur and Coimbatore was successfully dealt with during the year. Armed parties of the police were on bandobast duty at the affected places and prevented the strikers from resorting to acts of violence.

23. DACOITY.—Statistics of dacoity for the last two years with the previous quinquennial average are set out districtwise in the statement on page 10 and the total figures for the

last 15 years in the statement in paragraph 16 of the report. There were 123 dacoities in the year as against 116 in 1940—an increase of 7 cases or 6 per cent. Twelve of these were reported to the Magistrates direct. There were 41 highway dacoities, 34 field dacoities and 48 house dacoities. Seven districts were free from this form of crime.

The Tinnevely and Trichinopoly districts reported the highest figure, viz., 15 cases in each as against 19 and 9 respectively in 1940, followed by the Ramnad and Guntur districts with 14 and 9 cases respectively against 17 and 2 in 1940. Local criminal organizations and registered Criminal Tribe Members were responsible for many of these cases. A few cases of interest are given below :—

A gang of 16 dacoits from a number of villages in the East Godavari district border attacked the house of a wealthy fisherman in the Vizagapatam district. In the course of the commission of the offence one of the inmates of the house speared a dacoit in his abdomen. The dacoits removed the wounded man and left the scene. The wounded man died in a hospital at Pittapur. Three of the dacoits were arrested and are now taking their trial.

A mixed gang of Maravars and Muhammadans waylaid a fisherman at Sivaganga in the Ramnad district and robbed him of his cash and silver chain. One of the dacoits was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years and the rest for three years.

When a rich ryot of a village in the Salem district was sleeping with the members of his family in a hut in his field on the night of 19th February, 13 men attacked him and the inmates of the hut, blindfolded and tied them to posts and carried away the jewellery worn by the women and cash amounting to Rs. 500. Investigation disclosed that the dacoity was organized by a neighbour of the victims. The entire property was recovered and 12 of the 13 accused charged in this case were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

A gang of 21 dacoits appeared in uniform at a plague camp in the Bellary district, intimidated the villagers in the camp by using explosives and carried away property worth Rs. 852 from one of the sheds after brutally assaulting their victim. The case ended in conviction.

24. ROBBERY.—Five hundred and nineteen cases of robbery were reported in the year as against 584 in 1940—a decrease of 65 cases or 11.1 per cent. Of these, 135 were highway robberies, 110 field robberies and 274 house robberies. Twenty of these were reported to the Magistrates direct. The Tinnevely district continued to lead with 131 cases, followed by the Trichinopoly and Ramnad districts with 50 and 46 cases respectively. The high figure

in the Tinnevely district was due mainly to the activities of local Maravars. Snatching of jewels from women continued to be a common feature in this form of crime.

While returning home from a Cinema, four Chetty women in the Ramnad district were waylaid by three men and were robbed of their jewels valued at Rs. 964. One of the robbers was arrested while he was offering the stolen property for sale at Madura. All the accused were charged and convicted.

A gang of Pallars who were responsible for many offences committed a daring robbery in a house in the Trichinopoly district and removed property valued at Rs. 1,520. The entire property was recovered and the leading members of the gang were successfully rounded up.

Mail Robbery.—Only one case of Mail robbery was reported in the year in the Guntur district where a mail-runner carrying mails from Santhamagalur Railway station was attacked and robbed of cash amounting to Rs. 100. The case ended in acquittal.

25. HOUSE-BREAKING.—There were 7,128 cases of house-breaking in the year against 6,894 in 1940, an increase of 234 cases or 3.4 per cent. This form of crime increased in 16 districts and the highest figure was recorded in the Malabar district. Large increases were also noticeable in the Nellore, Bellary, Chittoor and Malabar districts. The very large increase in the Nellore district was due to the communal tension and economic stress. The criminal Boyas in the plague-affected areas in the Bellary district, several local and outside criminal organizations in the Chittoor district, local bad characters and temple burglars in the Malabar district were responsible for the increases in those districts. Many of them were traced and convicted. Decreases in cases of house-breaking were recorded in 11 districts and in the Madras City. The decreases are attributable to the vigorous action taken against local criminal organizations and bad characters.

A mixed gang of Nadars and Elamugars entered a locked house at Kandavarayanpatti in the Ramnad district, on the night of 10th August, opened an iron safe and carried away jewels to the value of Rs. 30,000. They were arrested and property to the value of Rs. 18,698 was recovered.

Scientific aids to investigations continued to be helpful in many cases.

The average value of property lost per case of house-breaking was Rs. 130 in the year against Rs. 103 in 1940 and Rs. 121 in 1939.

26. THEFT.—Nineteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven cases of ordinary theft were reported in the year against 19,282 cases in 1940, an increase of 655 cases or 3.4 per cent. Excluding the Madras City, the

Trichinopoly district continued to record the highest figure. Increases were recorded in 17 districts. Large increases in this form of crime were particularly noticeable in the South Arcot and Malabar districts. Bad economic conditions and the effect of the cyclones which devastated parts of both the districts contributed to the increase. There was an abnormal rise in thefts of metal and telegraph and telephone wires due primarily to scarcity of metal and consequent high prices.

A Kepmari juvenile of the Trichinopoly district committed a daring theft of cash amounting to Rs. 5,000 near the Imperial Bank of India at Bezwada. He was arrested and a major portion of the property was recovered. The accused was convicted and sent to the Borstal School, Tanjore.

27. CATTLE THEFT.—There were 3,598 cases of cattle theft in the year against 3,998 cases in 1940, a decrease of 400 cases or 10 per cent. There were marked decreases in the Coimbatore, Chingleput and Trichinopoly districts. The bulk of this form of crime was committed for the sake of the skins and meat and special measures were taken to deal with it.

Cattle Poisoning.—Forty-two cases of cattle poisoning were reported in the year as against the same number in 1940. Eight of these ended in conviction and nine of the 22 persons arrested were convicted.

28. COUNTERFEITING COINS AND CURRENCY NOTES.—Forty cases of counterfeiting were recorded in the year, of which 29 ended in conviction, against 42 and 29 respectively in 1940. There were three cases of note forgery against two in 1940. Two of the cases ended in conviction. The Coin and Currency Experts of the Criminal Investigation Department examined counterfeit coins and materials in 33 cases and materials for forging currency notes in one case. They also gave evidence in courts in 31 instances.

29. OTHER CASES OF INTEREST—Bomb cases.—During the year, five cases were reported resulting in injuries to three persons as against 14 and 8 respectively in 1940. This decrease can be attributed to the stringent measures taken under the Defence of India Act to control the sale of arsenic sulphides. Two of these cases were due to accidental explosions, while in three cases bombs were used or possessed with criminal intent. These five cases were reported, three from Ramnad, one each from Anantapur and Coimbatore districts.

Fire Arms.—Sixteen cases involving injuries from fire arms were referred to the Criminal Investigation Department in the year for expert opinion against 20 in the previous year. In all these cases the Criminal Investigation Department Expert assisted the Chemical Examiner in arriving at an opinion. The Expert gave evidence in courts on 16 occasions.

Cheating cases.—An inter-district cheat posing as a Sanyasi gained the confidence of a Government servant in the Nellore district and persuaded him to adorn an idol with Rs. 2,000 worth of jewels for a special "Puja." While the "Puja" was in progress the cheat absconded with the jewels. He has not yet been traced.

A gang of five cheats in the Ramnad district induced a merchant of the Coimbatore district to pay them a sum of Rs. 4,500 in exchange for gold coins. The merchant took the coins to Coimbatore where he discovered that they were of base metal. The cheats are absconding.

Two brothers, Joseph and Thomas, with three previous convictions, started a bogus firm at Tanjore and opened branch offices at Pondicherry and Trichinopoly. They cheated a number of persons by receiving deposits for appointments in the firm, and absconded. Warrants for their arrest are pending.

Four men connected with the branch of a concern of share-brokers at Tirukkoyilur in the South Arcot district are alleged to have duped several merchants to the extent of Rs. 6,000 by false representations. The accused stand charged.

In these and in many other similar cases the gullibility of even educated persons is extraordinary. Greed makes them easy dupes and the most ancient and obvious methods of fraud continue to be successful.

Other cases.—A gang of Mappillas committed a well-planned and daring theft of gold plates valued at Rs. 1,480 from the dome of a village temple in the South Kanara district. A small portion of the property was recovered and five of them were convicted.

Two men in the Ramnad district arrived at night at a coffee shop owned by a woman at Amathur and asked for coffee. As coffee was not available, they prepared tea in the shop and gave some of it to the woman. They had administered Dhatura in the tea and when the woman became unconscious, they robbed her of her jewels. They were sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

A young man of the Guntur district who posed as a Lieutenant of the Royal Indian Naval Reserve was found travelling in a first class compartment from Madras to Waltair. He used Railway warrants for his journeys and was arrested on suspicion by the Railway Police. Several forged documents were seized from him and he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

30. JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.—Nineteen deaths were treated as justifiable homicide in the year against 28 in 1940. Six of these were caused by the Police in the execution of their duty and the rest were by private persons in exercise of their right of self-defence.

Three sepoy of the Hyderabad Regiment camping at Madukarai deserted their unit with

their rifles and 1,060 rounds of ammunitions and escaped into a forest in the Coimbatore district. After a vigorous search by the police assisted by a party of the military they were spotted after they had been at large for seven days. They opened fire which was returned by the troops, resulting in the death of two of the deserters. The third was subsequently arrested.

Armed with an aruvai, one Mooka Thevan attempted to extort money from the villagers of Kailasapuram in the Tinnevely district. He was attacked by the villagers and killed.

A rich Nadar in the Tinnevely district brutally attacked a barber with a stick in the course of a quarrel over a trifling matter. The barber retaliated and stabbed the Nadar to death. The court held that the barber acted in self-defence.

31. ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.—Sixty-one cases of death, attributed to criminal rashness or negligence were reported during the year, as against 70 in 1940.

Thirty-eight cases were prosecuted during the year, of which 19 ended in conviction, 16 were discharged and the rest were pending trial at the end of the year.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

32. CRIME—HOW DEALT WITH (statement A, Part I).—The percentage of detection reached almost the same high level as in the previous year as the figures given below will indicate:—

Year.	Percentage of detection.
1940	47.1
1941	46.1
Quinquennial average for the years 1935 to 1939.	44.4

Ten districts showed an improvement in detection which was most noticeable in—

District.	Percentage.
East Godavari	+ 12.7
Railway Police, Trichinopoly ..	+ 12.5
Tinnevely	+ 5.6
South Kanara	+ 4.1

The figures of detection for each head of grave crime are—

	Percentage of detection.		
	Quinquennial average for the years 1935 to 1939.	1940.	1941.
Murder	37.5	44.6	45.5
Dacoity	33.3	38.8	38.0
Robbery	40.0	39.3	37.2
House-breaking	34.2	38.8	38.2
Cattle theft	59.0	58.2	59.2
Ordinary theft	47.6	50.9	50.2
Total grave crime.	45.1	48.5	47.8

A graph showing the detection in total cognizable crime and in grave crime during the last eleven years is prefixed to this report.

It is gratifying that in the year under review the success achieved in the detection of grave and of total cognizable crime continued to remain at a high standard in spite of the increasingly heavy duties imposed by the war. The same reasons which I gave last year contributed to the continued success in detection. The free registration of crime and its study on a wide and scientific basis were insisted on; the Central Crime Branch and the District Intelligence Bureaux again helped to co-ordinate efforts and much valuable assistance was received from Village Vigilance Committees, Civic Guards and the general public.

The following statement compares the detection in house-breakings in this Province with that achieved in other Provinces in 1940:—

Provinces.	Percentage of detection of house-breakings in 1940.
Bengal	6.8
Assam	9.5
United Provinces	11.7
North-West Frontier Province	14.3
Orissa	18.8
The Punjab	19.7
Central Provinces and Berar	21.9
Madras	38.8
Madras (percentage of detection in 1941).	38.2

Cases in which investigation was refused: Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code (statement A-1, columns 5 and 6).—Of 48,282 cases reported to the Police in the year under review, investigation was refused under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code, in 3,260 cases or 6.8 per cent as against 4.7 per cent in 1940 and 4.1 per cent in 1939. This provision of law was used more freely in suitable cases.

Cases referred by Magistrates under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.—Eight hundred and forty cases were referred to the Police by Magistrates under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, against 998 in 1940. Unnecessary references were brought to the notice of the District Magistrates.

Attendance at Sessions.—The number of Criminal sessions held in the mufassal was 358 against 377 in 1940. District Superintendents of Police attended 72 sessions as against 46 in 1940 and Subdivisional Officers 199 against 203. Owing to their pre-occupation with other important work, the Subdivisional Officers could not attend more sessions. In the Madras City, the Commissioner with his Deputies and their assistants attended all criminal sessions.

33. PROPERTY LOST AND RECOVERED.—

The statement below shows the value of property stolen and recovered during the last three years:—

Property lost and recovered (police cases).

Districts.	1939.			1940.			1941.		
	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.
Madras City	3,25,888	49,119	15.1	2,20,998	34,665	15.7	2,42,021	57,823	23.9
Vizagapatam	1,36,492	39,525	29.0	1,06,403	22,911	21.5	87,910	23,668	26.9
East Godavari	78,558	19,845	25.3	88,354	32,241	36.5	1,19,797	78,235	65.3
West Godavari	71,497	16,160	22.6	76,688	14,703	19.2	90,825	16,182	17.8
Kistna	71,064	14,921	19.6	57,019	15,854	27.8	80,512	24,804	30.8
Guntur	95,414	24,208	25.4	81,862	18,828	23.0	90,437	45,656	54.8
Nellore	46,089	9,896	21.5	1,54,192	1,21,434	78.8	87,791	16,398	18.7
Kurnool	48,113	19,111	39.7	29,434	16,711	56.8	38,196	22,208	58.1
Bellary	26,089	8,901	34.1	27,267	6,984	25.6	39,204	19,872	50.7
Anantapur	49,910	17,465	35.0	31,753	12,654	39.9	38,777	14,368	37.1
Cuddapah	48,073	12,760	26.5	50,449	18,455	36.6	34,402	10,804	31.4
Chittoor	37,163	12,168	32.8	38,666	16,808	43.5	52,636	23,034	43.8
Chingleput	56,993	20,368	35.7	47,536	11,661	24.5	72,639	12,539	17.3
North Arcot	70,513	23,771	33.7	61,865	21,464	34.7	72,363	22,183	30.7
Salem	54,646	23,066	42.2	56,453	22,568	40.0	67,064	25,654	38.3
Coimbatore	86,400	42,774	49.5	94,804	43,404	45.8	1,09,148	39,795	36.5
The Nilgiris	26,312	3,478	13.2	17,392	5,764	33.1	14,159	3,889	27.5
Malabar	87,033	17,726	20.4	46,088	11,685	25.4	65,283	15,679	24.0
South Kanara	24,149	8,682	35.9	35,747	7,021	19.6	34,101	9,475	27.8
Trichinopoly	66,527	44,122	66.3	96,763	29,264	30.2	91,780	27,643	30.1
South Arcot	58,168	26,670	45.8	48,127	18,776	39.0	62,932	25,273	40.2
Tanjore	93,259	52,570	56.4	76,010	26,168	34.4	82,133	22,345	27.2
North Madura	55,232	14,342	26.0	49,779	20,061	40.3	97,214	21,019	21.6
South Madura	31,119	5,850	18.8	17,116	7,626	44.6	24,581	7,742	31.5
Ramnad	48,927	20,001	40.9	85,386	22,523	26.4	1,13,261	48,949	43.2
Timmevelly	73,510	15,979	21.7	1,11,335	13,295	11.9	65,937	13,177	20.0
Railway Police	6,650	2,867	43.1	1,22,965	4,451	3.6	14,295	6,248	43.7
Madras Railway Police	11,527	3,220	27.9	19,222	4,215	21.9	14,293	5,075	35.5
Trichinopoly									
Total ..	19,08,315	5,68,558	29.8	19,49,673	6,02,184	30.9	20,03,711	6,59,735	32.9

NOTE.—Recoveries made during the year of property lost in previous years' cases—Rs. 15,885.

The high figures recorded in the Madras City and in the East Godavari district during the year were largely due to the loss of property under Sections 406 to 409 of the Indian Penal Code, which alone contributed about 17 per cent of the figure in the Madras City and about 49 per cent in the East Godavari district. In the Ramnad district the value of property lost in one case of burglary amounted to Rs. 30,000 and the loss in cases under Sections 406 to 409 of the Indian Penal Code to Rs. 33,799. These losses alone contributed about 56 per cent of the high figure recorded in that district. About 25 per cent of the high figure recorded in the Coimbatore district was due to the loss of property in 8 cases under Sections 408, 409, 419 and 420 of the Indian Penal Code. The very high percentages of property recovered in the East Godavari, Guntur, Kurnool and Bellary districts and the vast improvement in the East Godavari, Guntur, Bellary and Ramnad districts and in the Railway Police districts are worthy of notice.

34. PROSECUTIONS (statement A-I, columns 11 and 12).—The number of cases decided by the courts was 21,979 against 22,832 in 1940 and of these 77.5 per cent ended in conviction as against 78 per cent in 1940.

Statement A-II, columns 8 to 10.—Thirty-seven thousand two hundred and fourteen persons were tried in the year as against 39,258 in 1940 and 23,200 or 62.3 per cent were convicted as against 61.4 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.	
	1940.	1941.	1940.	1941.	1940.	1941.
Madras City ..	3,491	4,517	2,845	4,147	81.5	91.8
Mufassal ..	11,154	11,448	8,292	8,682	74.3	75.8

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 6,914 cases prosecuted by them, 5,684 cases or 82.2 per cent, against 81.6 per cent in the previous year, ended in conviction.

The experimental scheme for the replacement of the prosecuting inspectors and prosecuting sub-inspectors by Assistant Public Prosecutors recruited from the Bar which was introduced in 5 districts in 1939 was extended to the East Godavari, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore and Ramnad districts in the year under review and is on the whole working well.

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

In a case of murder in the Guntur district the Sessions Judge acquitted the accused. On appeal, the High Court sentenced the accused to death.

A Mala youth in the Nellore district who was charged for the murder of a boy was acquitted by the Sessions Judge, but on appeal the High Court sentenced him to transportation for life.

Two persons in the Cuddapah district who were charged under Section 302, Indian Penal Code, were acquitted by the Sessions Judge. On appeal, the High Court sentenced the principal accused to transportation for life and the other to rigorous imprisonment for 5 years.

In a case of brutal murder of a father by his son in the Salem district, the Sessions Judge sentenced the accused to transportation for life. On an appeal for enhancement of punishment, the High Court sentenced the accused to death.

35. ESCAPES.—Sixty-six prisoners escaped from police escorts in the year, 5 from police lock-ups and 26 from sub-jails, as against 57, 5 and 42 respectively in 1940. Eighty were recaptured. No police officer was prosecuted for negligently allowing a prisoner to escape. Sixty-six police officers were punished departmentally for negligence in guarding prisoners while in 26 cases of escape the police were held free from blame.

36. PROSECUTIONS FOR FALSE COMPLAINTS.—Including cases of the previous year which were pending magisterial orders, the police referred 2,643 cases, of which, 2,292 were struck off as false by the magistrates. Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched in 122 cases, of which 10 were filed on magisterial complaints. Forty-eight persons were convicted for preferring false complaints as against 49 in the previous year.

Cases found false after trial.—Out of 325,066 cases prosecuted by the Police, 61 or 0.02 per cent were declared to be false after trial or enquiry by courts. Compensation was awarded under Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, to 3 persons falsely accused as against 6 in 1940 and 4 in 1939.

37. 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.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE

Return of known offenders, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1941.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Known offenders ..	5,642	36	744	12	1,032	24	2,079	18	2,079	18	2,079	18	2,079	18
Receivers of stolen goods ..	216	6	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Suspected persons ..	3,685	15	360	2	213	11	2,844	11	2,844	11	2,844	11	2,844	11
Total ..	9,543	57	1,120	34	1,061	51	4,937	45	4,937	45	4,937	45	4,937	45
Active and inactive criminals of the Madras City ..	871	12	11	1	155	1	49	3	14	3	14	3	14	3
Grand total ..	10,414	69	1,131	35	1,216	52	5,036	48	5,036	48	5,036	48	5,036	48

* The variations from the corresponding figures in the report for 1940 are due to the revised figures furnished by some districts.

Old offenders.—Two thousand three hundred and sixty-five persons received enhanced punishments under Section 75, Indian Penal Code, in the year, as against 2,322 in 1940, and 729 convicts were ordered to notify residence under Section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 707 in the previous year. Three hundred and sixteen persons were prosecuted for failure to notify residence, of whom 196 were convicted.

Four hundred and three convicts were prematurely released during the year. Thirty-two of them reverted to crime and 26 went out of view. The police were able to find work for 191 of them.

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) Boyas and Sugalis of the Bellary district.

(2) Dommaras of the West Godavari and Anantapur districts.

(3) Thennur Padayachis of the Trichinopoly district.

(4) Criminal Padayachis of the South Arcot district.

(5) Malas and Pitchiguntlas of the Cuddapah district.

(6) Maravars of the Tinnevely district.

(7) Tanakala Ramanna's gang in the East Godavari 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.
Donga Yerakalas ..	Stuartpuram, Sitanagaram and Bitragunta Settlements.
Donga Yanadis ..	Sitanagaram Settlement.
Veppur Adi-Dravidas ..	Aziznagar Settlement.

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.	
1940.	1941.	1940.	1941.
1,553	1,296	1,751	1,881
Number on rolls at the end of year.		Number convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act.	
1940.	1941.	1940.	1941.
85,426 *	84,841	2,187	2,408

* Revised figure due to variations reported by District Superintendents of Police.

3A

One hundred and sixty persons were convicted under Section 24 of the Criminal Tribes Act and 6 sentenced to enhanced punishment under Section 23 of the Act, as compared with 124 and 8 respectively in 1940.

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. Seventeen thousand two hundred and eighty-six criminal tribe members earned relief from the obligation under Section 10 (1) (a) of the Act, as against 17,128 in the previous year.

Criminal Tribes Settlements.—The Criminal Tribes Settlements continued to function under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Labour and are separately reported on by him.

The adult members at the free colony at Peral in the Guntur district continued to find work in the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company at Chirala.

The Yanadi colonies at Guntur, Ponnur and Vellathur in the Guntur district continued to be successful.

Yanadi Reclamation work in the Chittoor district made good progress during the year. Land acquired for the settlers was usefully reclaimed and remunerative employment was found for them in minor industries, such as charcoal burning and tape-weaving.

Kallar Reclamation, Madura North and South.—The reclamation scheme continued to be worked efficiently. The majority of the Kallar Panchayats functioned satisfactorily and effective measures were taken to impress on them the need for better co-operation in the matter of reporting of crime and of absences of Kallars from their villages.

Twenty-eight cases of crime by Kallars and others and 10 cases of unexplained absences of Kallars were reported by Panchayats on their own initiative, while effective help was given to the police in 152 cases. The reporting of crime and of absences still leaves much to be desired and efforts are being made to make the Panchayats realise their responsibilities. Four Panchayats of North Madura and six of South Madura were suspended or cancelled on disciplinary grounds. Four Panchayats of North Madura and nine of South Madura, which were suspended, were restored.

The progress of the schools continued to be satisfactory.

The Kallar Advisory Committees, including the newly reconstituted committees in the North Madura district, functioned satisfactorily.

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.	5,886	21,697	27,583

	Madura, North.	Madura, South.	Total.
Number registered during the year.	100	203	303

Nature of offences.	Total district crime.						Kallar crime.					
	1939.		1940.		1941.		1939.		1940.		1941.	
	North Madura.	South Madura.	North Madura.	South Madura.	North Madura.	South Madura.	North Madura.	South Madura.	North Madura.	South Madura.	North Madura.	South Madura.
Murder ..	72	38	110	42	52	94	62	47	109	2	13	15
Dacoity ..	2	6	8	2	5	7	6	7	13	2	2	2
Robbery ..	21	29	50	37	19	56	20	17	37	4	11	15
Housebreaking ..	192	101	293	182	85	267	190	109	299	30	52	82
Theft (Cattle) ..	235	105	340	238	120	358	194	141	335	83	57	140
Theft (Ordinary) ..	746	270	1,016	744	261	1,005	901	254	1,155	71	183	204
Total ..	1,316	549	1,865	1,245	542	1,787	1,373	575	1,948	190	268	458

Kallar crime in the North Madura district remained almost at the same level as in the previous year and the increase noticed in the South Madura district was not serious. Prompt action taken under the Criminal Tribes Act, closer concentration on habitual offenders and the effective check exercised over the Kallars helped to keep down Kallar crime in both the districts.

Kallar Reclamation, Ramnad district.—The progress of the two Kallar schools at Mangapuram and Chatrapatti continued to be satisfactory.

Kallar Reclamation, Tanjore district.—The outposts at Komapuram and Mattangal attached to the Gandharvakottai Police Station continued to exercise effective surveillance over the bad characters among the Gandharvakottai Kallars.

Other Criminal Communities.—The Valayars, Padayachis, Koravars and Piramalai Kallars addicted to crime in the non-notified areas in

	Madura, North.	Madura, South.	Total.
Number removed on account of good conduct or other causes.	72	490	562
Total number remaining on the rolls.	5,914	21,410	27,324

Prosecutions.—The number of applications for sanction to prosecute for offences under the Criminal Tribes Act was 327 as against 252 in 1940 and 219 in 1939. Prosecutions were sanctioned in 319 cases as compared with 241 cases in 1940.

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

the Province were closely watched and effective check was exercised over them.

Criminal Tribe Gangs.—The movements of the five Criminal Investigation Department gangs, viz., Thottia Naiks, Kepmaris, Telaga Pamulas, Kanjar Bhats and Iranian Nomads were closely watched and the control exercised over these gangs continued to be effective.

The following statement shows the convictions of criminal tribe gang members :—

Gang.	Number of members convicted in 1941 under the			
	Criminal Tribes Act.	Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Miscellaneous.
Thottia Naiks ..	90	53	10	City Police Act—3
Kepmaris ..	18	15	5	..
Telaga Pamulas ..	23	10	3	..
Kanjar Bhats ..	9	3	3	..
Iranian Nomads ..	..	2	2	..

Security for good behaviour.—The figures for prosecution in bad livelihood cases are given below :—

Prosecution in bad livelihood cases.

Districts.	1939.		1940.		1941.	
	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 ..	106	79	80	77	..	..
Vizagapatam ..	88	51	152	107	15	78.1
East Godavari ..	81	35	113	69	24	78.4
West Godavari ..	50	38	65	39	8	68.4
Kistna ..	137	85	130	84	8	77.8
Guntur ..	91	41	114	64	9	62.1
Nellore ..	83	67	96	69	5	77.5
Kurnool ..	105	82	128	107	8	90.7
Bellary ..	31	24	35	23	9	88.5
Anantapur ..	71	45	56	31	4	60.8
Cuddapah ..	33	14	58	22	14	50.0
Chittoor ..	57	33	68	52	1	77.6
Chingleput ..	75	43	114	75	21	84.3
North Arcot ..	70	54	63	50	7	89.3
Salem ..	45	36	78	66	3	88.0
Coimbatore ..	68	49	72	57	5	85.1
The Nilgiris ..	10	8	2	2	..	100.0
Malabar ..	44	35	38	24	5	72.7
South Kanara ..	26	18	29	17	7	77.3
Trichinopoly ..	84	53	84	60	12	69.8
South Arcot ..	102	60	98	60	12	69.8
Tanjore ..	110	65	137	88	15	72.1
North Madura ..	72	46	115	89	8	83.2
South Madura ..	61	47	42	25	1	61.0
Ramnad ..	69	43	66	42	11	76.4
Tinnevely ..	115	69	204	87	17	46.8
Railway Police, Madras ..	53	34	59	45	3	81.8
Railway Police, Trichinopoly ..	28	20	43	35	..	83.3
Total ..	1,965	1,274	2,339	1,557	224	74.7

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 1,154 as against 982 in 1940. The average amount of security demanded per accused was Rs. 165 as against Rs. 199 in the previous year.

There is, I regret to say, an increasing tendency on the part of the junior subdivisional magistracy to regard security cases with suspicion and to disregard their own responsibility in the matter of the preservation of law and order and the protection of the public.

38. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.—The Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department investigated successfully a number of complicated and difficult cases during the year and co-operated with the District Police in the investigation of cases which called for the use of wider resources. As in previous years, the cases investigated included cheating, bank thefts, frauds of various types, conspiracy, counterfeiting of coins and currency notes and the organized kidnapping of girls to Hyderabad. The Criminal Intelligence Bureau worked in close liaison with the District Intelligence Bureaux and continued to function successfully in dealing

with organized crime and in co-ordinating crime work in the districts.

During the year the District Intelligence Bureaux in the North Madura, South Madura and Ramnad districts were amalgamated into one Joint Bureau at Madura; and in the place of the Joint Bureau for the Railway Police, a separate Intelligence Bureau for each of the two Railway Police districts was constituted. These bureaux have commenced to work satisfactorily.

The volume and scope of Special Branch work increased enormously during the year and a very high standard of work was turned out. Communism was combated with considerable success and owing to the strong measures taken against subversive activities was far less of a menace by the end of the year.

The foot-print experts in the Criminal Investigation Department examined 25 cases and gave evidence on nine occasions.

The fire-arms expert delivered instructional lectures to the District Police on fire-arms and their identification at three places in the Province.

Finger-print Bureau.—Twenty-one thousand six hundred and ninety-two finger-print slips were received for record during the year as against 22,181 in 1940 and 3,366 slips were eliminated in the year. The number of slips on record at the end of the year was 322,513.

Twenty-one thousand two hundred and thirty-one search references were received in the Bureau, compared with 22,673 in the previous year. Seventeen thousand, one hundred and thirty-three references related to cases in this Province, the largest number coming as usual from

Madras City	2,492
followed by	
Tanjore	1,183
North Madura	1,109
South Arcot	1,026
Coimbatore	978
Chingleput	925
Trichinopoly	824
Salem	635
North Arcot	619
Ramnad	586
Tinnevely	539
and Guntur	510

Of these, 5,528 or 32.3 per cent were traced as against 29.8 per cent in the previous year.

Of the remaining 4,098 search references received from outside the Province, Bombay, as usual, made the largest number of references (1,517), followed by the Federated Malay States (476), Mysore (451), Pudukottai (350) and Burma (206).

Seven hundred and ninety-four or 19.4 per cent of these were traced as against 19.2 per cent in 1940.

Two hundred and four references were made for the identification of dead bodies compared with 193 in 1940 and four were identified against three in 1940.

Finger-print experts visited the scenes of crime in seven cases to examine and develop latent finger impressions and photographic enlargements of latent impressions were received in the Bureau in 53 cases in the year.

Expert finger-print evidence was given on 220 occasions against 242 in 1940 and expert opinion in 207 cases as against 233 in the previous year.

Fees amounting to Rs. 2,625 were collected for the attendance of experts in courts and for written opinions furnished in civil cases as against Rs. 2,395 in the previous year. Photographic charges amounting to Rs. 754-4-0 were also realized during the year against Rs. 564-9-0 in 1940.

In their monthly tours Tester Sub-inspectors visited all the Central, District and Special Jails and the Borstal schools at Palamcottah and Tanjore and tested 12,397 finger-print slips in the year against 12,809 in 1940.

Twenty-six cases of wrong finger-printing were detected in the year against 15 in 1940 and action was taken to correct 5,622 defective prints as against 6,888 in 1940.

The Tester Sub-inspectors held refresher courses on finger-prints at the headquarters of the districts during their monthly visits to the jails and gave useful instructions to several inspectors, sub-inspectors, head constables and constables.

The Shorthand Bureau.—The strength of the Shorthand Bureau continued to remain at two inspectors and 39 sub-inspectors including two temporary sub-inspectors. In G.O. Ms. No. 4867, Home, dated 6th November 1941, the deputation of 12 sub-inspectors for training in the Shorthand Bureau for a period of 2½ years was sanctioned with a view to their eventual absorption in the Bureau in the vacancies which are expected to occur in 1944.

The shorthand staff attended 85 conferences and 980 labour and other meetings in the year as against 104 and 1,117 respectively in the previous year. The Bureau has done another year's good work.

39. RAILWAY POLICE.—There was no change in the jurisdiction of the Madras Railway Police district in the year, while in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district there was a decrease in jurisdiction from 2,379-522 miles in 1940 to 2,281-428 miles in 1941 due to the closure of the Tirupattur-Krishnagiri and the Morappur-Hosur railway lines.

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

	1939.	1940.	1941
I. Thefts in running passenger trains—			
(a) from passengers ..	78	106	88
(b) from mail and luggage vans.	4	16	6
II. Thefts from platforms and passenger-sheds.	147	190	165
III. Thefts in running goods trains.	18	57	19
IV. Thefts from stationary waggons, goods-sheds and yards.	87	157	123
V. Thefts of railway materials.	82	205	177
VI. Other thefts	66	113	70
Total	482	844	648

The decrease was due to a heavy fall in the number of cases recorded in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district. In the previous year many instances of shortages were registered as crime which accounts for the high figure recorded in that year.

Eight hundred and seventy-nine complaints regarding shortage of goods were made during the year, as against 588 in 1940.

In the year under review only two attempts were made to wreck or damage trains as against six in 1940, the attempts being in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district. Both the cases were treated as undetected.

Forty cases of stone-throwing occurred in the year as against 36 in the previous year. As usual, irresponsible boys were chiefly responsible for these offences and many of them were convicted and their parents warned.

No case of collision occurred.

There were two cases of derailment, both of which occurred in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district. One of the cases relates to the derailment of a goods train on 9th May near Tiruvannamalai due to a defect in the front wheel of a van, which resulted in the death of a brakesman and serious injuries to a porter. The other relates to the derailment of the Trivandrum Express on 3rd December near Porto-Novu due to a cyclone. In this case the engine capsized owing to the collapse of a bridge over which it was running. One of the fire-men was washed away by the floods and another who was injured died shortly after.

Five hundred and one persons were run over by trains and killed in the year as against 528 in the previous year; 120 were cases of suicide as against 129 in 1940, the other victims being casual trespassers on the railway line.

The Special Magistrates' Courts at the Madras Central Station, Vizianagram, Guntakal, Trichinopoly, Villupuram and Madura continued to function satisfactorily.

40. PORT POLICE.—The Port Police establishments at Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Masulipatam, Cuddalore, Tuticorin, Cochin and Mangalore continued to work efficiently.

41. CINEMATOGRAPH ACT.—The Act and Rules were enforced properly in the Province

and necessary action was taken against those who violated the provisions of the Act.

42. THE SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC ACT.—The provisions of the Act, except certain sections, were extended to Guntur Town and its environs during the year. Vigorous efforts were made to enforce the Act, but owing to the lack of an adequate number of rescue homes the results achieved have not been encouraging.

43. PROHIBITION ACT.—Prohibition was continued in the Salem, Cuddapah, Chittoor and North Arcot districts but in spite of the vigorous steps taken by the police to deal with offences under the Act, an enormous increase in prohibition crime was reported in the year under review. In Salem, the home of prohibition, the increase was no less than 1,111 cases. The rise in this form of crime is very disquieting and even with a considerable extra staff, which it is impossible to find at the present time, I can see no hope of any improvement in the situation unless there is a marked change in the attitude of the public. Unfortunately public co-operation is almost entirely lacking and apathy and even open connivance at offences have taken the place of the early enthusiasm.

The statement below shows the number of true cases charged in the year for violation of the Prohibition Act and the number of persons involved in the cases :—

	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.	18	18	..	..	10	10	..	..
Illicit distillation of arrack ..	838	967	352	513	299	433	858	1,033
Possession of arrack	807	827	349	376	385	422	799	857
Sale of arrack	..	..	1	1	4	4	..	..
Smuggling of toddy	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
Illicit tapping	205	210	..	..	1	1	18	19
Illicit transport of liquor ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	16	16
Possession of liquor without permit.	25	28	7	7	7	10	18	20
Unlicensed sale of liquor ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Illicit cultivation of hemp plant.	3	3	..	..	2	4	2	2
Smuggling of intoxicating drugs.	11	11	16	16	12	14	..	..
Illicit transport of intoxicating drugs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Unlicensed sale of intoxicating drugs.	1	3	2	2	..	..	14	25
Unlicensed possession of intoxicating drugs.	167	169	92	92	123	143	177	181
Miscellaneous	211	221	208	231	59	59	29	29
Transport of opium	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Unlicensed possession of opium.	18	16	13	13	10	12	10	10
Unlicensed sale of opium ..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1
Dangerous Drugs Act cases ..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1
Total	2,306	2,475	1,048	1,259	913	1,113	1,954	2,205

44. **EXECUTION OF WARRANTS.**—One thousand six hundred and fifty-nine warrants were pending execution on the last day of the year as against 1,698 at the end of 1940. Of these, 690 were pending for more than one year.

45. **INSPECTION.**—In the year under review, I toured and inspected in the districts of Nellore, West Godavari, East Godavari, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Malabar, the Nilgiris, Vizagapatam, North Arcot, Madurai, Tinnevely, Anantapur and Kurnool. I also inspected the Police Training School, the Malabar Special Police (twice), and the Central Recruits' Schools at Vellore, Coimbatore and Anantapur. The inspection tours of the Deputy Inspectors-General and the District Officers were generally adequate.

46. **GENERAL.**—Excluding the communal disturbances at Nellore, the year on the whole was a peaceful one and law and order was well maintained.

The incidence of crime and the high standard of detection of grave and of total cognizable crime continued to be almost the same as in the previous year.

The co-operation of the public with the authorities continued to improve.

MADRAS,
12th June 1942.

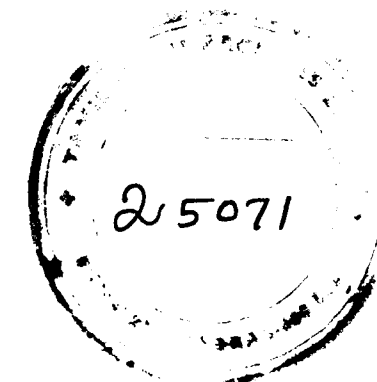
Temporary Police subdivisions at Chingleput and Tinnevely were formed during the year.

The year has been a most arduous one and a very heavy additional burden has been placed on the Police Force. Extra war duties which include Air Raid Precautions, Coastal patrols, the guarding of vulnerable points and important railway bridges, the escort of internees and the surveillance of foreigners, the verification of the antecedents of a large number of Army recruits, the training of our own recruits, the arrest of Army deserters and numerous other Special Branch and miscellaneous duties occasioned by the War have imposed a heavy strain on all ranks. That these extra duties as well as the normal duties of the prevention and detection of crime and the maintenance of law and order were discharged so cheerfully and efficiently is a high tribute to the discipline and morale of the Force and to the unsparing work and good leadership of the superior officers.

This will be my last report and I wish to place on record the great obligation I owe not only to my senior officers but to all officers and all ranks for the very loyal support they have given me in the last two difficult and strenuous years. No Inspector-General could have received more loyal support and willing co-operation than I have and I am deeply grateful.

A. J. HAPPELL,
Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX A STATEMENTS A TO C



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N 4232

APPENDIX A.
STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1941.

PART I.—Return of cases.

[Paragraphs 32 and 34.]

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	True cases.			(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
											Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.					Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).	Total magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).
1	115, 117, 118, 119, 120-B (1) ..	Abetment of cognizable offence .. Cognizable criminal conspiracy ..	.. 3	.. 2	.. ..	.. 5	.. ..	.. ..	.. 4	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	.. 3	.. ..	.. ..	3
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 ..	19	40	.. ..	59	1	2	11	29	6	5	40	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	40
4	255 to 263-A ..	Offences relating to stamps ..	1	9	.. ..	10	..	1	2	2	2	3	7	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	8
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	12	11	.. ..	23	..	2	10	7	..	3	10	7	3	..	17
6	489-A to 489-D ..	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	1	6	.. ..	7	..	2	2	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	3
7	212, 216, 216-A ..	Harbouring an offender ..	15	10	.. ..	25	..	..	2	12	9	1	22	1	.. 10	..	23
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226 ..	Other offences against public justice.	73	197	.. ..	270	4	14	82	130	23	6	159	16	..	..	175
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	448	1,190	30	1,608	40	264	509	213	339	164	746	237	49	..	983
10	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier.	12	27	.. ..	39	1	2	5	26	..	5	31	7	6	..	38
10-A	295, 296, 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	2	12	.. ..	14	..	3	..	3	..	8	11	8	2	..	19
Total ..			583	1,502	30	2,055	46	290	623	424	379	196	1,029	277	70	1,306	

CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.

16	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	11	98	..	109	..	..	22	12	15	6	53	74	..	74	
17	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at and abetment of suicide.	54	301	..	355	1	53	48	158	34	39	231	12	7	243	
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 336 ..	Grievous hurt ..	421	1,483	..	1,867	14	247	328	538	409	206	1,190	191	39	1,381	
19	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	7	23	..	30	..	8	4	4	4	4	10	18	2	20	
20	324, 327, 330 ..	Hurt ..	612	2,904	157	3,449	90	582	614	768	649	531	2,105	432	80	2,537	
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373 ..	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	41	178	..	216	10	90	46	22	27	15	67	19	1	86	
22	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	1	14	1	14	3	..	2	2	3	4	10	13	..	23	
22-A	352, 353 ..	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	141	535	4	672	21	119	152	188	143	41	376	89	18	465	
23	354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to women, or in an attempt to commit theft or to confine wrongfully.	41	138	8	171	12	27	21	50	37	18	113	124	16	237	
24	304-A, 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	107	344	1	450	3	115	103	94	90	33	218	5	1	223	
	Total ..		2,110	7,809	212	9,707	193	1,399	1,943	2,600	1,820	1,273	5,905	897	164	6,802	

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.	58	177	14	221	46	21	52	38	32	30	114	11	..	125	
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 ..	Robbery ..	178	642	26	794	101	51	119	192	98	226	542	15	2	557	
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	126	1,973	67	2,032	47	215	90	48	81	1,542	1,738	108	15	1,846	
28	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	24	163	5	182	8	47	23	29	26	44	104	34	8	138	
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 480 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	1,211	7,778	90	8,899	674	302	1,311	2,554	473	3,554	6,671	167	87	6,838	
30	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	36	263	3	296	9	..	12	40	50	21	169	243	..	243	
	Total ..		1,637	11,001	205	12,433	879	650	1,638	2,915	731	5,565	9,416	335	112	9,751	

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

31	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	36	202	18	220	9	33	35	71	41	19	149	169	15	318	
32	336, 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	52	353	3	402	1	138	51	99	37	60	199	10	5	209	
	Total ..		88	555	21	622	10	171	86	170	78	79	348	179	20	527	

PART I.—Return of cases—concluded.

A recommendation secure for the year 1940 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1941.

PART II—Return of persons concerned in cases.

ART. 11. — Serious offences against the person.

11	302, 303	..	Murder	..
12	307	..	Attempts at murder	..
13	304, 308	..	Culpable homicide	..

STATEMENT A—concluded.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1941—concluded.
PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	(1)	(2)	(3)	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at the end of the year.	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	Persons concerned in magistrate's cases.			(15)
																Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
14	376	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	65	43	22	..	16	2	..	3	3
15	377	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	11	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	317, 318	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	24	17	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	305, 306, 309	..	..	..	..	..	..	181	2	2	195	160	35	1	22	12	7	5	5
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 336.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,413	24	70	1,973	822	1,151	36	264	154	82	481	481
19	328	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	12	6	6	..	1	2	2	..	..
20	324, 327, 330	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,864	23	123	2,500	1,098	1,402	61	385	279	171	1,127	1,127
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	..	1	108	38	70	11	42	24	1	87	87
22	346 to 348	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	8	2	6	..	5	3	..	71	71
22-A	332, 333	..	..	..	..	..	..	574	6	17	738	368	370	4	127	68	26	208	208
23	354, 356, 357	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	..	4	128	57	71	1	7	40	25	197	197
24	304-A, 338	..	..	..	..	..	..	164	4	4	195	101	94	4	36	2	1	4	4
Total ..			2,097	7,134	137	351	8,654	3,845	4,809	261	1,791	600	315	2,208	2,208	2,208	2,208	2,208	2,208

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

CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.

25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	..	..	..	..	..	..	594	..	13	511	238	273	39	359	19	..	166	166
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	..	..	..	..	..	..	504	..	8	548	294	254	35	130	13	2	46	46
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	..	..	..	..	..	..	241	3	7	299	102	197	1	22	86	48	389	389
28	428, 429	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	2	9	78	32	46	2	12	8	8	88	88
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,552	53	153	4,592	3,484	1,108	84	855	151	110	239	239
30	311, 400, 401	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	7	3	91	52	39	2	20	..	..	..	..
31	400, 401	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	65	64	1	..	11	..	..	..	..
Total ..			1,268	6,072	65	193	6,184	4,266	1,918	163	1,409	277	168	928	928	928	928	928	928

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

31	341 to 344	..	..	..	..	..	..	331	..	2	386	222	164	..	41	136	36	521	521
32	336, 337	..	..	..	..	..	..	161	..	4	214	131	83	3	17	1	5	18	18
Total ..			80	492	..	6	600	353	247	3	58	137	41	539	539	539	539	539	539

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.

33	379 to 382	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,939	11	57	3,143	2,433	710	38	346	155	119	163	163
34	406 to 409	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,029	78	171	11,642	9,199	2,443	189	1,479	1,420	940	3,417	3,417
35	411 to 414	..	..	..	..	..	..	823	9	8	849	631	218	87	182	139	78	454	454
36	419, 420	..	..	..	..	..	..	215	2	4	301	207	94	..	12	26	33	28	28
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	..	..	..	..	..	..	424	6	10	458	330	138	15	102	42	22	138	138
38	461, 462	..	..	..	..	..	..	215	1	..	337	163	174	..	39	643	401	3,566	3,566
Total ..			..	8	..	8	8	15,717	107	251	16,814	13,017	3,797	332	2,171	2,425	1,593	7,772	7,772
Grand total ..			* 7,157	33,841	388	1,199	37,214	23,200	14,014	844	7,626	3,854	2,425	13,109	13,109	13,109	13,109	13,109	13,109

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1940 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1941.

STATEMENT AA.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1941.

PART I.—Return of cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (col. (4) + (5) - (6)).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases				Total magistrates' true cases.	Total magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (col. (14) + (15)).
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (col. (11) + (12) + (13)).			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
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.	16,118	212,698	..	228,816	2	21	14,628	211,850	2,001	33	213,684	3,947	3,851	217,631
2	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.*		4,381	68,680	265	72,796	33	168	3,815	66,045	1,919	425	68,654	4,154	4,015	72,808
3	Offences under Criminal Tribes Act VI of 1924 †		896	2,704	..	3,600	..	30	810	2,461	165	10	2,636	3	3	2,639
Total .. ‡			21,395	284,082	265	305,212	35	219	19,253	280,156	4,085	468	284,974	8,104	7,869	293,078

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

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

‡ The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1940 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1941.

STATEMENT AA—concluded.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1941—concluded.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as compared with corresponding figure for the year 1940.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases.		
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
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.	3,762	104,737	410	..	214,779	212,753	2,026	7	2,540	2,364	4,102	120
2	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.		1,286	38,904	244	29	72,548	70,078	2,470	49	1,003	2,338	4,266	180
3	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act VI of 1924.		154	2,473	..	31	2,630	2,462	168	179	222	3	3	..
Total ..			* 5,192	146,114	654	60	289,957	285,293	4,664	235	3,765	4,705	8,371	300

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1940 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the District Returns for 1941.

STATEMENT B.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1941.

PART I.—Return of cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 6 and 7).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned (sections 247, 248, 250, 251, 249 and 494, Cr.P.C.).	Mischarge or acquittal.	Conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court to be mistake of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ..	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	..	3	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
2	120-B (1), 120-B (2) ..	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	..	4	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
3	121 to 180, 505 ..	Offences against the State ..	..	106	106	1	12	4	89	..	..	..	..
4	137 ..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	..	54	54	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	..
5	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229 ..	Offences against public justice.	144	2,160	2,304	22	121	218	1,786	157	..	..	..
6	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants ..	1	40	41	3	..	4	30	4	..	..	..
7	183 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	43	199	242	21	8	93	86	35	..	..	..
8	455 to 477-A ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	9	54	63	16	6	20	12	9	..	..	..
9	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	13	169	182	..	10	27	144	1	..	..	..
10	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade marks.	3	23	26	..	1	9	15	1	..	..	..
11	149, 153-A to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	9	2,743	2,752	31	38	136	2,545	2	..	..	..
Total ..			222	5,548	5,770	94	196	511	4,760	209	..	..	..

CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.

2	121 to 180, 505 ..	Offences against the State ..	..	106	106	1	12	4	89	..	..	..	..
3	137 ..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	..	54	54	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229 ..	Offences against public justice.	144	2,160	2,304	22	121	218	1,786	157	..	..	..
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants ..	1	40	41	3	..	4	30	4	..	..	..
6	183 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	43	199	242	21	8	93	86	35	..	..	..
7	455 to 477-A ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	9	54	63	16	6	20	12	9	..	..	..
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	13	169	182	..	10	27	144	1	..	..	..
9	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade marks.	3	23	26	..	1	9	15	1	..	..	..
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	9	2,743	2,752	31	38	136	2,545	2	..	..	..
Total ..			222	5,548	5,770	94	196	511	4,760	209	..	..	..

CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.

11	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage ..	..	11	11	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
12	370 ..	Buying or disposing of slaves.	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
13	376 ..	Rape by the husband ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			..	13	13	9	..	3	1	..	..	..	..

CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.

13	284 to 389 ..	Extortion ..	8	52	57	19	2	26	158	37	1	..	..
Total ..			8	52	57	19	2	26	158	37	1	..	..

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

14	345 ..	Wrongful confinement ..	..	1	1	1,280	1,827	2,376	493	121	2	7	..
15	352, 355, 358 ..	Criminal force ..	144	5,933	6,077	1	11	2	6	..	..	..	..
16	334 ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	..	20	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	323 ..	Voluntarily causing hurt ..	398	7,959	8,357	981	2,723	3,369	909	375	28	8	..
18	374 ..	Compulsory labour ..	..	4	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			542	13,917	14,459	2,242	4,561	5,751	1,409	496	30	15	..

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.

19	417, 418 ..	Cheating ..	3	88	91	25	31	1	1	3	1	..	..
20	403 to 405 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property.	9	82	91	23	22	31	7	8	2	..	..
21	426, 427, 434 ..	Mischief (simple) ..	43	949	992	231	252	408	63	38	..	..	..
Total ..			55	1,119	1,174	279	305	470	71	49	3	..	..

CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.

22	295-A, 298 ..	Offences against religion ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
23	490 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service.	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
24	493 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage ..	14	496	510	90	191	171	33	25	..	..	..
25	500 to 502 ..	Defamation ..	29	189	218	64	37	70	25	22	..	..	..
26	504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	96	3,342	3,438	409	592	771	1,601	65	1	..	..
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ..	78	11,251	11,329	29	98	230	10,931	41	..	..	..

STATEMENT B—continued.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1941—continued.

PART I.—Return of cases—continued.

Serial number.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
				Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns (4) and (5)).	Number dismissed without trial, or in which accused died, or in which accused was acquitted, or in which accused was transferred to another institution.	Cases in which accused died, or in which accused was acquitted, or in which accused was transferred to another institution.	Discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases transferred to another institution.	Number pending at end of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above—cont.														
28 294-A ..		Keeping a lottery office	1	5	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
29 * Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C. on conviction.		Security for keeping the peace	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C. Public nuisances		..	..	812	812	812	2	2	2	2	3	..	..	..
31 Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C. Disputes as to immovable property.		..	5	36	41	41	..	..	5	29	7	..	..	..
32 Cases under Chapter XIII, Cr.P.C. Maintenance of wives and children.		..	134	1,004	1,138	11	..	..	795	244	88	..	..	..
Total ..				387	17,138	17,495	607	918	2,068	13,649	253	1	..	..
33 Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.				3,056	174,324	177,380	1,762	28,922	11,644	132,760	2,262	11	..	2
Grand total ..				† 4,237	212,118	216,355	5,012	34,904	20,473	182,692	3,274	36	15	2

* 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 1940 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the District Returns for 1941.

STATEMENT B—continued.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1941—continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14-a)	(14-b)	(14-c)
				Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of 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 against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns (5) and (6)).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column (11) convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquility, etc.																
1 115, 117, 118, 119 ..		Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	..	..	36	..	10	26	..	..	26	72.2	..	..	..	..
120-B (1), 120-B (2) ..		Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	4	100.0	..	..	..	..
2 121 to 130, 505 ..		Offences against the State.	..	..	98	..	..	98	..	10	88	89.8	..	..	..	..
3 137 ..		Harboring deserters by master of ship.	..	..	54	..	..	54	..	..	54	100.0	..	..	..	..
4 172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.		Offences against public justice.	24	1,980	348	15	2,336	8	..	802	1,858	79.8	49	119	..	1
5 161 to 169, 217 to 223.		Offences by public servants.	3	41	2	..	46	..	..	10	33	79.1	3	..	..	..
6 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.		False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	15	244	8	..	267	15	..	134	94	37.3	19	6	..	..
7 465 to 477-A ..		Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	2	44	9	1	54	5	..	22	18	34.0	1	8	..	..
8 264 to 267 ..		Offences relating to weights and measures.	12	140	30	..	182	..	..	39	144	84.7	1	8	..	..
9 482 to 489 ..		Making or using false trade marks.	2	37	..	..	39	..	..	16	20	54.1	2	1	..	..
10 149 153-A to 156, 160.		Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	14	4,071	564	..	4,619	..	..	459	4,117	88.8	6	67	..	..
Total ..			72	6,709	961	16	7,725	28	982	6,426	83.7	81	208	..	..	1

STATEMENT B—continued.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1941—continued.

Serial number.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year	Persons against whom process issued		Persons who appeared before the court		Persons discharged after appeal		Persons who failed to appear		Persons under trial at close of the year		Remarks.	
		(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14-a)	(14-b)
11 312 to 316 ..	..	4	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
12 370 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12-A 376 ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	100-0	..	..	..
Total ..	..	4	4	1	..	5	1	3	1	20-0	..	..	..

CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.

CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.

CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.

* In calculating these percentages, the number shown in column (11) against serial No. 28 has been left out of account.
† The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1940 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1941.

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.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>A.—Cognizable.</i>						
1 Theft	6,482	2,790	43.0	8,30,328	2,45,624	29.6
a. In conjunction with lurking house-firespass or house-breaking.	..	164	..	..	6,895	..
b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	..	..	..	..	..	..
c. Other thefts	21,121	11,127	52.7	8,90,751	3,09,556	34.8
2 Robbery	106	34	32.1	30,045	6,514	21.7
a. Dacoity	481	159	33.1	44,680	10,913	24.4
b. Other robbery	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Criminal breach of trust	1,227	533	43.4	3,14,573	93,122	29.6
4 Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	166	36	21.7	50,410	6,186	12.3
Total	29,583	14,843	50.2	21,60,787	6,78,810	31.4
<i>B.—Non-cognizable.</i>						
5 Extortion	32	4	12.5	3,392	803	23.7
6 Criminal misappropriation	55	10	18.2	13,666	323	2.4
Total	87	14	16.1	17,058	1,126	6.6

Remarks.—Recoveries made during the year of property lost in cases of previous years—Rs. 15,887.

APPENDIX A
STATEMENTS D AND E

STATEMENT D.

Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of police for 1941.

[Paragraphs 2 and 7.]

Rangas.	Districts.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	Number of head constables.			Number of constables.			(16)
											Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
Northern Range.	Chief Office	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	17	..	..	22
	Madras City	1	3	..	..	..	..	20	79	52	252	23	4	1,734	131	19	2,318
	Deputy Inspector-General.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Vizagapatnam	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	67	..	122	..	..	906	..	..	1,112
	East Godavari	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	59	7	118	..	..	918	..	..	1,114
	West Godavari	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	28	3	53	..	..	353	..	..	443
	Kistna	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	37	5	84	..	..	569	..	..	703
	Guntur	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	50	4	100	..	..	794	..	..	957
	Nellore	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	61	5	102	..	..	782	..	..	961
	Total	1	6	..	..	..	..	52	302	29	579	..	..	4,322	..	..	5,291
Central Range.	Deputy Inspector-General.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Kurnool	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	56	3	88	..	..	807	..	..	964
	Bellary	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	47	4	89	..	..	691	..	..	841
	Anantapur	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	48	4	84	..	..	710	..	..	855
	Cuddapah	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	48	3	77	..	..	675	..	..	812
	Chittoor	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	49	4	103	..	..	822	..	..	987
	Chingleput	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	46	6	113	..	..	838	..	..	1,011
	North Arcot	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	52	4	116	..	..	852	..	..	1,033
	Total	1	7	..	..	..	..	57	346	28	670	..	..	5,395	..	..	6,504
	Deputy Inspector-General.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Western Range.	Salem	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	66	6	131	..	..	988	..	..	1,203
	Coimbatore	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	62	4	124	..	..	910	..	..	1,111
	The Nilgiris	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	15	5	44	..	..	311	..	..	379
	Malabar	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	68	4	151	..	..	1,143	..	..	1,378
	South Kanara	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	29	4	57	..	..	454	..	..	551
	Trichinopoly	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	52	5	117	..	..	848	..	..	1,031
	Total	1	6	..	..	..	..	49	292	28	624	..	..	4,654	..	..	5,654
	Deputy Inspector-General.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Railway Police, Madras—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M. & S.M. Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	South Arcot	..	1	..	..	..	8	50	3	109	..	..	..	741	..	..	912	
	Tanjore	..	1	..	..	..	10	64	4	136	..	..	..	922	..	..	1,137	
	Madura, North	..	1	..	..	..	7	44	7	98	..	..	..	796	..	..	953	
	Madura, South	..	..	..	..	..	3	23	..	32	..	..	..	239	..	..	297	
	Ramanad	..	1	..	..	..	9	50	8	107	..	..	..	873	..	..	1,048	
	Tinnevely	..	1	..	..	..	10	59	6	135	..	..	..	1,007	..	..	1,218	
	Total	1	5	..	..	..	47	290	28	617	..	..	..	4,578	..	..	5,566	
Railways and Criminal Investigation Department.	Deputy Inspector-General.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	Railway Police, Madras—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	M. & S.M. Railway	..	1	..	..	..	5	31	5	72	..	..	..	573	..	..	* 687	
	Bengal-Nagpur Railway.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Nizam's State Railway.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Railway Police, Trichinopoly	..	1	..	..	..	6	30	5	71	..	..	..	647	..	..	* 760	
	—South Indian Railway.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total	1	2	..	..	..	11	61	10	143	..	..	..	1,220	..	..	1,448	
Training Schools.	Crimina .. Investigation	..	1	..	..	..	13	23	..	18	..	..	..	16	..	..	† 71	
	Department.	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	2	12	..	..	..	13	..	..	36	
	Provincial Police Training	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	School, Vellore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Central Recruits' School,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Vellore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Central Recruits' School,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Coimbatore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Training Schools.	Central Recruits' School,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Anantapur.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total	..	1	..	..	..	7	1	2	12	..	..	..	13	..	..	36	
	Grand total	7	† 33	..	40	32	256	1,394	\$ 178	2,917	23	4	21,949	131	19	|| 26,983		
Temporary Forces.	Additional	..	1	..	12	15	118	11	511	..	..	..	2,190	..	..	2,868		

NOTE.—(1) This statement does not include 7 subadars, 20 jamadars, 5 havildars-major, 23 havildars, 34 nalks and 675 constables of the Malabar Special Police.
(2) The sanctioned strengths of the Central Recruits' Schools have not been shown in this statement, as they have now been treated as temporary additions to the permanent strength—vide G.O. No. 558, Public (Police), dated 30th October 1935.

* Includes orderlies of the C.I.D.

† Excludes the Commissioner of Police, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and includes one District Superintendent of Police for deputation reserve.

‡ Excludes 16 sergeants of the undistributed reserve.

§ Includes 1 District Superintendent of Police for deputation reserve, 32 Assistant District Superintendents, 40 Deputy Superintendents, and excludes 16 Sergeants of the undistributed reserve, and 37 Havildars-Major.

Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of police for 1941—concluded.

Districts.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues.		Grand total cost and (18).	Area of district in square miles.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of police stations.	Proportion of police.		Number of outposts.	Total amount of organized crime investigated.	Proportion of organized crime investigated to the Police force.
	(17)	(16)						(25)	(26)			
Chief Office	..	..	..	29	777,000	777,300	24	..	..	2	72,595	31.3
Madras City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deputy Inspector-General.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatnam	..	..	..	9,948	3,846,000	122,000	49	..	8.9	2	23,619	21.2
East Godavari	..	..	..	6,220	2,163,000	149,700	41	..	5.6	3	9,665	8.7
West Godavari	..	..	..	2,361	1,379,000	64,900	19	..	5.3	3	6,777	15.3
Kistna	..	..	..	3,547	1,446,000	146,800	27	..	5.0	3	6,634	9.4
Guntur	..	..	..	5,757	2,277,000	80,800	39	..	8.0	7	8,927	9.3
Nellore	..	..	..	7,949	1,617,000	56,300	45	..	8.3	10	6,892	7.2
Total	..	..	..	36,782	12,728,000	620,500	220	25	6.8	25	62,514	11.8
Deputy Inspector-General.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	..	..	..	7,581	1,144,000	..	42	..	7.8	8	3,029	3.1
Bellary	..	..	..	5,713	1,061,000	56,200	37	12	6.8	12	5,669	6.7
Anantapur	..	..	..	6,741	1,172,000	..	38	8	7.9	8	9,744	11.4
Cuddapah	..	..	..	5,919	1,057,000	..	37	7	7.3	7	1,889	2.3
Chittoor	..	..	..	5,901	1,632,000	..	38	19	5.9	19	4,431	4.5
Chingleput	..	..	..	3,091	1,822,000	74,600	35	13	3.0	13	3,787	3.7
North Arcot	..	..	..	4,648	2,580,000	71,500	37	17	4.5	17	12,580	12.2
Total	..	..	..	39,594	10,458,000	202,300	264	84	6.1	84	41,129	6.3
Deputy Inspector-General.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	..	..	..	7,058	2,871,000	129,700	48	14	5.9	14	16,081	13.4
Coimbatore	..	..	..	7,085	2,809,000	130,300	42	21	6.4	21	15,801	14.2
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	982	210,000	..	7	5	2.6	5	2,477	6.6
Malabar	..	..	..	5,794	3,931,000	181,300	53	24	4.2	24	2,853	6.6
South Kanara	..	..	..	4,021	1,525,000	81,100	19	7	7.3	7	1,965	3.6
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	4,314	2,196,000	159,500	36	13	4.2	13	22,250	21.6
Total	..	..	..	29,254	13,541,000	681,900	205	84	5.2	84	67,659	11.9
Deputy Inspector-General.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	..	..	4,208	2,610,000	60,600	36	15	4.6	15	16,128	16.6
Tanjore	..	..	..	3,742	2,565,000	188,600	43	11	3.3	11	12,353	10.9
Madura North	..	..	..	3,068	2,440,000	295,500	26	5	3.2	5	28,429	29.8
Madura South	..	..	..	1,844	1,976,000	..	16	5	6.2	5	3,423	11.5
Ramanad	..	..	..	4,819	2,246,000	167,250	36	16	4.6	16	5,913	6.6
Tinnevely	..	..	..	4,315	2,246,000	167,250	41	26	3.5	26	13,720	11.3
Total	..	..	..	21,996	11,837,000	711,900	198	78	4.0	78	78,966	14.2
Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Police, Madras—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. & S.M. Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	29	..	..	2,312	3.4
Nizam's State Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Police, Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	20	..	..	5,914	7.8
—South Indian Railway.	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	49	..	..	8,226	5.7
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal Investigation Department.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial Police Training School, Vellore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Recruits' School, Vellore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Recruits' School, Anantapur.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	* 17,401,150	..	17,401,150	126,655	49,341,000	2,993,900	956	322	4.7	1,833	331,089	12.3

* Represents the cost for the official year 1941-42 excluding the final accounts for March 1942—vide letter from the Government of India, Home Department, No. 423, dated 10th June 1918, read in G.O. No. 1460, Home (Judicial), dated 19th June 1918.

STATEMENT E.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1941. [Paragraphs 2, 3, 5 and 6.]

Districts	Total strength.				Arms of the Force.				Punishments.											
	Sanctioned.		Actual.		Arms of the Force.				Punished judicially by a magistrate or sessions court.											
					Arms of the Force.				Punished judicially by a magistrate or sessions court.											
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bore (-476 and 410 muskets).	Number of revolvers.	Dismissed.	Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Under Police Act.		Under Secs. 330, 331, 348, or Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other offences.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Chief Office ..	..	..	1	19	1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras City ..	..	..	154	2,163	146	2,109	..	521	151	14	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	83	1,029	80	1,029	209	598	72	5	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Godavari ..	..	..	77	1,038	76	1,038	226	266	66	9	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
West Godavari ..	..	..	36	407	34	395	..	182	30	2	4	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna ..	..	..	49	655	48	655	..	293	41	1	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guntur ..	..	..	62	896	59	894	..	390	58	1	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	..	..	76	886	71	874	..	370	65	5	3	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	383	4,911	368	4,885	435	2,099	332	23	9	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kurnool ..	..	..	68	896	68	884	..	401	56	8	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bellary ..	..	..	60	781	58	768	..	389	50	3	1	17	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Anantapur ..	..	..	60	796	58	795	..	329	53	3	2	29	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cuddapah ..	..	..	59	763	58	763	..	326	57	5	2	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor ..	..	..	61	927	60	927	..	399	60	6	..	21	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Chingleput ..	..	..	59	953	53	953	..	735	59	5	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot ..	..	..	64	970	62	970	..	505	52	8	1	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total ..	..	..	431	6,076	417	6,050	..	3,084	387	38	7	166	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	8
Salem ..	..	..	83	1,121	83	1,121	..	642	81	9	..	15	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2
Coimbatore ..	..	..	76	1,035	76	1,015	..	332	61	1	1	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	23	355	23	355	..	171	19	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	..	..	83	1,296	80	1,268	174	319	74	1	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara ..	..	..	39	512	37	510	..	247	30	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	65	967	62	965	..	442	55	2	1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total ..	..	..	369	5,286	361	5,224	174	2,153	320	1	14	2	98	..	..	4	..	..	..	10

South Arcot ..	61	851	59	850	..	328	51	..	4	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore ..	78	1,059	75	1,054	..	436	60	..	4	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Madras ..	58	896	56	891	..	378	48	..	1	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Madras ..	26	271	24	268	..	59	22	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramanad ..	67	983	65	938	155	288	57	..	8	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely ..	75	1,143	72	1,096	..	546	59	..	1	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	365	5,203	351	5,097	155	2,035	297	..	34	8	193	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Police, Madras ..	41	645	40	645	..	139	33	..	6	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	41	718	39	718	..	117	35	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	82	1,363	79	1,363	..	256	68	..	7	1	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal Investigation Department.	36	34	36	34	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial Police Training School, Vellore.	10	25	83	24	5	111	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Recruits' School, Vellore.	..	..	..	..	..	225	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore.	..	..	..	..	..	180	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Recruits' School, Anantapur.	..	..	..	..	..	165	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	10	25	83	24	6	681	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	* 1,847	25,080	1,842	24,805	770	10,829	1,622	..	5	130	27	677	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—(1) This statement does not include Assistant District Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank nor does it include 7 subadars, 20 jamadars, 5 havildars-major, 23 havildars, 34 nalks and 675 constables of the Malabar Special Police.

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

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

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

(5) The sanctioned strengths of the Central Recruits' Schools are not shown in this statement, as they have now been treated as temporary additions to the permanent strength—vide G.O. No. 558, Public (Police), dated 30th October 1935.

* Includes an undistributed reserve of 16 sergeants.

† Includes 74 probationary sub-inspectors under training in the school.

‡ Includes arms supplied to the special and temporary additional forces, but excludes 822 files, 120 revolvers, 20 Lewis guns and 8 D.P. guns with the Malabar Special Police, and 2 ordinary guns of 12 bore with the Provincial Police Training School, Vellore.

STATEMENT E—concluded.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1941—concluded.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1941—continued.																				
Districts.	Rangas.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of constables.						Number who have left the Force during the year.				Percentage on total actual strength of				
		By promotion.	By medals, honours or money.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year and under five years' service.	Of five years and under ten years.	Of ten years and under seventeen years.	Of seventeen years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation or gratuity without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under columns (34) and (35).	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	
Chief Office	..	..	..	1	19	..	5	3	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0	0.3	..
Madras City	..	1	784	146	2,109	71	702	322	356	387	75	8	14	6	5	16	247.5	3.0	0.7	
Vizagapatam	..	..	411	80	1,029	..	158	132	306	323	58	5	9	..	..	12	160.4	5.7	1.1	
East Godavari	..	..	302	76	1,038	123	31	128	321	318	48	2	2	..	..	11	111.8	6.0	1.0	
West Godavari	..	..	127	34	379	..	60	56	120	108	12	..	2	2	..	3	154.3	6.1	1.4	
Krishna	..	..	226	48	629	48	48	90	184	200	6	2	1	3	1	5	173.0	6.2	0.7	
Guntur	..	..	332	59	830	62	85	91	217	339	37	2	1	2	1	8	135.8	5.9	0.8	
Nellore	..	..	347	71	848	52	131	111	246	242	52	..	5	2	4	8	88.0	4.1	0.8	
Total	..	1	1,745	368	4,753	285	513	608	1,393	1,530	213	11	23	11	9	50	133.8	5.4	1.0	
Kurnool	..	..	441	68	812	73	199	85	247	198	45	1	10	12	1	7	160.0	7.8	0.7	
Bellary	..	..	202	58	763	29	135	95	188	247	19	2	3	8	..	9	153.8	2.2	1.1	
Anantapur	..	..	241	58	790	64	104	110	269	166	44	..	3	2	..	1	150.2	6.7	0.1	
Cuddapah	..	..	353	58	715	66	148	94	204	168	41	2	6	..	3	4	121.6	6.5	0.5	
Chittoor	..	..	370	60	926	..	261	118	222	224	37	3	6	6	..	5	50.7	4.2	0.5	
Chingleput	..	..	216	53	938	188	54	88	286	232	34	5	6	14	..	8	161.6	4.1	0.8	
North Arcot	..	..	896	62	930	78	139	135	261	252	36	8	8	10	..	8	108.0	2.9	0.8	
Total	..	..	2,719	417	5,874	498	1,040	725	1,677	1,487	256	21	41	47	4	42	128.4	4.9	0.6	
Salem	..	..	492	83	1,115	34	200	145	323	289	27	2	9	1	1	6	113.5	3.7	0.5	
Coimbatore	..	..	412	76	1,015	19	255	126	224	268	41	2	2	5	..	6	58.8	5.7	0.5	
The Nilgiris	..	3	74	23	355	..	136	77	52	48	16	3	1	2	..	2	90.7	4.6	0.5	
Malabar	..	..	594	80	1,266	30	97	313	235	430	85	2	1	1	..	14	123.4	3.2	1.0	
South Kanara	..	1	136	37	509	16	132	88	73	151	37	1	..	1	2	4	71.5	5.2	0.7	
Trichinopoly	..	..	322	62	965	56	188	93	295	237	34	1	2	5	1	7	54.3	4.4	0.7	
Total	..	4	2,030	361	5,215	155	988	842	1,202	1,423	240	11	15	15	5	39	88.7	4.4	0.7	

Southern Range.	South Arcot	..	13	232	59	843	58	156	133	194	206	42	2	4	3	..	7	106.7	5.9	0.8
	Tanjore	..	..	345	75	1,048	46	214	183	232	249	32	2	4	6	..	6	88.5	5.2	0.5
	North Madras	..	1	317	56	891	33	146	202	234	183	33	3	1	2	..	4	99.9	5.9	0.4
	South Madras	..	..	162	24	268	18	41	59	55	68	13	..	..	4	..	3	89.4	6.3	1.0
	Ramanad	..	..	398	65	920	..	274	227	129	202	51	2	8	5	..	8	98.1	6.1	0.8
Southern Range.	Tinnevely	..	..	484	72	1,096	29	196	205	226	314	63	2	18	6	2	6	73.5	3.1	0.5
	Total	..	14	1,938	351	5,066	184	1,027	1,009	1,070	1,222	234	11	35	25	2	34	92.2	5.2	0.6
	Railway Police, Madras	..	..	233	40	645	64	104	62	144	204	36	4	6	9	..	6	47.2	1.6	0.9
	Railway Police, Trichinopoly	..	..	105	39	718	22	149	73	251	157	31	1	1	..	1	4	88.6	4.2	0.5
	Total	..	..	338	79	1,363	86	253	135	395	361	67	5	7	9	1	10	68.9	2.9	0.7
Railways and the Cn. Invgn. Dept.	Criminal Investigation Department	..	..	48	36	34	..	3	2	2	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	0.7	..
	Provincial Police Training School, Vellore	..	..	..	83	24	1	2	2	6	1	3	..	..	3	..	1	412.2	2.1	0.9
Training Schools.	Central Recruits' School, Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	83	24	1	2	2	6	..	3	..	..	3	..	1	412.2	2.1	0.9
Grand total		..	20	9,602	1,842	24,457	1,280	4,533	3,648	6,106	6,423	1,089	67	135	116	26	192	121.3	4.6	0.7

APPENDIX B.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE
FOR THE YEAR 1941.

PART I.

The Police Force.

Personnel.—I was in charge during the year except for the seven months from 1st April to 31st October 1941 when Mr. R. Hume officiated for me.

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

Law and Order—

Deputy Commissioner of Police. Mr. H. D. Latham (till 31st March 1941).
Mr. O. L. Burrell (from 1st April 1941).

Assistant Commissioner of Police, Northern Sub-division. Sri Rao Bahadur P. K. Monnappa, B.A. (till 7th February 1941).
Sri Rao Sahib P. Munilal (from 8th February 1941).

Assistant Commissioner of Police, Southern Sub-division. Janab Yusuf Ali Saiyid Sahib Bahadur, B.A. (till 7th August 1941).
Mr. C. J. P. Pinto (from 8th August 1941).

Crime—

Deputy Commissioner of Police. Sri Rao Bahadur T. G. Sanjivi Pillai, M.A.
Assistant Commissioner of Police. Sri Rao Sahib N. V. Totadri Ayyangar.

Traffic and Licensing—

Deputy Commissioner of Police. Mr. D. C. T. Cameron (till 6th June 1941).
Mr. B. W. Lane (from 7th June 1941).

Assistant Commissioner of Police. Sri Rao Sahib G. R. Devaraja Ayyangar, B.A. (till 14th March 1941).
Sri M. Krishnamurthi Nayudu (from 15th March 1941).

Hospital—

Medical Officer .. Dr. C. T. Verghese (till 30th November 1941).
Dr. C. Sivarama Ayyar (from 1st December 1941).

2. Strength.—The strength of the City Police was increased by 1 head constable and 3 constables for a guard for the Corporation treasury sanctioned in G.O. No. 1934, Home, dated 22nd April 1941. On account of the reorganization of the Fire Brigade, Madras City there was a reduction in the strength of the Madras City Police of 1 head constable and 13 constables, and 1 constable on account of the reorganization of the Traffic office sanctioned in G.O. No. 943, Home, dated 25th February 1941. The sanctioned strength of the City Police on 31st December 1941 was 20 inspectors, 5 sergeants-major, 79 sub-inspectors, 50 sergeants, 2 jamadars,

273 head constables and 1,865 constables, while the actual strength was 19 inspectors, 5 sergeants-major, 74 sub-inspectors, 48 sergeants, 2 jamadars, 265 head constables and 1,819 constables.

3. Recruitment.—Three hundred and four recruits were enlisted during the year. Of these 247 were enlisted from the City and 57 from the mufassal. This includes at the end of the year 108 recruits undergoing training in the Central Recruits' School, Vellore. The type of recruit that appeared for enlistment in Madras was fair but fell off noticeably towards the end of the year due, very probably, to the number of persons who have left the City and joined the Army. Of the recruits 22 were from the scheduled castes. There were no ex-military men enlisted.

It is still impossible to find suitable recruits for the Mounted Branch under the present conditions. Volunteers for this branch from the Armed Reserve and Division Police were put through a course of riding.

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

	1939.	1940.	1941.
Retired on pension or gratuity ..	70	79	75
Resigned	7	7	8
Dismissed or removed from service ..	4	6	14
Discharged	6	16	6
Died	23	14	16
Total	110	122	119

5. Hospital—Health of the force.—The general health of the force was on the whole very satisfactory.

There were 804 cases of admission into other hospitals as against 519 in 1940.

Five thousand five hundred and eighty out-patients were treated in the City Police Dispensary during the year 1941, the daily average attendance being 65.1. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 6,357 and 62.02. The decrease in the admission of out-patients is due to the fact that there was no epidemic of any infectious disease during the year.

The most common diseases treated were malaria, influenza, bronchitis, dysentery and various diseases of the digestive system.

The total number of patients who underwent treatment in all the City State hospitals was 804 with a mortality of 5 as against the corresponding figures of the previous year, 519 and 6. This increase occurred as a result of the periodical medical examination.

Emergency ward.—Thirty-five patients were admitted into the Emergency ward newly opened from 1st April 1941 as per G.O. Ms. No. 4330, Home, dated 25th October 1940, for observation and treatment.

Invalidation certificates.—Eleven head constables and 33 constables were invalided out of the

service during the year 1941 for various kinds of diseases.

Four hundred recruits for the City Police, including men of the Madras Fire Brigade were medically examined out of which 55 were declared unfit. Seventy-seven Police recruits from Chingleput district were also examined out of which 0 were found unfit. One hundred and thirty candidates for enlistment in the Auxiliary Fire Service were examined for physical fitness out of which 12 were not passed fit. Sixty-three A.R.P. men, including peons, instructors and drivers were examined as to their fitness to be entertained in Government service.

One hundred and thirty-eight probationary constables were examined prior to confirmation.

Two hundred and seventy-four age certificates were issued under the Madras Children's Act of 1920.

One hundred and fifty-five medical certificates were issued to professional drivers. The periodical medical examination, as per G.O. Ms. No. 889, Home, dated 22nd February 1940, was started from 14th July 1941. To begin with 700 men who had put in more than 15 years of service in the Police department were medically examined and necessary action was taken to have their defects rectified in different City hospitals. Many of them were found to be suffering from eye trouble. Some were suffering from hydrocele and hernia.

6. Discipline and appeals.—Discipline.—In spite of the fact that the number of punishments awarded during the year shows a slight increase as compared with the figures of 1940, the discipline of the force remained at a high standard and the increase was due to the extra number of police entertained in the City :—

	1939.	1940.	1941.
Blackmarks	253	302	275
Deferred blackmarks	75	61	120
Reductions	26	23	32
Censures	8	26	17
Removals and dismissals	3-1*	6	24-4*

The increased number of deferred blackmarks awarded was mostly among the very junior constables. With the increased number of recruits during the last two years, it has not been possible to give as much individual attention as formerly to men returning from the Central Recruits' School. The number of punishments awarded for indebtedness decreased from 38 in 1940 to 11 in 1941 due to permission being granted to subordinate officers to be adjudged as insolvents and loss of credit due to the fact that the limit of salary liable for attachment and indebtedness has been raised.

Appeals.—There were 16 appeals in 1941 as against 18 in 1940. Thirteen appeals were confirmed, 2 modified and 1 cancelled as against 12 confirmed and 6 modified in 1940.

Judicial punishments.—One police officer in the City was judicially punished for an offence committed in his private capacity during the year.

7. Titles and rewards.—The Indian Police Medal was awarded to (1) Inspector C. V. Arunagiri Mudaliyar and (2) Sub-Inspector C. G. Rajaram

* Temporary.

Mudaliyar. Inspector P. Chengalroya Reddiyar was awarded the title of "Rao Sahib." A comparative statement showing the amount of money rewards granted in the last two years is furnished below :—

	1940.		1941.	
	Number of persons.	Amount. RS.	Number of persons.	Amount. RS.
Rewards to police officers.	844	2,893	784	2,579
Rewards to private persons.	611	2,329	769	1,912

Private persons were freely rewarded during the year.

The details rankwar of police officers rewarded during 1940 and 1941 are given below :—

	1940.	1941.
Inspectors	..	..
Sub-Inspectors	..	..
Sergeants	..	..
Head constables	112	145
Constables	732	639

8. General Provident Fund.—The percentage of subscribers was 97.8 in 1941 as compared with 95.3 in 1940. The number of admissions to the General Provident Fund subscribers was kept under constant scrutiny—

	1939.	1940.	1941.
Inspectors	17	17	19
Sergeants-major	4	4	5
Sergeants	47	44	46
Sub-Inspectors	68	66	68
Head constables	231	264	259
Constables	1,651	1,781	1,788
Total	2,018	2,176	2,185

9. Co-operative societies.—The City Police Officials' and Constables' Co-operative Societies—the two 'A' class societies—did another year's good work:

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

(1) Number of members	145
Rs.	
(2) Share capital	13,130
(3) Deposits	9,056
(4) Reserve fund	5,654
(5) Loans issued	50,322
(6) Dividend declared for the co-operative year—5 per cent.	

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

(1) Number of members	1,191
Rs.	
(2) Share capital	33,705
(3) Deposits	8,312
(4) Reserve fund	5,118
(5) Loans issued	67,386
(6) Dividend declared for the co-operative year—2-1/16 per cent.	

10. Cost.—The total cost of the City Police was Rs. 16,41,541 as against Rs. 15,01,988 in 1940.

11. **Housing of the force.**—No fresh quarters were constructed during the year. The police officers and men of the Madras City Police remaining still to be housed are shown below :—

	Inspectors	Sergeants-Major	Sergeants	Sub-Inspectors	Head constables	Police constables
Total strength	20	5	50	79	275	1,365
Quarters available	7	2	31	17	205	1,138
Still to be housed	13	3	19	62	70	727

The problem of housing the police is very acute in the City but has to wait improvement in the financial situation.

12. **Armed Reserve.**—Although during the year there were fewer processions and meetings at which they were used the men of the Armed Reserve had another year of strenuous and arduous work, mainly owing to the additional duties thrown upon them on account of the war. The Armed Reserve continued to maintain its reputation for thoroughness and efficiency.

The usual training was carried out during the year but with so many guard duties to be performed it was difficult to keep men on continuous training. An additional temporary staff of 2 head constables and 12 constables was sanctioned in G.O. No. 4698, Home, dated the 25th October 1941, as a guard for the premises of Messrs. Addison & Co., while in G.O. No. 4458, Home, dated the 9th October 1941, 41 temporary constables were sanctioned as a Vacancy Reserve for the temporary staff already sanctioned to guard vulnerable points.

The Stevenson Shield Competition was held on the 18th October 1941, 10th and 24th November 1941 and No. 1 Platoon with a score of 10.93 was the leading platoon.

The Inter-Platoon Drill Competition which was held on the 18th December 1941 was won by No. 3 Platoon.

Six non-commissioned officers were sent to the Malabar Special Police to undergo training in physical exercise and 4 in bayonet training—all passed out well.

13. **Mounted branch.**—The strength of the Mounted branch at the close of the year was 47 horses. Seven were destroyed, two sold and one transferred to the Veterinary Department during the year. The age of the casualties was 8 in one case and above 9 years in the other cases.

No remounts were purchased during the year.

Stable management.—Stable management continued to be of the same high level as in the previous year.

The Sowar troop was employed on bandobast at large meetings and processions where it acted as a powerful deterrent to would-be mischief makers.

Horses were inspected once a quarter by a Veterinary Surgeon from the Veterinary College, Vepery, who testified to the good condition of the horses generally.

Excellent co-operation was again received from the Principal and staff of the Veterinary College.

14. **Motor transport.**—During the year two new lorries were purchased as also two motor cycles for the use of guard checking officers of the Armed

Reserve and for other duties when lorries were ordinarily used. The transport was used for escorting processions, taking parties of men to meetings, fires, transport of prisoners and urgent bandobast work.

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

			RS.	A.	P.
M.S.C. No.	21	..	0	4	9
"	22	..	0	5	1
"	23	..	0	5	9
"	24	..	0	4	7
"	25	..	0	5	1
"	26	..	0	4	9
"	6228	..	0	10	9
"	6229	..	0	9	0
Ambulance M.S.C. No.	27	..	0	3	9

The increase in the running cost is due to the gradual increase in the price of spare parts for the older vehicles and the general all round increase of petrol, oil, etc. At the end of the year the Government in G.O. No. 5874, Home, dated the 2nd December 1941, sanctioned the installation of a petrol pump for the use of Government vehicles. Apart from the convenience, this will bring about a reduction in the cost of petrol and ensure the urgent need for a Reserve supply.

A sum of Rs. 601-1-6 was collected from private individuals for the hire of the motor Ambulance during the year.

The workshop with a battery plant continued to be of great use.

In G.O. No. 1347, Home, dated the 17th March 1941, the employment of 1 head constable mechanic was sanctioned. The temporary staff of 1 head constable driver, 1 naick driver and 2 constable cleaners sanctioned in G.O. No. 3668, Home, dated 7th September 1940, was employed during the year, as also 1 head-constable driver and 1 constable cleaner sanctioned in G.O. No. 3011, Home, dated the 1st July 1941, for the propaganda van used by the Traffic department.

15. General licences.—

	1940.	1941.
Arms Act.		
Licence to import arms and military stores (Form II).	60	49
Licence to import arms and military stores (Form III).	1	..
Licence to export arms and military stores by sea (Form IV).	9	5
Licence to transport arms, ammunition or military stores (Form VII).	218	180
Licence to keep and sell arms and sulphur (Form X).	32	27
Licence for safe custody of arms, ammunition, etc. (Form XIII).	4	4
Licence to possess ammunition or military stores (Form XIV).	9	9
Licence to possess fire-arms (Form XIV).	17	22
Licence to possess arms and ammunition for personal use, including renewals during the year (Form XVI).	1,773	1,610
Temporary licence for possession of arms and going armed during the period occupied in journeying from the port of arrival (Form XVII).	15	13
Sales of arms and ammunition verified.	5,294	4,624
Licence to import explosives (Form F).	53	13
General licence to transport explosives (Form G).	63	39

Explosives Act.

	1940.	1941.
Licence to manufacture, possess and sell explosives (Form I).	8	..
Licence to possess and sell manufactured fire-work gunpowder.	158	99
Licence to possess explosives generally (Form J).	1	2

Poisons Act.

Licence to possess and sell poisons	92	107
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City Police Act.

Licence for hotels, eating and boarding houses, etc.	1,250	1,275
Licence for toddy, liquor, ganja and opium shops, etc.	141	149
General licence for music and religious institutions.	..	179
Occasional licence to sell foreign liquor.	54	59
Licence for gymnasium, licence for places of public resort.	73	73
Other music licences	2,490	2,705

Cinematograph Act.

Number of licences issued to cinematograph theatres.	23	24
Number of certificates issued in respect of cinematograph films.	86	78

16. **Harbour police.**—A comparative statement of crime for the last three years is given below :—

	1939.	1940.	1941.
House-breaking	2	4	2
House-thefts	39	16	19
Thefts	28	14	45
Cycle thefts	6	1	2
Preventive sections	119	128	111

There is an increase under house-thefts and ordinary thefts this year. The property stolen in most of these cases was scrap iron and brass materials. This can be attributed to the high price of iron and brass due to war conditions. There was no grave crime reported during the year nor was there any organized crime. There was a further fall in the shipping in the Harbour and more stringent measures have been taken to regulate admission into the harbour. Twenty-five cases were put up under the Defence of India Rules against persons entering the harbour with false or obsolete tokens and bogus permits. Danger signals were hoisted in the harbour twice during the year. The relations between the Port Trust, the Customs department and this department continued to be cordial.

PART II.

Crime.

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

Offences.	Year.	Cases.		Persons.		Property.	
		Reported.	True.	Tried.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total crimes.						RS.	RS.
Classes I to V—Statement A (Police)	1939 ..	4,063	3,913	1,943	1,746	3,25,888	49,119
—Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1940 ..	4,011	3,854	2,329	2,044	2,20,998	34,665
	1941 ..	4,152	3,948	2,246	1,984	2,42,021	57,823
Grave crime.							
Murder	1939 ..	7	7	10	8	..	..
	1940 ..	18	18	9	8	..	..
	1941 ..	6	6	7	5	..	..
Dacoity	1939 ..	3	2	..	..	33	15
	1940 ..	4	3	9	3	634	100
	1941 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robbery	1939 ..	9	7	4	3	497	455
	1940 ..	15	9	10	5	407	262
	1941 ..	20	18	20	10	1,396	720
Housebreaking and lurking house trespass.	1939 ..	390	386	122	108	41,487	8,565
	1940 ..	355	351	127	113	26,813	4,852
	1941 ..	342	338	140	128	74,882	23,228
Cattle theft	1939 ..	66	66	68	61	861	590
	1940 ..	40	36	34	32	1,007	780
	1941 ..	16	16	18	17	478	474
Theft (ordinary)	1939 ..	2,838	2,756	1,191	1,110	1,13,970	20,605
	1940 ..	2,897	2,808	1,314	1,256	1,07,498	19,485
	1941 ..	2,921	2,805	1,285	1,209	1,24,910	27,056
				1939.	1940.	1941.	
Total cognizable crime	..	..	..	4,145	4,001	4,124	
Total reported to police	..	..	..	3,913	3,854	3,948	
Grave crime	..	..	..	3,234	3,222	3,183	
Cases reported direct to courts	..	..	..	232	147	176	

The total number of true cognizable cases recorded during the year under the Indian Penal Code excluding nuisance cases was 4,124 as against 4,001 in 1940 and 4,145 in 1939, while the number reported to the Police was 3,948 as against 3,854, an increase of 94 cases. Grave crime, however, shows a slight decrease from 3,222 in 1940 to 3,183 in 1941. The level of crime during 1940 and 1941, was about the same and the slight difference calls for no comment. Unfavourable economic conditions and unemployment as in the previous year continued. The prices of all essential commodities registered an increase and the rapid

rise in the price of metal led to an increase in the theft of metal articles. In July, 83 convicts concerned in offences committed in the City were prematurely released, 31 of these reverted to crime and were arrested. Twenty-eight were convicted and committed to jail and three are awaiting trial. In spite of these adverse conditions, the vigorous action taken under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code increased co-operation from the public obtained by a freer use of rewards and the special organized patrol led to marked results. Crime was kept well under control and detection was maintained at the high level

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

reached last year. The percentage of detection was 40 as against the same figure in 1940 and 33 in 1939.

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 and in quite a number of cases members of the Civic Guard did good work.

There were, as usual, many instances in which the same criminals or set of criminals was responsible for a series of offences of the same kind. To deal with such type of crime special patrols were organized. Specialization in investigation work organized last year at the Central Crime Station was continued with very gratifying results during the year.

18. Nuisance and obstruction cases.—There was a very large decrease in the number of nuisance and obstruction cases put up during the year due to a change in the treatment of such cases during the latter half of the year. With the increase in cases, an evergrowing number of constables had to spend their time attending court thus depleting the strength available for Section duties. Patrols were therefore instructed to prevent nuisances and remove obstructions then and there and only to prosecute the more flagrant and persistent cases. The results have been satisfactory and there has been no sign of increased congestion in the streets.

Government instructions to Honorary Magistrates had some effect on the amount of the fines imposed. Though the average fine per person in obstruction cases only rose from Re. 0-5-8 in 1940 to Re. 0-7-0 in 1941, the average of Rs. 1-5-0 for October 1941, Rs. 1-7-0 for November 1941 and Rs. 1-6-10 for December 1941 shows some improvement towards the end of the year. There was a similar increase in fines in connection with nuisance cases.

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

Number arrested.		Number convicted.	
Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
5,120	121	5,108	117

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 (cases 1 to V of Statement A, Police).	Cases dealt with under section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Percentage.
1939	4,063	49	1.2
1940	4,011	27	0.7
1941	4,152	29	0.7
Theft (ordinary).			
1939	2,838	47	1.7
1940	2,897	27	0.9
1941	2,921	29	0.9

20. Murder.—Six cases of murder (two of which were infanticide) were reported during the year as against 18 in 1940. Of these five ended in conviction.

The motives for these cases are as follows :—

Private quarrel	5
Other causes	1

21. Dacoity and robbery.—There was no case of dacoity. Twenty cases of robbery were reported during the year of which 12 ended in conviction. None of these robberies was the result of organized activity.

22. House-breaking.—Three hundred and thirty-eight true cases were reported during the year as against 351 in 1940 and 386 in 1939. Hundred and fourteen cases ended in conviction during the year. The bulk of this type of crime was due chiefly to local criminals. The activity of up-country Muhammadans was again in evidence in some offences committed in shops. Kishan, a youthful offender from Bombay, was arrested as the result of the detection of his Finger Prints at the scene of offence.

23. Thefts.—There was a slight decrease under thefts. There were 2,805 offences in 1941 as against 2,808 during the previous year. The graver types of the offence of theft, viz., theft of jewels from children and cycle thefts showed a noticeable decrease during the year. There were 112 cases of thefts from children as against 146 in 1940 and 190 in 1939 and 275 cases of cycle theft as against 315 in 1940 and 401 in 1939. This satisfactory feature was due to the continuance of the special precautionary methods adopted in the previous year.

Sixteen cases of cattle theft occurred during the year as against 36 in 1940 and 66 in 1939. Fifteen of the 16 cases ended in conviction.

The average value of property lost in theft cases was Rs. 44 as against Rs. 38 in 1940.

Investigation was refused in 29 cases as against 27 in 1940 and 47 in 1939. Due care was taken to see that this provision of law was not abused.

During the year there were 4 cases of counterfeiting coins and one case of counterfeiting currency notes. The 4 cases of counterfeiting coins ended in conviction and the case of counterfeiting currency notes is pending trial.

24. Criminal breach of trust.—There were 216 cases of criminal breach of trust as against 170 in 1940. Ninety-eight of these ended in conviction.

25. Cheating.—Hundred and twenty-seven cases were reported as against 119 in 1940. The only case of note under this head relates to a complaint by Mr. Pothan Joseph, the former editor of the Indian Express, that Sri Ramanatha Goenka, the proprietor, had falsely represented to him and his wife that he would arrange for a mortgage of house property fetching interest at 9 per cent and obtained delivery of a cheque for Rs. 5,000. The cheque was drawn in favour of one Mangilal Peety, the alleged owner of the house. Investigation disclosed that Mangilal Peety's signature on the cheque was forged and that the proceeds were credited to the account of the Free Press in which the accused was actively interested. The case stands charged.

26. Property lost and recovered.—

Offences.	Number of cases.		Amount of	
	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Property lost.	Property recovered.
			RS.	RS.
Thefts in conjunction with house-breaking.	306	92	74,882	23,228
Other thefts	2,805	1,055	1,25,388	27,530
Dacoity	..	..	..	..
Robbery	18	10	1,390	720
Criminal breach of trust, Sections 406, 408 and 409, Indian Penal Code.	216	148	40,355	6,345
Total A.	3,345	1,305	2,42,021	57,823

Remarks.—Recoveries made in the year of property lost in cases of previous years—Rs. 3,182.

A comparative statement for the past three years is given below. This shows an increase in the value of property lost and an increase in the percentage of recovery.

Year.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	RS.	RS.	
1939	3,25,888	49,119	15
1940	2,20,998	34,665	17
1941	2,42,021	57,823	24

27. Results in cases prosecuted.—The number of cases (excluding cases under Nuisance and Special and Local Laws) brought to trial and decided was 1,825. Of these 1,634 or 89.5 per cent ended in conviction. In these cases 2,246 persons were tried and 1,984 or 88.4 per cent were convicted. Of the 70,543 cases of cognizable crime prosecuted by the Police under the Indian Penal Code, Nuisance and Special and Local Laws, 69,823 or 99 per cent ended in conviction.

28. Prosecuting staff.—The prosecuting staff prosecuted 4,517 cases as against 3,491 in 1940 and 4,147 or 92 per cent ended in conviction.

29. False cases.—Fourteen cases were struck off as wilfully and maliciously false as against 13 in the year 1940. In three cases the complainants were successfully prosecuted for preferring false complaints. Of the total cognizable crime prosecuted by the police during the year under review under the Indian Penal Code and special and local laws, no case was declared false after trial.

30. Escapes.—Six prisoners escaped from police custody but were recaptured during the year. Three 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, was 83 as against 47 in 1940.

32. Gambling and opium dens.—Seventy-one gambling dens were successfully raided as against 94 in 1940 and 92 in 1939. The average fine per case in 1939 was Rs. 46-2-0, in 1940 Rs. 52-10-0, and in 1941 Rs. 63-4-0. The average fine per person in 1939 Rs. 7-10-3, in 1940 Rs. 9-0-8 and in 1941 Rs. 5-13-10. The number of persons convicted are 555 in 1939, 547 in 1940 and 791 in 1941. Though the number of cases decreased, the number of persons dealt with increased considerably. The decrease was due to the good work done in 1940.

Street gambling.—Five hundred and seventeen cases ended in conviction in 1941 as against 1,057 in 1940, the number of persons convicted in 1941 was 1,819 and in 1940—3,086. The average fine in 1941 was Rs. 7-3-0 per case as compared with Rs. 4-3-0 per case in 1940. The average fine per person was Rs. 2-1-0 in 1941 and Rs. 1-7-1 in 1940. The large number of convictions in 1940 has had a definite effect and resulted in a reduced number of cases in 1941.

Bucket shops.—Two hundred and thirty-five successful raids were conducted in 1941 as against 366 in 1940 and 288 persons were convicted in 1941 as against 347 in 1940. The average fine per case in 1939 was Rs. 29-15-0, in 1940 Rs. 29-7-0 and in 1941 Rs. 24-1-0 and the average fine per person in 1939 was Rs. 23-13-4, in 1940 Rs. 22-2-2 and in 1941 Rs. 21-3-0. In these cases there are invariably more than one accused.

33. Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.—The campaign against brothels was continued vigorously during the year. Eighteen brothels were successfully raided in 1941 as against 34 in 1940. The Police are still handicapped in putting down this evil in the city for want of co-operation from the public. The Magistrates still insist on the procedure of adducing the evidence of persons who had visited a brothel prior to the raid to prove that a place had been used as a brothel. Eight girls were rescued during the year as against 24 in 1940 and sent to the Rescue Home. The Madras Vigilance Association Rescue Home continues to be of great use not only in affording shelter to the girls rescued but also in preventing brothel keepers from tampering with their evidence.

34. Criminal Tribes Act.—During the year one City Korava (Male) was registered under Criminal Tribes Act. Thirty-eight Criminal Tribe members were removed from the register, 7 on their death and 31 for good conduct. Details of the registered resident criminal tribe members in the city on the 31st December 1941 are furnished below :—

Criminal Tribe Members (Tribewar).

	Males.	Females.
1 Madras City Koravars	260	17
2 Madras City Jogis	8	1
3 Madras City Yanadis	12	..
4 Chingleput Koravars	12	..
5 Chingleput Adi-Dravidas	7	..
6 Chingleput Kal-Oddars	3	..
7 Chingleput Jogis	8	..
8 Chingleput Kepmaris	2	..
9 Chittoor Koravars	11	..
10 Donga Dasaris	2	..
11 Cuddapah Yerakalas	2	..
12 South Arcot Irulars	2	..
13 Veppur Adi-Dravidas	5	..
14 North Arcot Sakkarathamadai Koravars	1	..
15 North Arcot Ponnai Koravars	10	..
16 North Arcot Chengampundi Koravars	2	..
17 North Arcot Dubai Koravars	4	..
18 North Arcot Uppu Koravars	1	..
19 Nellore Yanadis	4	..
20 Nellore Dommaras	1	..
21 Nellore Donga Dasaris	1	..
22 Madura South Piramalai Kallars	1	..
23 Salem Melur Nattu Koravars	1	..
24 Tanjore Uppu Koravars	1	..
25 Trichinopoly Thogamalai Koravars	1	..
Total	360	29

Of these 14 are in jail, 7 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 Act. Orders to report were in force against 29 as against 32 on the 1st January 1941, the remainder being under abeyance.

Nineteen criminal tribe members who violated the conditions imposed on them were warned while 20 criminal tribe members who persisted in violating Criminal Tribes Rules and who were also suspected to have been absent with criminal intent, were prosecuted. Fifteen of them were convicted and the cases against the remaining 5 are under trial. Eighteen other criminal tribe members were convicted for other offences.

35. Prevention.—One thousand six hundred and ninety-four persons were arrested under the preventive sections during the year as against 1,937 in the previous year and 1,194 in 1939. The number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the Police on the 31st December 1941 was 597 as against 583 in 1940 and 600 in 1939. 194 bad characters were convicted during the year. 207 persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code. Seventy-two persons were ordered to notify residence or change of residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code. Forty-three persons were prosecuted for failure to notify residence or change of residence.

Prosecutions for bad livelihood were instituted against 78 of whom 69 were bound over. Ninety-three persons were convicted under section 64, City Police Act and 274 persons under section 65, City Police Act. 1,725 finger-print slips were sent to the Finger Print Bureau for record. Two thousand four hundred and ninety-two references were made to the Finger Print Bureau and antecedents were traced in 872 cases.

36. Crime Record Section.—Forty-five new histories were opened and the histories of six persons were brought from the inactive to the active list as they reverted to crime during the year. The histories of 16 persons who died were destroyed and the histories of 11 persons were discarded during the year. The total number of histories at the end of the year was 1,529, comprising 1,038 for resident criminals, 132 for Chingleput district criminals and 359 for other district criminals. Of the resident criminals 816 were classified as active and closely watched.

The total number of index cards under all classification opened during the year was 2,730. The total number of cards at the end of the year was 24,300. The number of general information files at the end of the year was 711.

The number of out-of-view known depredators was 203 and strenuous efforts were made to trace them.

Investigating sub-inspectors and divisional inspectors regularly visited the Record Section. During the year 8 sub-inspectors from the districts were trained in the Record Section for District Intelligence Bureau work. The Section publishes a daily Crime and Occurrence Sheet, Fortnightly Summary and other publications regularly.

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

38. Intelligence Section.—The temporary establishments that were sanctioned to cope with the

work in connection with the Registration of Foreigners' Act, Registration (Emergency Powers) Act and the issue of passports and visas during the hot weather were continued during this year.

During the year 9,388 references were dealt with as against 7,916 in the previous year.

Political meetings.—Three hundred and thirty-six political meetings as against 147 and 354 labour meetings as against 220 in the previous year were attended by shorthand sub-inspectors and proceedings were recorded and reported. Six political conferences as against 3 and one labour conference as against a similar number in the previous year were held.

Press work.—No security was demanded under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act. As usual particulars were furnished to Government regarding newly started and revived journals and their editors and publishers and keepers of the presses. 328 newspapers and periodicals were checked and particulars necessary for the compilation of the annual return were supplied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

PART III.

Traffic Departments.

39. The Central Traffic Station.—There were no increases or decreases in the traffic staff during the year. On the 1st July 1941, a new Police Station, sanctioned in G.O. No. 2655, Home, dated the 6th June 1941, and designated the "Central Traffic Station" was opened at the traffic office. All traffic cases including Indian Penal Code cases, are now dealt with in this station.

40. Equipment.—Four bicycles were purchased during the year for the use of the investigation staff and this has greatly facilitated its work. A propaganda van with loud-speaker and wireless equipment was brought into use in April. The loud-speaker equipment has turned out very successful and the van has been sent out daily on traffic propaganda work on the roads in the city in charge of an inspector. The wireless equipment is still in an experimental stage and has not proved altogether a success.

41. Taxation.—The taxation staff continued to work efficiently. During the latter part of the year, owners who were guilty of late payment of taxes were prosecuted more freely and the system of issuing warnings was considerably reduced. One hundred and eighty-four cases of non-payment or late payment of taxes were charged as compared with 94 in 1940. As against 263 cases of detection of foreign cars entering the city without paying tax, for 1940, there were only 91 cases during the year under review. The drop can be attributed to the increase in the price of petrol and to petrol rationing. Rs. 3,115-10 was collected during the year as against Rs. 3,111-12-0 in 1940. The taxation staff did good work in checking up lorries and detected 40 cases of vehicles running without permits and brake certificates, etc., as compared with 29 cases in 1940.

As warnings in cases of late payment or non-exhibition of tax did not prove effective and prosecutions have caused a considerable amount of inconvenience to owners in many cases, a

proposal has been sent to Government suggesting the introduction of a section similar to section 130 of the Motor Vehicles Act into the Taxation Act to enable Magistrates to levy a fine when issuing a summons and to dispense with the presence of accused owners in Court in such cases.

Number of vehicles which paid tax in Madras City.

	1940			
	For the quarter ending 31st March 1940.	For the quarter ending 30th June 1940.	For the quarter ending 30th September 1940.	For the quarter ending 31st December 1940.
Motor cycles	468	426	409	403
Lorries	481	373	403	402
Taxis	116	113	106	94
Buses	365	343	299	353
Pleasure cars	5,010	4,841	4,438	4,587
Total	6,440	6,096	5,655	5,839

	1941			
	For the quarter ending 31st March 1941.	For the quarter ending 30th June 1941.	For the quarter ending 30th September 1941.	For the quarter ending 31st December 1941.
Motor cycles	431	371	409	451
Lorries	406	351	369	369
Taxis	96	100	95	110
Buses	313	319	318	369
Pleasure cars	4,769	4,523	4,409	4,436
Total	6,015	5,694	5,800	5,748

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

	1940.		1941.	
	Weekly.	Monthly.	Weekly.	Monthly.
Quarter ending 31st March.	76	16	70	5
Quarter ending 30th June.	40	5	40	7
Quarter ending 30th September.	52	3	17	2
Quarter ending 31st December.	71	16	16	4
Total	239	40	143	18

42. Hackney Carriage Act.—The extra staff of 1 sub-inspector, 1 head-constable and 4 constables sanctioned with effect from the 1st January 1941 has helped considerably in the control of hackney carriages. The number of rickshaws was limited by the Commissioner of Police to 3,750 at the beginning of the year, but with the introduction of petrol rationing the number was increased to 4,000. In spite of this, owing to petrol rationing, there have been a considerable number of unlicensed vehicles brought on to the road illicitly and towards the end of the year a drive was made against such vehicles which had a good effect. A comparative statement of cases put up under the various sections of the Act for 1940 and 1941 is given below:—

	1940.	1941.
Prosecutions for—		
Unlicensed rickshaws	675	1,161
Without plates	489	352
Without pullers licence	3,100	4,386
Allowing unlicensed persons to pull or drive	505	477
Without badge	411	460
Driving with time-expired badges	1,173	259
Reckless driving	..	1
Without lights	..	143
Carrying more than one person	3,513	4,359
Obstruction	1,646	1,334
Using common plates	2	6
Offences under sections of the Hackney Carriage Act	..	384
Using other discs instead of red	..	3
Section 53, City Police Act	..	..
Total	11,514	13,325

Licences issued under the Petroleum Act.

	1940.	1941.
Licence to possess carbide of calcium (Form B)	2	1
Licence to store dangerous petroleum (not more than 60 gallons) (Form I)	22	19
Licence to import dangerous petroleum (not more than 60 gallons) (Form H)	26	11
Licence to store non-dangerous petroleum (not more than 5,000 gallons) (Form J)	..	2

Hackney Carriage Act.

Number of hackney carriages registered	1,070	1,058
Number of rickshaws registered	4,217	4,013
Number of drivers' licences issued	1,261	1,227
Number of rickshawmen's licences issued	4,569	5,663

43. Infringement of lighting restrictions.—The enforcement of the regulations issued under the Defence of India Rules, has continued to make a considerable amount of extra work both for the out-door and the office staff. In the majority of cases, warnings were issued and only towards the end of the year, was more use made of prosecutions, as it was found that not only did warnings cause an immense amount of extra work, but they had no real effect. During the year, 5,106 warnings were issued for improper screening of lights of vehicles; 197 persons were charged for improper screening of lights and 55 were charged for exceeding the speed limit of 20 miles per hour, after lighting up time.

44. Accidents.—A sub-inspector of the investigation staff continued to be employed during the year on statistical work. All cases except those in which no material damage or serious injury is caused, are recorded now and quarterly returns furnished according to the latest orders on the subject. All cases, trivial or serious, are registered and investigated by the staff appointed for the purpose for the whole city and with the experience gained, it has been able to carry on the investigations with skill and intelligence. Towards the end of the year, a more vigorous policy was adopted with regard to the prosecution of persons for rash and negligent driving of vehicles and this tended to make persons in charge of vehicles drive more carefully. The number of accidents dealt with by the traffic department shows a considerable decrease. Speed restrictions after dark and petrol rationing may account to some extent for the drop. There was an increase in the total number of fatal cases from 29 to 38, the victims being 27 pedestrians, 3 cyclists, 5 hand-cart pullers and 3 bullock-cart drivers. In most of the cases, the victims themselves were to blame.

A statement of areas of accidents and the persons responsible for them are given below:—

Areas where accidents are heaviest—	Number of accidents.	
	1941.	1940.
Mount Road	108	255
China Bazaar Road	41	122
Poonamallee High Road	49	93
Broadway	42	73
Royapetta High Road	40	65
General Hospital Road	28	60
North Beach Road	33	59
Wall-Tax Road	34	51
Elephant Gate Bridge	7	32
Fort Road	18	27
Total	400	837

	Number of accidents.	
	1941.	1940.
Areas where accidents are heaviest—cont.		
Straight roads	848	1,523
Road junctions	245	194
Cross roads	242	53
Places controlled by police or traffic signal.	16	33
Total ..	1,351	1,803
Persons responsible—		
Pedestrians	489	542
Drivers of motor vehicles	502	538
Drivers of other vehicles	193	357
Pedal cyclists	186	309
Passengers	26	57
Total ..	1,396	1,803
Causes.		
(a) Pedestrians—		
Running and crossing	304	363
Walking in roadway	86	57
Playing	31	46
Confused by traffic	16	29
Sleeping, sitting and standing	19	28
Defective vision	1	6
Drunkenness	16	6
Defective hearing	3	5
Boys hanging behind carts	13	2
Total ..	489	542
(b) Motor vehicles—		
Negligent (high speed, inattentive and careless) driving.	184	219
Overtaking negligently or curving in or out.	106	126
Under the influence of liquor	1	3
Emerging from side streets or ways or entrances.	28	37
Following vehicles too closely	24	29
Bad reversing	30	25
Swerving in front of moving vehicles or turning into side streets.	39	25
Defective mechanism (brakes, steering or open doors).	26	22
Inadequate clearance	18	16
Motor cyclists slipping	1	2
Rounding corners on wrong side	9	13
Sudden application of brakes	2	3
Disobeying traffic signals	5	6
Disregarding off-side rule	11	6
Off-side parking	8	5
Careless parking	5	1
Glaring head lights	5	1
Black out	5	1
Total ..	502	538
(c) Other vehicles—		
Rickshaws	1941.	1940.
Hand-carts	37	37
Bullock carts	48	48
Jutkas	30	30
Tram cars	40	40
Trolley carts (bullock drawn)	34	34
Total ..	193	193

Of these, 48 cases were due to hand carters swerving negligently while dragging fully or overloaded hand-carts. There is no rule or regulation to book hand-cart pullers for overloading their hand-carts. Some sort of legislation would seem called for but it is difficult to take up the question at the present time when there is such a shortage of transport due to the heavy demands arising from the war.

There were 34 accidents due to tram-cars and in most of them the drivers of trams were found responsible and prosecuted where necessary. In some, the real cause was the inefficiency of brakes

in tram-cars. The attention of the Madras Tramway Company was drawn to this.

	Number of accidents.	
	1941.	1940.
(d) Pedal cyclists—		
Negligent (high speed, inattentive and careless) riding.	59	127
Emerging from side streets or crossing suddenly.	32	55
Turning in front of or behind vehicles without signals or warnings and into side streets.	19	52
Overtaking or cutting in or out	41	25
Disobeying traffic signals	6	18
Not due to collisions (self-falling, etc.).	8	12
Rounding corners on wrong side	5	10
Riding on the wrong side of the road.	11	11
Inefficient brakes	2	5
Confused by traffic	2	3
Double riding	1	2
Total ..	186	309
(e) Passengers—		
Mounting or alighting from moving tram-cars.	18*	57
Mounting or alighting from moving buses.	5	..
Peeping out or keeping hand out of buses.	2	..
Mounting a moving coach	1	..
Total ..	26	57

Of the 26 cases in which passengers were responsible, 18 were due to their alighting from or mounting tram-cars or buses, while in motion. Some of them were prosecuted under the Tramways Act, but with propaganda and penal action these offences are on the decrease.

Peak period of accidents.

Time.	Percentage of accidents reported.	
	1941.	1940.
12 midnight to 6 a.m.	1.6	1.7
6 a.m. to 9 a.m.	7.3	11.5
9 a.m. to 12 noon	23.8	26.3
12 noon to 3 p.m.	18.2	16.4
3 p.m. to 6 p.m.	20.8	25.8
6 p.m. to 9 p.m.	20.7	15.6
9 p.m. to 12 midnight	7.6	2.7

N.B.—The increase in the number of accidents between 6 p.m. to 12 midnight is due to the restrictions on lights.

45. Traffic control.—More roundabouts were laid out at road junctions during the year. This released a number of traffic men from point duty and enabled them to be used for mobile patrols on straight roads and congested areas. The traffic propaganda van has greatly helped and is being sent out daily to do propaganda work on the roads. The Safety First Association has not so far proved to be as helpful as was expected. In the present conditions, it is difficult to interest the general public to any great extent.

With the entry of Japan into the War, towards the end of the year, further lighting restrictions were imposed in the streets and this tended to drive pedestrians from the foot-paths on to the roads at night time, as they were not able to see the obstructions and other irregularities on the foot-paths which increased the likelihood of accidents.

Road lay-out.—The one-way system at the Round Tana has now been completed and is

* Includes one case of stealing a joy ride.

Office.—The work turned out by the office continued to be satisfactory in spite of the heavy strain thrown on it as a result of the war.

Law and Order branch.—The Government have sanctioned in G.O. No. 169, Home, dated the 11th January 1941, the further retention of one temporary lower division clerk in the Pay Section till the 31st March 1942. Government have also sanctioned the further retention of two temporary lower division clerks in G.O. No. 1476, Home, dated the 20th March 1941.

Traffic and Licensing branch.—The issue of warning notices and prosecutions of owners and drivers of motor vehicles for offences under the Defence of India Rules caused considerable amount of extra work. Added to this, petrol rationing was brought into force with effect from the 15th August 1941 since when the office has had to cope with the issue of basic ration coupons to all private motor vehicles, the issue of basic and supplementary coupons to buses and supplementary coupons to Police officers in the City. One extra clerk has been sanctioned temporarily whilst petrol rationing is in force and three temporary clerks have been sanctioned for a period of a fortnight during the issue of basic rations each quarter. Basic coupons were issued to 4,918 vehicles in the first quarter and to 4,905 vehicles in the second quarter. This Branch was inspected by the officials of the Accountant-General's office during November.

Crime branch.—One extra clerk was sanctioned in connexion with the verification of recruits to the military and another was sanctioned in connection with the registration of foreigners (vide G.O. No. 3936, Home, dated the 2nd September 1941 and No. 1933, Home, dated 22nd April 1941).

Stores.—Woollen articles were obtained through the Indian Stores Department with considerable difficulty at higher rates than in previous years.

The prices of all store articles have again increased on account of the war.

None of the books or other articles ordered from outside India have been received. On account of the increased work in stores due to additional establishments on account of war, Government have sanctioned one temporary lower division clerk in G.O. No. 2513, Home, dated the 27th May 1941.

Civic Guards.—The Civic Guard organization inaugurated in 1940 has not come up to expectation. By the 1st May 1941, 84 Civic Guard officers and 363 Civic Guards had been enrolled, but by the 31st December 1941, the figure had decreased to 72 Civic Guard officers and 297 Civic Guards. A few persons resigned on the plea that they were leaving the city and a few were removed as being undesirable. Many left the organization to join either the Army, or in the majority of the cases, the Air Raid Precaution. Air Raid Precaution work was found to be more attractive by many, as it has now come very much into the public eye. The fact that the A.R.P. organization is increasing in numbers makes it extremely difficult to obtain fresh entrants of the right type. His Excellency the Governor inspected the Parade of the Civic Guards in the month of March.

working very satisfactorily. It will shortly be provided with illuminated bollards. The system at the Flower Bazaar is still under trial and will soon be made permanent. In addition to these, other traffic islands and refuges have been laid out in the city and have proved satisfactory. The Corporation has built new pavements in various roads in consultation with the Police. The Royapetta Bazaar road is a typical example.

PART IV.

Miscellaneous.

46. Madras Fire Brigade.—The Brigade was transferred to the control of the Commissioner of Police from the Corporation of Madras in G.O. No. 1742, Home, dated the 5th February 1941, and was taken over on the 1st May 1941. It was completely reorganized and fresh fire crews were enlisted to replace the Armed Reserve constables who were carrying out those duties. In December however a Special Deputy Commissioner for the Fire Service was appointed and the whole Brigade was transferred to his charge and administered under the A.R.P. Organization.

47. Missing children.—During the year 1941, 56 foundlings were brought to the Police while 236 boys and 133 girls under the age of 17 years were reported missing. Of these 210 boys and 111 girls were traced.

Six hundred and seventy-one injured and helpless persons were removed to hospitals or their homes or other institutions as against 499 in the previous year.

48. Inquests.—Three hundred and eighty-four inquests were held during the year as against 272 in the previous year.

49. Mentally deranged persons.—One hundred and sixty-three mentally defective persons were sent to the Mental Hospital as against 192 in the previous year.

50. General—

Station inspections.—All Law and Order Stations were inspected by the two Assistant Commissioners of Police, during the year.

Inspectors' meeting.—Monthly meetings of Gazetted Officers, Inspectors and Sergeants-Major of the three departments were held during the year. They continued to be of good use in furthering co-operation between the various branches.

Polish Fund.—The capital of the fund on the 31st December 1941 was Rs. 1,168-13-6. The fund continues to maintain its usefulness but had a sharp set back when the Sergeant in charge deserted misappropriating Rs. 300 and odd. He was prosecuted, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, but the amount was not recovered. The system of maintaining the funds' account has been revised to prevent any similar occurrence.

Kardex system.—The excellent working of the Kardex system introduced in 1940 requires special mention. Its introduction was very opportune as, with the various temporary establishments sanctioned on account of the war, work is being carried on with an ease and efficiency that would not have been otherwise possible even with an increase in the staff.

General.—The year 1941 was on the whole quiet and free from communal trouble.

Due to proper and adequate arrangements the Muharram festival passed off peacefully.

There were eight labour strikes the most prominent being the motor bus drivers' and conductors' strike which still continues and in connexion with which 148 prosecutions were launched. On the 4th July 1941, the Madras Bus Drivers' Association declared a strike and 230 drivers and 239 conductors out of a total of 426 drivers and 410 conductors, went out on strike. The bus services were dislocated to some extent for the first two or three days, but thereafter, the bus owners were able to secure the services of other drivers and maintain regular services. The result of the employment of new drivers brought about a slight increase in accidents in which buses were concerned, but after one or two months, the figures dropped to normal again. The strikers picketed bus garages and 23 cases

of stone throwing occurred after dark. Special patrols were started both by the Traffic and Divisional Police and this put a stop to such incidents.

His Excellency the Viceroy visited the City in July. In this connexion about 400 Reserve Police were drafted to the City from the mufassal and were accommodated in the present Victory House, Mount Road, Madras. Necessary Police arrangements were made and His Excellency's programme was carried through without incident.

All the vulnerable points in the City continue to be guarded by the Police.

During the year individual Civil Disobedience continued until December. In all cases prosecutions were launched and though the movement did not attract much public attention it caused a great deal of extra work to the Divisional Police.

The All-India Muslim League Conference was held in Madras in April and passed off peacefully.

CITY POLICE OFFICE, EGMORE, MADRAS,
26th February 1942.

L. B. GASSON,
Commissioner of Police.

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION
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1941

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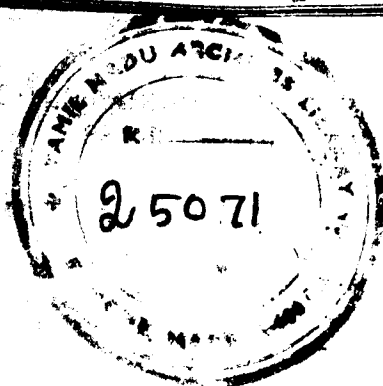
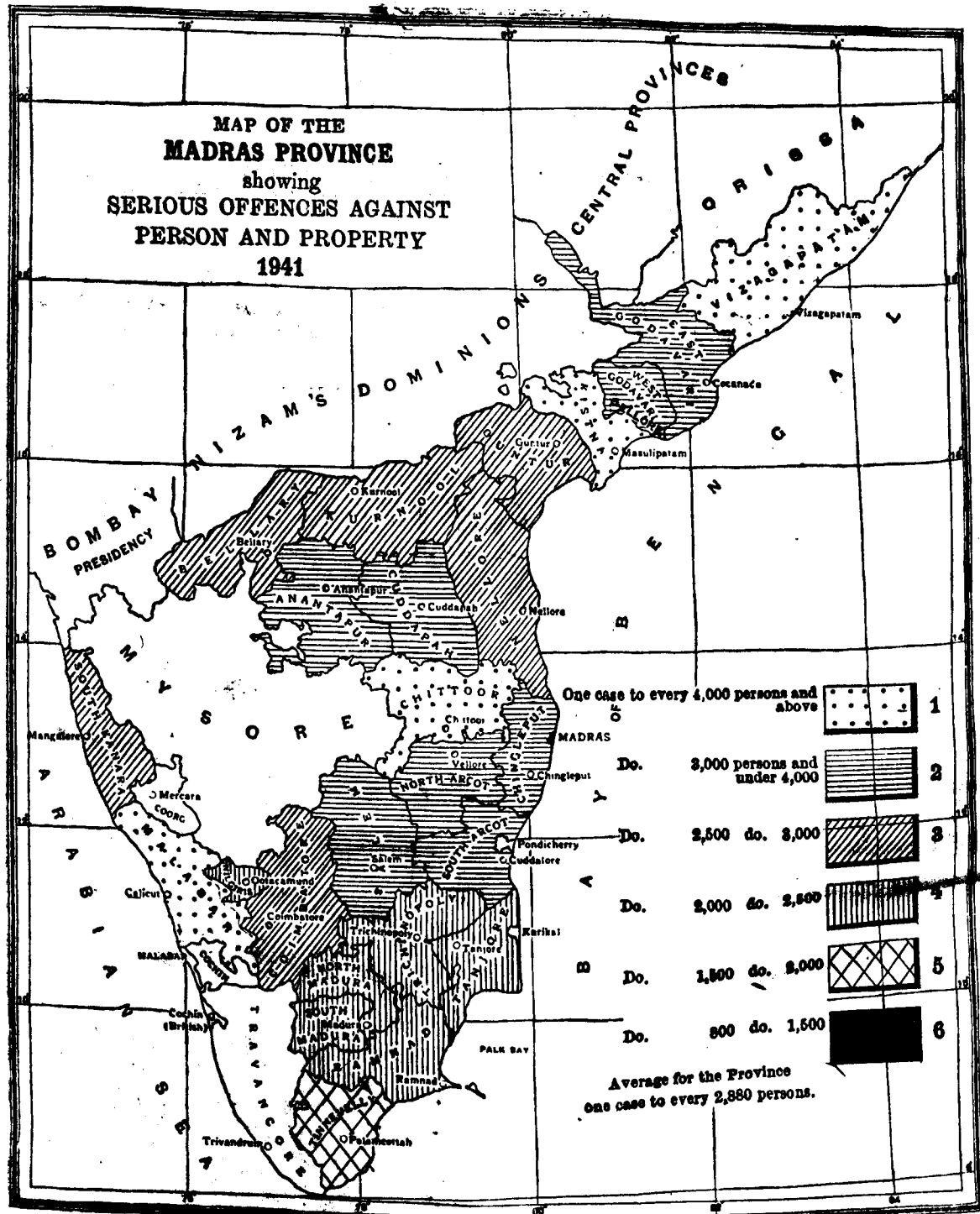
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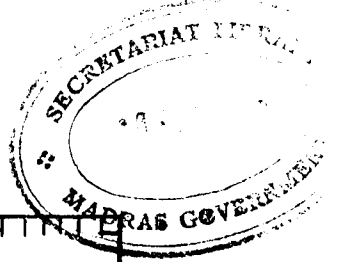
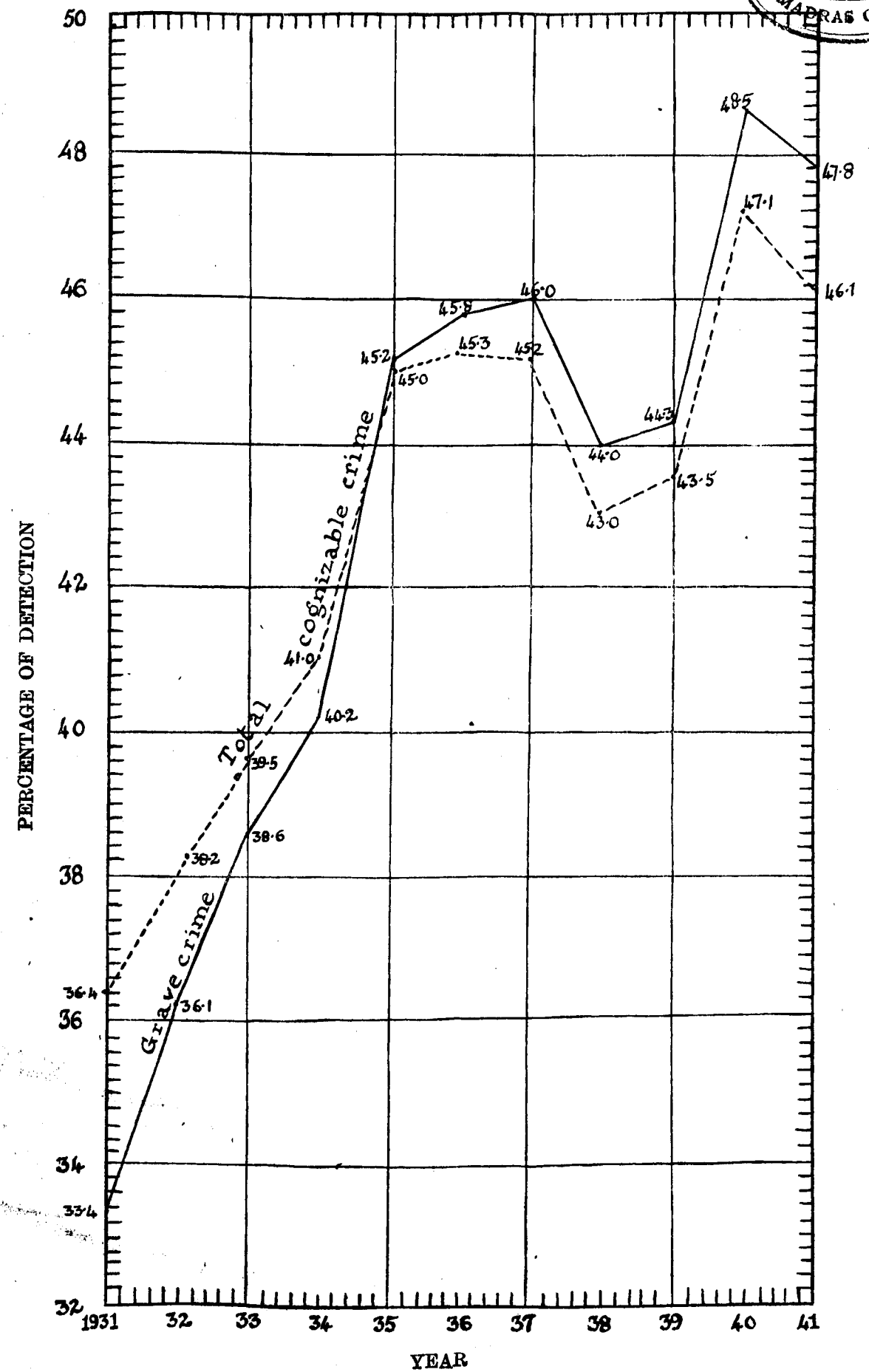
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GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION



[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, 1941

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

OFFICERS.—I continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year.

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. R. Hume, O.B.E. ..	From 1st January to 22nd March.
Sri Rao Bahadur K. P. Janardhana Rao. ..	From 23rd March to 7th April (additional charge).
Mr. W. H. Wright ..	From 8th April to 31st December.
<i>Central Range.</i>	
Mr. L. A. Bishop, O.B.E. ..	From 1st January to 9th November.
Mr. R. Hume, O.B.E. ..	From 10th November to 31st December.
<i>Southern Range.</i>	
Mr. J. Beckett ..	Throughout the year.
<i>Western Range.</i>	
Mr. J. S. Wilkes ..	Throughout the year.
<i>Railways and C.I.D., Madras.</i>	
Mr. E. H. Colebrook, M.C. ..	From 1st January to 17th November.
Mr. L. A. Bishop, O.B.E. ..	From 18th November to 31st December.

Mr. L. B. Gasson continued to be the Commissioner of Police, Madras City, till he proceeded on leave on 1st April. He was relieved by Mr. R. Hume, who held the post till 1st November when Mr. Gasson resumed charge and held the post for the remainder of the year.

Assistant Inspector-General of Police.—Sri Rao Bahadur C. Karunakaran Nayar continued to be the Assistant Inspector-General of Police throughout the year.

There were no changes of District Superintendents of Police in 11 districts, while there was one change in 13 districts and two changes in the remaining districts. District Superintendents of Police held additional charge of subdivisions for short periods on 19 occasions and Deputy Inspectors-General were in additional charge of districts on two occasions. Transfers of officers were limited to the minimum.

Mr. H. Keene, District Superintendent of Police, and Sri Rao Sahib R. Natesa Ayyar, temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police, continued to be on deputation under the

Government of India as Central Intelligence Officer and Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, respectively.

Mr. J. M. Green, District Superintendent of Police, continued to be the Commissioner of Police, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. Khan Sahib Y. Muhammad Roshan Sahib, Deputy Superintendent of Police, reverted to this Province during the year on the termination of his temporary appointment as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Mr. C. R. Charsley, District Superintendent of Police, continued to be the Special Air Raid Precautions Officer, Madras, till 9th July when he was relieved by Mr. H. D. Latham, District Superintendent of Police, who held the post for the remainder of the year. Mr. G. F. Harrison, District Superintendent of Police, was appointed Deputy Commissioner, Madras Fire Services, on 11th December and Yousuf Ali Sayeed Sahib Bahadur, Assistant Superintendent of Police, as Second Assistant to the Special Air Raid Precautions Officer, Madras, on 9th August.

Mr. H. R. Longhurst, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Mr. H. G. C. Barboza, Deputy Superintendent of Police, were appointed Special Air Raid Precautions Officers, Vizagapatam and Cocanada respectively, during the year.

Sri P. Dhanarajulu Nayudu, Mr. M. D. Ebenezer, Sri M. Singaravelu and Sri Rao Sahib B. Lakshminarayana Rao Nayudu, Deputy Superintendents of Police, were appointed Area Rationing Officers during the year. Sri M. Singaravelu was retransferred to this department on 14th December.

Three officers of the Indian Police and three of the Madras Police Service retired during the year. One officer of the Indian Police died on 19th June.

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 27,036 as against 27,003 at the end of the previous year. The important changes in the strength were—

(1) The permanent addition of 1 head constable and 3 constables to the strength of the Madras City Police for a guard for the Corporation Treasury; and

(2) the addition of 5 head constables and 38 constables on account of the permanent retention of the traffic control staff and of the Vikramasingapuram Outpost in the Tinnevely district.

* Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 268, Judicial, dated 13th February 1908; letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 302, dated 30th March 1915—G.O. No. 778, Judicial, dated 16th April 1915; and letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 1395, dated 10th September 1915—G.O. No. 2381, Judicial, dated 24th September 1915.

† Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. F. 75/21/35, dated 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-major and sergeants.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.	Total.
1 Kallar Reclamation work	..	1	..	..	3	14	24	42
2 Criminal Tribes Settlements	..	..	5	..	..	8	53	66
3 Plague police	..	..	..	..	..	19	300	319
4 Private guards including additional police	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5
5 Prohibition work in Salem, Cuddapah, Chittoor and North Arcot districts.	..	1	1	..	44	138	330	514
6 Central Recruits' Schools	..	2	3	6	32	30	8	90
7 Other temporary forces (on account of reallocation, Madura bifurcation, harbour establishments, formation of temporary subdivisions).	1	5	3	2	17	64	356	448
8 Special Emergency Force and War	..	3	3	3	22	228	1,115	1,374
Total	1	12	15	11	118	511	2,190	2,858

Additional Police.—The temporary additional force stationed at Pudupatti, a hamlet attached to the Vauvalthotti village in the Tinnevely district, was withdrawn during the year.

Recruitment.—There were 275 vacancies in the Force on the last day of the year as against 100 in the previous year. Temporary appointments were made against these vacancies in accordance with Government Memorandum No. 16530-A-2, Home, dated 17th June 1941. Literate men of the required stamp were available in most of the districts. Among the recruits, 148 held Secondary School-Leaving Certificates and 2 possessed the Intermediate qualification in Arts. Eight ex-army men and 139 members of the scheduled castes were enlisted.

Casualties (statement E, columns 31 to 36).—The total number of casualties in the permanent Force was 1,625 as against 1,635 in the previous year, a decrease of 10 or 0.6 per cent. The decrease was mainly under retirements during the year, 1,089 against 1,180 in 1940 or 7.7 per cent.

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 121.3 as against 119.2 in the previous year, while the percentage of men absent from duty daily on account of sickness was 4.6 as against 4.9 in the previous year. The number of police officers who died during the year was 192 against 200 in 1940. Periodical medical examination of the members of the subordinate police service was conducted during the year with good results.

3. EDUCATION (statement E, columns 24 to 25).—There were 2,814 head constables and 21,991 constables in the Force on the last day of the year. Three or 0.1 per cent of the former and 345 or 1.6 per cent of the latter were illiterate against 3 or 0.1 per cent and 361 or 1.7 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 from 1st to 3rd January and from 24th January to 15th June. The District Superintendent of Police, North Arcot, held additional charge of the school from 4th to 23rd January when Mr. Bailey was on leave. Mr. D. C. T. Cameron, District Superintendent of Police, assumed charge of the school on 16th June and continued to be the Principal for the remainder of the year.

Two probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police who were under training at the beginning of the year were posted to districts for practical training. One probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police joined the school during the year. Two probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police of the Mysore State joined the school on 12th March and were under training at the end of the year.

Subordinate officers.—Ninety probationary sub-inspectors were on the rolls of the school at the commencement of the year. One of them was appointed a probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police and three others were declared unfit and discharged. The current session opened with 74 probationary sub-inspectors. Among those recruited, 1 is a graduate in Law, 22 are graduates and 32 have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts. Two probationary sub-inspectors of the Pudukottai State who were admitted to the school in the previous year were sent back after training.

Training of the cadets.—The reorganization of the syllabus in the school combined with a more efficient lecturing and drill staff has brought about an improvement in the practical knowledge acquired by cadets during their training. The majority of the probationary sub-inspectors passed in all the subjects before they left the school.

The health of the staff and cadets and the general sanitation continued to be good.

A high standard of discipline was maintained and organized out-door games were played as usual. The management of the hostel continued to be efficient.

District sports were as usual held in most district headquarters. Owing to the continued need for economy the Presidency Police Conference and the inter-range sports were not held during the year.

Central Recruits Schools.—In order to train the large number of recruits enlisted against additional police staffs, the maximum strength of recruits in the Central Recruits' Schools was increased and an additional temporary school was opened at Vellore on 7th April. The additional school was closed on 6th October. 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	374	699	1,073	668	42	363	1,073
Additional School—							
Vellore	..	248	248	237	11	..	248
Coimbatore	274	639	913	521	22	370	913
Anantapur	355	843	1,198	618	128	452	1,198

In the year under review the instructional and drill staffs in the schools were reorganized and the posts of Instructors were made more attractive by the grant of special pay. This reorganization has already had a good effect and I anticipate an even more marked improvement during the current year.

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 satisfactory.

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 :—

	Percentage of the number of subordinate officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength.		
	1939.	1940.	1941.
For absence without leave.	0.1	0.1	0.2
For offences other than absence without leave.	3.0	2.8	3.0
Total ..	3.1	2.9	3.2

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 11.4 as against 12.8 in the previous year. The total number of men dismissed from the force was 135, of which 19 were for absence without leave, the previous year's figures being 70 and 11. Every effort was made to get rid of black sheep and the increase in the number of dismissals was necessary in the interests of discipline.

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.		
	1939.	1940.	1941.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1939.	1940.	1941.
By the Inspector-General	89	81	96	14	9	7	15.7	11.1	7.4
By the Deputy Inspectors-General ..	482	515	544	164	167	130	36.4	33.7	24.4

Punishments were awarded during the year with better discrimination and care as the figures show.

Twenty appeals were preferred to the Government in the year; 19 were rejected and in one case the punishment order was cancelled.

Judicial punishments (statement E, columns 14 to 21).—Thirty-nine subordinate officers and men were punished by criminal courts as against 34 in the previous year. The number convicted for offences committed in their official capacity was 13 and for offences committed in their private capacity 26, as against 20 and 14 respectively in 1940. There was no case of conviction under the Police Act in the year.

A constable of the East Godavari district was convicted and sentenced to death under section 302, Indian Penal Code, by the Sessions Judge, Rajahmundry, for the murder of his concubine for the sake of her property.

Four constables attached to the Prohibition staff of the Salem district were convicted and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment and fine by the Sub-Magistrate, Tiruchengode, for assaulting a woman and outraging her modesty under the influence of liquor.

A constable of the Tinnevely district was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months under section 451, Indian Penal Code, by the Subdivisional Magistrate, Tinnevely, for committing trespass into the house of a minor girl. He was dismissed.

6. HONOURS, TITLES AND REWARDS.—

The following honours and titles were conferred on Police Officers in the year :—

Knighthood.—Mr. F. Sayers, Inspector-General of Police (Retired).

O.B.E.—Mr. L. A. Bishop, Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

Rao Bahadur.—Sri Rao Sahib J. Devasahayam, District Superintendent of Police.

Rao Sahib.—Sri V. Bhujanga Rao, Sri P. Munilal and Sri Hira Singh, Deputy Superintendents of Police, and Sri P. Chengalvaraya Reddi and Sri D. Visvanatham, Inspectors of Police.

Khan Sahib.—Khaja Muhiuddin Hussain Sahib Bahadur, District Superintendent of Police, and M. Waziruddin Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

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

The King's Police and Fire Services Medal—(a) For gallantry.—B. Nagabhushanam, officiating head constable (deceased).

(b) For distinguished service.—Mr. J. C. Joslyn, M.B.E., and Sri Rao Bahadur T. S. Kalyanasundaram Ayyar, Deputy Superintendents of Police and Sheik Abdul Khadar, head constable.

The Indian Police Medal—(a) For Gallantry.—G. Mallikarjuna Rao, constable.

(b) For meritorious service.—Sri Rao Sahib B. Subbarayudu, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Inspectors Shaikh Dawood Sahib, C. V. Arunagiri Mudaliyar, A. Periyayagam Mudaliyar, G. Ranga Reddi, M. Sitaraswami Nayudu, D. Ramaswami and K. Venkataramana, Sub-Inspectors P. S. Narasayya and C. G. Rajaram Mudaliyar and head constables Kissen Singh and T. Kondayya.

The Kendall Humanity Medal.—In G.O. Ms. No. 4406, Home, dated 4th October 1941, constable Ayamu of the Malabar district

was permitted to accept the Kendall Humanity Medal offered by the Bombay Humanitarian League.

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 :—

	1940.		1941.	
	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount. Rs.	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount. Rs.
Rewards to police officers—				
Madras City ..	844	2,893	784	2,579
Districts including the Criminal Investigation Department.	8,253	29,088	8,818	32,700
Total ..	9,097	31,981	9,602	35,279
Rewards to private individuals including village officers—				
Madras City ..	611	2,329	769	1,912
Districts including the Criminal Investigation Department.	8,860	34,792	9,864	37,755
Total ..	9,471	37,121	10,633	39,667

The gratifying increase both in the total numbers of police officers and private individuals rewarded and in the amounts expended is an indication of the improvement in the investigation of crime and the increased interest evinced by the public in co-operating with the Police.

As usual, good work was also recognized wherever considered necessary, by the grant of Good Service Entries to Police Officers and letters of appreciation or parchment certificates to members of the general public. Accelerated promotion for outstanding good work was given to police officers in exceptional cases.

One Civic Guard in the East Godavari district was granted a reward of Rs. 100 for the arrest of an armed communist at great personal risk.

Extraordinary family pensions and compassionate allowances and gratuities.—The following extraordinary family pensions and gratuities were sanctioned by the Government in the year :—

Particulars of the grantees.	Amount granted.	Remarks.
1 The widow, a son and three daughters of a late Sub-Inspector of Police of the Malabar district.	A pension of Rs. 33-5-0 per mensem and a gratuity of Rs. 400 to the widow and a pension of Rs. 5 each to the son and daughters.	The late sub-inspector and the constables died of injuries as a result of special risk of office. The pensions were sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 499, Finance (Pension), dated 25th August 1941.
2 Two widows and a son of a late constable of the Malabar district.	A pension of Rs. 8 per mensem and a gratuity of Rs. 88 to each of the widows and a pension of Rs. 3 per mensem to the son.	
3 The widow, two sons and a daughter of a late constable of Malabar district.	A pension of Rs. 8 per mensem and a gratuity of Rs. 88 to the widow and a pension of Rs. 3 per mensem to each of the children.	
4 The widow, a son and three daughters of a late constable of the Salem district.	Rupees 8 per mensem and a gratuity of Rs. 88 to the widow and Rs. 3 per mensem each to the son and daughters.	The late constable was stabbed to death while discharging his duties. The pensions were sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 589, Finance (Pension), dated 2nd October 1941.
5 The widow of a late constable of the South Madura district.	A pension of Rs. 8 per mensem and a gratuity of Rs. 88.	
6 The widow, and a minor daughter of a late constable of the Cuddapah district.	A pension of Rs. 8 per mensem to the widow and Rs. 3 per mensem to the daughter.	The late constable was killed in the execution of his duty and the pensions were sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 515, Finance (Pension), dated 2nd September 1941.

Particulars of the grantees.	Amount granted.	Remarks.
7 The dependents of 113 deceased police officers (against 128 in the previous year).	Gratuities ranging from Rs. 100 to 200.	The gratuities were sanctioned in view of the approved service of the deceased police officers and the poor circumstances in which their dependents were left.

7. COST (statement D, columns 17 to 19).—The total cost of the department for the financial year 1941-42 excluding final accounts for March 1942 and including the expenditure in England was Rs. 1,74,01,150 as against Rs. 1,66,62,896 for 1940-41. There was an increase under all the minor heads except village police, Railway police and charges in England. The increase was mainly due to additional staff sanctioned for war and internal security, supply of motor vans to the Special Emergency Force and additional armoured vans to the Malabar Special Police, rise in prices of articles of clothing and equipment, grant of dearness allowance to low-paid Government servants including menials, formation of the Chingleput and Tinnevely Subdivisions, supply of stockings and shoes to the Civic Guards and increase in the plague staff.

8. BUILDINGS AND HOUSING THE FORCE.—The particulars of Government quarters which existed at the end of the year for Sergeants-major and sergeants, sub-inspectors, head-constables and constables are given below :—

Rank.	Number of quarters existing.	Percentage proportion to the sanctioned strength in each rank.	
		1940.	1941.
Sergeants-major and sergeants.	141	72.7	72.7
Sub-inspectors ..	530	37.5	38.0
Head constables ..	2,100	70.0	70.4
Constables ..	15,284	68.8	69.2

All the Government quarters were kept in a proper state of repair.

An appropriation of Rs. 1,09,900 for Police minor works was sanctioned by the Government for the financial year 1941-42.

9. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.—The total number of members of the police co-operative societies in the Province at the end of the year was 17,551 and the total paid-up share capital was Rs. 4,13,887, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 16,332 and Rs. 3,98,649, respectively. These societies have done another year's useful work.

General Provident Fund.—Statistics regarding the number of subscribers to the General Provident Fund in the last two years are furnished below :—

Rank.	Number of subscribers.		Percentage on the actual strength.	
	1940.	1941.	1940.	1941.
Inspectors ..	237	243	97.5	99.2
Sergeants-major and sergeants.	165	162	100	100
Sub-inspectors ..	1,210	1,253	84.0	87.3
Head constables.	2,714	2,694	95.8	95.7
Constables ..	20,233	19,982	91.5	90.9
Total ..	24,559	24,334	91.7	91.3

10. WORK OF INSPECTORS AND SUB-INSPECTORS.—The standard of work of the

Circle Inspectors and their efficiency continued to be satisfactory.

The work of the sub-inspectors with few exceptions was generally good.

11. ARMED RESERVES AND THE PRESIDENCY GENERAL RESERVE.—All the Reserves were kept up to strength and in a high standard of discipline and efficiency. Men who were unsuitable for work in the Reserves were replaced by smart and young 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 and guard duties were very heavy during the year, they discharged their duties well on all occasions.

Owing to other unavoidable duties in the present emergency, it was not possible for the Reserves of the Vizagapatam and the East Godavari districts to perform the Agency tours.

The temporary Special Emergency Forces at Vizianagram and Pallavaram continued to maintain a good standard of discipline and efficiency.

A Tear Smoke Squad consisting of 1 sergeant and 14 men of the Presidency General Reserve was formed at Vellore during the year. The squad was trained in the use of tear smoke and is now properly equipped.

12. MALABAR SPECIAL POLICE.—Lieut.-Col. G. C. Bryan, M.C., was the Commandant of the Force during the year except for the period from 3rd to 23rd January when Mr. E. L. Cox, Adjutant and Assistant Commandant, held additional charge of the post. Mr. E. L. Cox continued as Adjutant and Assistant Commandant throughout the year. Lieut. Gurbachan Singh continued as Assistant Commandant until 23rd April when he was recalled to Military duty. Lieut.-Col. Bryan relieved him and held charge of the post till 9th June when Lieut. H. Sambamurthi, A.I.R.O., assumed charge of the post and held it for the remainder of the year. The post of an additional temporary Assistant Commandant was sanctioned in the year and Mr. E. S. Treasure joined this post on 1st March and remained in charge of it for the rest of the year.

There was no change in the sanctioned strength of the permanent Force during the year. A temporary emergency additional Force of 11 Indian Officers and 318 non-commissioned officers and men was sanctioned during the year and at the end of the year the total sanctioned strength of the Force, including the temporary Force was 1,422. The casualties during the year were : 31 retirements, 6 deaths, 2 desertions, and 1 discharge. The best men of the temporary emergency additional Force were absorbed in the permanent

vacancies. There was no difficulty in the matter of recruitment of suitable men and service in the Force continued to be popular.

The health of the Force was good. The average number of men absent from duty daily on account of sickness was 29.47 as against 40.47 in the previous year. There were 66 cases of malaria and 16 of influenza in the year as against 23 and 25 respectively in 1940, the increase in the incidence of malaria being due to the re-opening of the camp at Nilambur.

Seven hundred and thirty-nine officers and men subscribed to the General Provident Fund in the year against 714 in 1940.

Training cadres in all branches, including instructional courses in small arms, physical training and signalling for men deputed from the District Armed Reserves were, as usual, held with good results. Four non-commissioned officers attended instructional courses at the Small Arms School, Saugor, and at the Army School of Physical Training, Ambala, and were declared to have qualified. The Force continued to maintain its high level of efficiency and discipline and its physical fitness was very satisfactory. As a measure of economy, the usual annual military inspection of the Force was not held during the year.

The Civil Chief Master Armourer inspected the arms of the Force in February and reported that the general standard of care, repair and maintenance of the arms was exceptionally good.

His Excellency the Governor visited the Force in December and I inspected it in April and September.

In the year under review, the military posts at West Hill and Malappuram were taken over by the Malabar Special Police and a Company of the Force was stationed at Nilambur.

Three platoons of the Malabar Special Police were on bandobast duty in the disturbed areas in the Malabar and South Kanara districts and four platoons have been on duty at Madras and in the Nilgiri district in connexion with internal security.

Wireless communications between posts continued to be maintained efficiently. The Chief Electrical and Wireless Engineer of the Posts and Telegraphs Department carried out tests on the sets. Two of the receivers have been replaced and orders have been placed for two 100 watt transmitters for the posts at Malappuram and West Hill. The high standard of efficiency in signalling was maintained. A qualified signal officer of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers carried out the annual classification of signallers and, out of the 39 signallers who were tested, 38 passed.

All the motor vehicles were maintained in good condition.

Probationary Sergeants.—In accordance with the scheme for the enlistment of Indians and Anglo-Indians as Sergeants sanctioned in G.O. No. 3728, Home, dated 11th September 1940, 10 sergeants commenced training with

the Malabar Special Police in January. One of them subsequently joined the Army and another was discharged on account of defective vision. One of the vacancies was filled up during the year and at the end of the year 9 sergeants were under training with the Malabar Special Police.

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

	1940.		1941.	
	Number.	Amount. Rs.	Number.	Amount. Rs.
Village officers rewarded.	651	3,224	681	3,351

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 833 as against 918 in the previous year; of these, 410 were punished as against 489 in the previous year.

Village Vigilance Committees.—There was a slight deterioration in the assistance rendered by the Village Vigilance Committees during the year. The Committees in most of the districts were reorganized and inefficient members of these Committees were weeded out. The extent to which they have helped the Police during the year is shown in the following table :—

Work done by the Village Vigilance Committees during the year 1941.

Districts.	Number of Village Vigilance Committees on 31st December 1941.	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., D.Cs., etc.) traced or arrested or put up for security.	Number of warrantees arrested.	Number of O.V.C.F. members traced or arrested.	Gambling cases put up.	Other cases.
Vizagapatam ..	692	45	5	31	..	22	17	4
East Godavari ..	1,135	88	17	17	..	10	784	1
West Godavari ..	621	59	..	17	..	3	90	..
Kistna ..	1,068	41	14	9	..	1	223	..
Guntur ..	991	64	15	29	..	17	195	1
Nellore ..	1,257	22	3	28	..	5	..	..
Kurnool ..	745	59	16	19	..	6	77	..
Bellary ..	735	9	1	1	..	..	..	..
Anantapur ..	437	17	2	6	..	5	1	..
Cuddapah ..	196	10	..	..	..	3	4	..
Chittoor ..	374	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot ..	877	18	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	1,210	48	7	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	1,806	32	42	..	..	5	10	..
Tanjore ..	818	26	5	..	..	1	..	..
Madura, North ..	658	38	11	..	..	1	..	..
Madura, South ..	431	17	5	20	..	4	..	..
Ramanad ..	851	28	14	6	..	5	..	..
Tinnevely ..	521	9	7	4	..	1	20	..
Trichinopoly ..	980	4	6	2	..	1	10	..
Salem ..	865	8	..	..	..	2	54	..
Coimbatore ..	559	38	14	5	..	1	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	47	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	792	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara ..	715	23	2	6	..	1	..	..
Total ..	19,681	782	208	232	44	91	1,566	6

The scheme relating to sports and games in selected rural centres continued to work well.

14. GHAT TALAYARIS.—The sanctioned and actual number of these talayaris remained at 77 and they continued to discharge their duties satisfactorily.

15. CIVIC GUARDS.—The sanctioned and actual strengths of the Civic Guards in the districts on the last day of the year were as shown below :—

Sanctioned strength.			Actual strength.		
Commanders.	Members.	Total.	Commanders.	Members.	Total.
968	9,680	10,648	869	8,519	9,388

The strength of these guards was revised during the year and every effort was made to enlist Guard Commanders and Civic Guards of the right type.

They were generally trained in squad drill, lathi drill, first aid to the injured and selected Guard Commanders and Civic Guards were also trained in the handling of arms and bayonet fighting. They were employed on routine duties, viz., controlling of traffic at festivals and shandies, process-service and checking of bad characters. They also assisted the regular police in night patrol and other duties in urban areas.

The organization and training of the Civic Guards both in the initial stages and subsequently have resulted in a considerable extra burden on the already overworked inspectors and sub-inspectors and to some extent on superior officers. The quality of Civic Guards varied very much from district to district but on the whole their work was frankly disappointing. Civic sense was lacking and they did not take kindly to training and discipline. On the other hand many of the guards rendered very useful assistance to the police in festival

and shandy bandobasts and night patrol work and in the detection of crime and the arrest of offenders.

In serious emergencies such as riots and lootings they were of little use and in communal troubles no use at all.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

16. GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE YEAR.—The prices of staple food-grains continued to rise. The south-west monsoon was deficient in all the districts except East Godavari, Chingleput, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Malabar and the Nilgiris; but the rainfall was generally satisfactory during the north-east monsoon. On the whole the season was favourable to standing crops except in parts of Malabar, South Kanara and South Arcot which were affected by cyclones. Unemployment continued in most districts and the economic condition of the agricultural classes, which had greatly deteriorated in the previous year, remained unchanged.

In spite of these adverse conditions the volume of total as well as of professional crime remained almost at the same level as in 1940. The rank and file of the Police throughout the Presidency have been increasingly preoccupied with duties pertaining to the War; the drain has been heavy and has depleted all ranks. It is therefore very gratifying that the incidence of crime and the standard of detection has been steady.

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

Comparative statement showing the relation between grave crime and prices of food-grains for the years 1927 to 1941.

Years.	Rice.*	Ragi.*	Cholam.*	Dacuity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Cattle theft.	Ordinary theft.	Total grave crime (including murder).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
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
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
Average ..	6.8	12.4	11.6	212	644	7,148	3,179	16,118	28,243
1932	9.9	18.4	16.4	196	624	6,528	2,673	14,582	25,560
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
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
Average ..	10.8	17.7	17.0	174	615	6,117	2,845	14,547	25,343
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
1940	8.8	14.3	14.2	116	584	6,894	3,998	19,282	32,100
1941	7.7	14.5	13.8	123	519	7,128	3,568	19,937	32,445
Average ..	9.4	15.9	14.9	113	493	6,390	3,490	17,333	28,946

* Number of Government acres per rupee.

17. TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME.—

Excluding offences under the special and local laws and the nuisance sections of the Indian Penal Code, the total number of true cases of cognizable crime in the year was 46,582 as against 46,371 in the previous year, a net increase of 211 cases or 0.45 per cent.

Increases in crime were recorded in the Madras City and in 15 districts, the most noticeable being:

	PER CENT.
Nellore	61.0
Anantapur	28.1
Salem	20.6
Chittoor	17.7
Bellary	17.3

The increase in the Nellore district was due almost entirely to the communal disturbances. The outbreak of plague in the Anantapur and Bellary districts dislocated normal conditions of life in the affected areas and contributed to the increase. The increase in the Salem district was due partly to the registration of an unusually large number of unreported cases but partly to inadequate control over Koravars and other criminals and in the Chittoor district famine conditions that prevailed during the year caused the increase.

There were decreases in the remaining twelve districts, the most marked being:

	PER CENT.
Railway Police, Trichinopoly ..	37.5
Chingleput	18.4
Kistna	17.9
East Godavari	13.4

The decrease in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district was the result of action taken to stop the registration of reports of shortages as crimes. The enlistment in the army of a large number of the unemployed in the Chingleput district and the breaking up of

several criminal organizations in the Kistna and East Godavari districts contributed to the decreases in those districts.

The effective control over criminal organizations and bad characters, the valuable assistance rendered by the Village Vigilance Committees, the enforcement of the system of joint responsibility for the good conduct of criminal tribe members and the close co-operation between the Central Crime Branch of the C.I.D., and the District Intelligence Bureaux in the detection and prevention of crime contributed to keep down professional crime.

The total number of cases under the special and local laws and for nuisance offences decreased during the year—75,198 cases of the former against 82,704 in 1940 or a decrease of 9.1 per cent and 216,579 cases of the latter against 264,234 in 1940 or a decrease of 18 per cent.

The decrease was most noticeable in Madras City, Tinnevely and South Arcot under the former class of offences and in Madras City, Trichinopoly and Tinnevely under the latter, and was largely due to the adoption of a vigorous policy of prevention. The Commissioner of Police, Madras, reports that with the increase in the number of nuisance and obstruction cases, an ever-growing number of constables had to spend their time attending courts, thus depleting the strength available for other duties. Patrols in the Madras City were therefore instructed to prevent nuisances and remove obstructions and only to prosecute the more flagrant and persistent cases. The Commissioner observes that the results have been satisfactory and that there has been no sign of increased congestion in the streets.

The following table 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 1940.

Serial number.	Name of Province.	Population.	Strength of Police Force.	Proportion of Police per 1,000 of population.	Total cognizable crime reported.			Incidence per 1,000 of population.		
					Statement A.	Statement A.A.	Total.	Statements and A.A.	Statement A.	Proportion of total cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
1	North-West Frontier Province.	2,425,077	7,798	3.2	9,734	6,535	16,269	6.7	4.0	2.1
2	The Punjab ..	23,580,852	22,275	0.9	48,742	24,848	73,590	3.1	2.1	3.3
3	The United Provinces.	48,408,763	33,131	0.7	73,129	82,729	155,858	3.2	1.6	4.6
4	The Central Provinces.	15,294,000	11,341	0.7	51,870	11,319	63,189	4.1	3.4	4.0
5	Madras	43,941,770	27,003	0.6	48,459	340,294	388,753	8.8	1.1	14.4
6	Bengal	48,704,346	24,888	0.5	60,023	14,343	74,366	1.5	1.2	2.8
7	Assam	8,563,758	4,397	0.5	15,184	1,292	16,476	1.9	1.8	3.6
8	Orissa	7,965,867	3,891	0.5	9,570	1,483	11,053	1.4	1.2	2.7

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

Area.	Number arrested.		* Number convicted.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Urban	13,221	349	13,174	332
Rural	2,746	120	3,433	295

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

18. SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY.—

A map showing 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 decreased by two cases or 0.01 per cent, compared with the previous year. The ratios of such offences to population in this Province in the last three years have been one case to every 2,880, 2,727 and 2,557 persons respectively.

19. GRAVE CRIME.—The comparative statement on page 10 shows the number of true cases of grave crime reported in the last two years and the quinquennial average of such cases from 1935 to 1939.

There was on the whole an increase of 345 cases or 1.1 per cent in the year over the figures of 1940. Increases were recorded under dacoity, housebreaking and ordinary theft and decreases under murder, robbery and cattle theft, the percentages of increase or decrease being:

	PERCENTAGE.
Murder	- 7.0
Dacoity	+ 6.0
Robbery	- 11.1
Housebreaking	+ 3.4
Cattle theft	- 10.0
Ordinary theft	+ 3.4

20. MURDER.—The number of true cases of murder in the year was 1,140 as against 1,226 in 1940—a decrease of 86 cases or 7 per cent. Coimbatore continued to record the highest figure (125), followed by Tinnevely (109), Salem (82), Ramnad (79), North Madura (62), Malabar (54), Vizagapatam (52), Guntur (52) and Tanjore (49). It is gratifying that there has been a steady decrease in this form of crime in the Coimbatore district during the last three years. The number of cases of murder recorded in that district in 1938 was 185 and the figures for 1939, 1940 and 1941 were 153, 147 and 125 respectively. Although the number of cases in the Tinnevely district has decreased from 132 in 1940 to 109 in 1941, the figure for 1941 is still far above the quinquennial average for 1935 to 1939, viz., 82. It is, however, a matter for some satisfaction that for the last three years in that district there was no serious rioting attended with murder, an improvement on previous records. The abnormal increase in the

number of cases in the Nellore district was due to the communal disturbances at Nellore and Kaluvoy.

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

Motive for murder.	1940.	1941.
(1) Sexual motives	281	233
(2) Family disputes	256	221
(3) Faction	153	115
(4) Robbery	96	82
(5) Other causes	440	439
Total	1,226	1,140

There was a noticeable decrease under factious murders, the decrease being most marked in the East Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary and Tinnevely districts.

Eighty murderers committed suicide in the year as against ninety-nine in the previous year.

The following cases of murder are of special interest:—

A head constable of the Chittoor district was murdered in broad day-light while on investigation duty. The murderer was sentenced to death.

A case of the old hidden treasure trick is reported from Chittoor. An itinerant quack took a cattle dealer to a cave promising to show him hidden treasure. While the cattle dealer was asleep in the cave the quack crushed him to death, by throwing heavy stones on him and robbed him of a sum of Rs. 220. The murderer was sentenced to death.

Enraged at the close control exercised by the cashier of the Pioneer Motor Service, Tinnevely, on his extravagant ways, the Branch Manager of the firm, with the help of an ex-employee, decoyed the cashier to the railway line one night, brutally attacked him and after inflicting injuries on him left him for dead on the railway line. The injured man, however, regained consciousness and was removed to a hospital, where his dying declaration was recorded. He died there shortly after. The principal accused in this case was sentenced to death and the second to transportation for life.

At Dharapuram in the Coimbatore district a criminal tribe member murdered a woman for her jewels and threw the body into a well. He was sentenced to be hanged.

In the course of a domestic quarrel, a Mapilla woman in the Malabar district stabbed her father to death. She was sentenced to transportation for life.

At Kayyur in the South Kanara district a mob of about 200 persons brutally attacked and murdered a constable on warrant execution duty and threw his body into a river. The mob consisted of members and sympathisers of a peasant organization of communist origin. Of the 60 accused who were charged in this case, 4 were sentenced to death and 18 to various terms of imprisonment.

Comparative statement of true cases of grave crime reported during the years 1940 and 1941 and the quinquennial average of such cases from 1935 to 1939.

Murder, 303, 304, I.P.C.	Deceit, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 403, I.P.C.	Robbery, 302, 303, 304, 397, 398, I.P.C.	Housebreaking, 449 to 452, 454, 455, I.P.C.	Theft, ordinary, 379 to 382, I.P.C.	Cattle theft, 379 to 382, I.P.C.	Total.
1941.	1940.	1941.	1940.	1941.	1940.	1941.
Quinquennial average (1935 to 1939).	Quinquennial average (1935 to 1939).	Quinquennial average (1935 to 1939).	Quinquennial average (1935 to 1939).	Quinquennial average (1935 to 1939).	Quinquennial average (1935 to 1939).	Quinquennial average (1935 to 1939).
Madras City	11	18	6	3	1	3
Visagapatnam	37	44	53	8	7	17
East Godavari	32	56	40	4	3	4
West Godavari	26	18	24	3	1	1
Kistna	22	32	23	1	1	1
Guntur	50	45	53	2	2	2
Nellore	22	17	41	4	..	..
Kurnool	48	53	46	5	..	..
Bellary	29	38	19	2	1	4
Anantapur	32	27	39	5	5	3
Cuddapah	46	49	32	5	3	2
Chittoor	26	22	27	4	4	..
Chingleput	15	20	20	1	2	1
North Arcot	29	29	21	2	..	..
Salem	83	82	83	5	3	5
Colimbatore	148	147	125	14	14	14
The Nilgiris	3	1	8	..	..	..
Malabar	55	49	54	4	2	3
South Kanara	32	37	33	9	6	8
Trichinopoly	38	58	37	2	9	15
South Arcot	15	25	23	4	1	6
Tanjore	45	51	49	7	4	5
North Madras	59	42	63	3	2	6
South Madras	38	52	47	4	5	7
Rannad	83	79	79	23	17	14
Tinnevely	82	132	100	12	10	15
Railway Madras.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police, Trichinopoly.	1	1	1	8	3	3
Police, Railway Madras.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police, Trichinopoly.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,107	1,226	1,140	116	123	123
	1,238	1,440	1,140	116	123	123
	1,238	1,440	1,140	116	123	123
	1,238	1,440	1,140	116	123	123
	1,238	1,440	1,140	116	123	123
	1,238	1,440	1,140	116	123	123
	1,238	1,440	1,140	116	123	123
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	1,238	1,440	1,140	116	123	123
	1,238	1,440	1,140	116	123	123
	1,238	1,440	1,140	116	123	123
	1,238	1,440	1,140	116	123	123
	1,238	1,440	1,140	116	123	

A woman who was selling vegetables in a village in the Trichinopoly district was stabbed to death for the sake of her gold jewels. The murderer was sentenced to death.

A leper in the Tanjore district, who was deserted by his wife, in a fit of despair, threw his children into a well and attempted to commit suicide by drowning. He was sentenced to transportation for life. As the case was a pitiable one, the Government in their Order, No. 4369, Home, dated 3rd October 1941, were pleased to commute the sentence to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

At Rajapalayam in the Ramnad district the former Manager of the Seithur Zamin was waylaid and brutally attacked in a public street by two men armed with an aruval and a knife. When the unfortunate man ran into his house, the offenders pursued him into his house and cut and stabbed him. He died shortly after in the hospital. They also robbed his wife of her gold chain and set fire to a ginning factory owned by him. The accused were sentenced to be hanged.

Two Marava Criminal Tribe Members of the Tinnevely district were charged for the murder of another Marava. On acquittal they murdered two more Maravas who were related to the victim in the first case. They were convicted for murder.

Driven to despair by extreme poverty and enraged at her husband's refusal to allow her to go to her father's house, a shepherdess in the Tinnevely district threw her three children into a well and committed suicide by throwing herself into the same well.

In a village in the Guntur district there was acute factious enmity between four brothers on the one side and the village munsif, the karnam and a large number of villagers on the other. The brothers were notorious rowdies and had threatened the village officers with death. One of them who was a member of the local forest panchayat board was also exacting illegal collections from the villagers. On 7th May the village munsif and the karnam with a large number of the villagers attacked the four brothers in their house, murdered them and attempted to dispose of the bodies by burning them. The sub-inspector of police arrived in time to prevent this. Twenty-five persons, including the two village officers were charged. Fourteen were committed to the sessions but they were all acquitted. An appeal against the acquittal is pending before the High Court.

21. INFANTICIDE.—There were cases of infanticide in eleven districts as in the previous year and they were due to fear of social disgrace, domestic discord and unhappiness, extreme poverty or insanity.

22. RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES.—The number of cases of rioting or unlawful assembly during the year was 746 as against 800 in the previous year, but the public peace, on the whole, was well maintained.

Seventeen districts were free from serious cases of rioting during the year. On six occasions the police had to open fire to restore order.

While the police were engaged in the apprehension of the absconding offenders in a case of dacoity in the West Godavari district, the relatives of the offenders made a murderous attack on the police party. The attack soon developed into a serious riot and the police were compelled to open fire on the rioters to restore order. The rioters were charged.

Due to the sudden rise in the prices of food stuffs and yarn, unemployed weavers and hooligans in Madura looted rice depots, cloth, yarn and grocery shops on 11th December. The police had to open fire to restore order, one of the rioters being killed. Seventeen cases of looting were registered and it is of interest that about 128 juveniles were concerned in the cases.

Believing a false rumour that a Congress undertrial prisoner had been done to death by the police in the sub-jail at Aruppukottai in the Ramnad district, a mob of three to four thousand people surrounded the sub-jail and demanded the production of the prisoner. When the prisoner was shown to them they demanded his immediate release and attacked the sub-jail. The police after due warning opened fire and dispersed the rioters. Thirty-seven of the rioters were charged and 19 of them were convicted.

Strained feelings which arose over fishing rights between the Hindu and Christian fishermen in a village near Pulicat in the Chingleput district developed into a serious rioting, in the course of which two Hindus were killed and several others seriously injured. Eighty-three of the rioters were charged. Four of them were sentenced to death and 50 were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Owing to bitter enmity between the Servaigars and Pillaimars at Keelmangalam village in the South Madras district, a prominent Servaigar was murdered on 25th February so secretly that the case had to be treated as undetectable. The Servaigars suspected that the Pillaimars were responsible for this murder and waited for an opportunity to wreak vengeance. Taking advantage of a minor quarrel in the village, the Servaigars attacked the Pillaimars, set fire to their houses and robbed their women of their jewels. A strong police party promptly arrived at the village and restored order. The accused in this sensational case were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

There was a dispute between the Maravars of Kodangipatti and the Naiks of Dombakulam in Srivilliputtur station limits in the Ramnad district over the grazing of cattle by the Maravars in the fields of Dombakulam village. On 3rd March a stone tub belonging to the Naiks was thrown into a well. Annoyed at this, about 200 Naiks armed with Vel sticks marched to Kodangipatti and attacked the Maravars. During the course of the free fight which ensued three Naiks died of the injuries sustained. Prompt action was taken against the Naiks. Eighteen of them were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and 13 were bound over under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code. The firm action taken against the Naiks has had the effect of restoring quiet and order in the locality.

Communal tension.—As usual, elaborate police arrangements were made during the Muharram, Dasara and other important festivals wherever tension between the Hindus and the Muhammadans prevailed. Except at Velgode in the Kurnool district, the Muharram festival passed off peacefully. The communal situation in the North Arcot district gave much cause for anxiety during the year and was handled with commendable firmness and tact. The strain on the police on these occasions continued to be very great.

Communal feeling between the Hindus and the Muhammadans at Nellore became very acute in the year on account of disputes between the two communities over two questions, viz., the taking of Hindu processions in front of mosques and the wearing of tiger disguises by the Hindus during the Dasara festival. The Hindus were determined to conduct the processions and also demanded that tiger disguises should be allowed. The Muhammadans were opposed to both processions and disguises. Efforts by the leaders of both the parties to reach a settlement were unsuccessful. In the interests of public peace and order, the demands of the Hindus were not granted. Feelings between the two communities rapidly worsened, acts of lawlessness began on 23rd September and led to serious communal disturbances in the town till the end of the year. On 23rd September an unruly mob attacked passengers in conveyances driven by Muslims and stabbed some Muhammadans on the highways. The police dispersed the rioters. A hartal was then observed in the town. Most of the shops were closed during the Dasara festival and a severe economic boycott was imposed by the Hindus on the Muhammadans. The situation became critical on 29th September when the mob surrounded a police bandobast party and attempted to overpower it. The Sergeant in charge of the police party opened fire and dispersed the rioters. A girl was killed and an old man was injured as a result of the firing. On 30th September a huge crowd gathered at the mortuary and demanded the corpse of the

girl and as the demand was not complied with, the mob began to throw stones at the police. With great difficulty the mob was dispersed and further serious developments averted. Tension between the two communities continued to be acute and a number of persons belonging to both communities were murdered. Mr. G. W. Priestley, I.C.S., enquired into these disturbances under the orders of the Government. The Government have since ordered the quartering of an additional Police Force in the town. In order to deal with the disturbances, detachments of the Presidency General Reserve from six districts were brought to Nellore for various periods from 21st September to the end of the year.

At Kaluvoy in the Nellore district the tension between the Hindus and the Muhammadans grew in intensity during the year. On 7th June there were clashes between the two communities which resulted in injuries to 8 Muhammadans and 5 Hindus. The rioters were dispersed by a lathi charge by the police and 69 of the rioters were arrested. On 18th July and 10th October stray individual assaults threatened serious developments, but the situation was brought under control by the police. As the feelings between the two communities continued to be strained, it became necessary to station two sections of the Armed Reserve at the place till the close of the year.

At Velgode in the Kurnool district a dispute over the question of taking 'Peerlu' processions through a particular area on 7th February, the last day of Muharram, developed into a serious clash between the Hindus and the Muhammadans. The Hindus resented the interference of the authorities and attacked them causing injuries to the Magistrate and to some of the police on duty. The police opened fire on the mob and 1 of the rioters was killed and 4 others were injured. Thirty-six of the rioters were charged and orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code were promulgated in the area.

Acute communal bitterness between the Hindus and the Muhammadans at Gudiyattam in the North Arcot district culminated in a serious rioting on 13th April. The police opened fire on the rioters to restore order. Two of the rioters were killed.

Ill-feelings between the Hindus and Muhammadans at Madura came to a head in February when a Hindu was murdered by the Muhammadans and a Muhammadan by the Hindus. Constant patrolling of the affected area and the application of section 144, Criminal Procedure Code restored order by the end of March.

Owing to the continued tension between the Nadars and the non-Nadars at Kallurani in the Ramnad district, the provisions of the Indian Police Act were applied to

regulate processions in the locality and the cost of the police bandobast was, as usual, recovered from the parties. The Hindu-Muslim factions at Kamudhi and Abhiramam continued to receive close attention and the usual precautionary measures were taken during festivals and processions.

The provisions of section 30 of the Indian Police Act continued to be in force during the year at Kalugumalai, Chintamani and Seidunganallur in the Tinnevely district as the feelings between the Nadars and the non-Nadars in the first two villages and between the Muhammadans and others in the third village continued to be strained.

Agrarian movements.—Owing to the underground activities of Communists, the peasants in the Chirakkal taluk of the Malabar district stopped payment of the rent due to their jammis. Suitable action was taken under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, against the leaders.

Other disturbances.—On 25th August about 200 Malas and Madigas looted the paddy granaries at Bommalur in the Kistna district. Thirty-four of them were charged.

A party of about 100 villagers in the Malabar district forcibly removed 110 bags of provisions valued at Rs. 2,600 from a boat. Eighteen of the looters were convicted and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

The individual Satyagraha movement and the anti-war propaganda by the Congress in the previous year were continued in the beginning of the year under review. Effective action was taken against the offenders.

The subversive activities of Communists and Socialists were successfully dealt with under the provisions of the Defence of India Rules.

Labour troubles.—Twenty-six strikes occurred during the year against 23 in the previous year. Of these, 4 were successful, 8 were partially successful and 11 were unsuccessful. In the remaining three cases the results are not yet known. In a few cases the strikers resorted to obstructive picketing.

The labourers in the Chittavalasa Jute Mills in the Vizagapatam district went on a strike for 18 days on the dismissal of a woman worker. Prompt action was taken against the leaders under the Defence of India Rules and adequate police bandobast was provided in the mill area. The strike passed off without any incident.

A general mill strike which lasted for over a month at Tiruppur and Coimbatore was successfully dealt with during the year. Armed parties of the police were on bandobast duty at the affected places and prevented the strikers from resorting to acts of violence.

23. DACOITY.—Statistics of dacoity for the last two years with the previous quinquennial average are set out districtwise in the statement on page 10 and the total figures for the

last 15 years in the statement in paragraph 16 of the report. There were 123 dacoities in the year as against 116 in 1940—an increase of 7 cases or 6 per cent. Twelve of these were reported to the Magistrates direct. There were 41 highway dacoities, 34 field dacoities and 48 house dacoities. Seven districts were free from this form of crime.

The Tinnevely and Trichinopoly districts reported the highest figure, viz., 15 cases in each as against 19 and 9 respectively in 1940, followed by the Ramnad and Guntur districts with 14 and 9 cases respectively against 17 and 2 in 1940. Local criminal organizations and registered Criminal Tribe Members were responsible for many of these cases. A few cases of interest are given below :—

A gang of 16 dacoits from a number of villages in the East Godavari district border attacked the house of a wealthy fisherman in the Vizagapatam district. In the course of the commission of the offence one of the inmates of the house speared a dacoit in his abdomen. The dacoits removed the wounded man and left the scene. The wounded man died in a hospital at Pittapur. Three of the dacoits were arrested and are now taking their trial.

A mixed gang of Maravars and Muhammadans waylaid a fisherman at Sivaganga in the Ramnad district and robbed him of his cash and silver chain. One of the dacoits was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years and the rest for three years.

When a rich ryot of a village in the Salem district was sleeping with the members of his family in a hut in his field on the night of 19th February, 13 men attacked him and the inmates of the hut, blindfolded and tied them to posts and carried away the jewellery worn by the women and cash amounting to Rs. 500. Investigation disclosed that the dacoity was organized by a neighbour of the victims. The entire property was recovered and 12 of the 13 accused charged in this case were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

A gang of 21 dacoits appeared in uniform at a plague camp in the Bellary district, intimidated the villagers in the camp by using explosives and carried away property worth Rs. 852 from one of the sheds after brutally assaulting their victim. The case ended in conviction.

24. ROBBERY.—Five hundred and nineteen cases of robbery were reported in the year as against 584 in 1940—a decrease of 65 cases or 11.1 per cent. Of these, 135 were highway robberies, 110 field robberies and 274 house robberies. Twenty of these were reported to the Magistrates direct. The Tinnevely district continued to lead with 131 cases, followed by the Trichinopoly and Ramnad districts with 50 and 46 cases respectively. The high figure

in the Tinnevely district was due mainly to the activities of local Maravars. Snatching of jewels from women continued to be a common feature in this form of crime.

While returning home from a Cinema, four Chetty women in the Ramnad district were waylaid by three men and were robbed of their jewels valued at Rs. 964. One of the robbers was arrested while he was offering the stolen property for sale at Madura. All the accused were charged and convicted.

A gang of Pallars who were responsible for many offences committed a daring robbery in a house in the Trichinopoly district and removed property valued at Rs. 1,520. The entire property was recovered and the leading members of the gang were successfully rounded up.

Mail Robbery.—Only one case of Mail robbery was reported in the year in the Guntur district where a mail-runner carrying mails from Santhamagalur Railway station was attacked and robbed of cash amounting to Rs. 100. The case ended in acquittal.

25. HOUSE-BREAKING.—There were 7,128 cases of house-breaking in the year against 6,894 in 1940, an increase of 234 cases or 3.4 per cent. This form of crime increased in 16 districts and the highest figure was recorded in the Malabar district. Large increases were also noticeable in the Nellore, Bellary, Chittoor and Malabar districts. The very large increase in the Nellore district was due to the communal tension and economic stress. The criminal Boyas in the plague-affected areas in the Bellary district, several local and outside criminal organizations in the Chittoor district, local bad characters and temple burglars in the Malabar district were responsible for the increases in those districts. Many of them were traced and convicted. Decreases in cases of house-breaking were recorded in 11 districts and in the Madras City. The decreases are attributable to the vigorous action taken against local criminal organizations and bad characters.

A mixed gang of Nadars and Elamugars entered a locked house at Kandavarayanpatti in the Ramnad district, on the night of 10th August, opened an iron safe and carried away jewels to the value of Rs. 30,000. They were arrested and property to the value of Rs. 18,698 was recovered.

Scientific aids to investigations continued to be helpful in many cases.

The average value of property lost per case of house-breaking was Rs. 130 in the year against Rs. 103 in 1940 and Rs. 121 in 1939.

26. THEFT.—Nineteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven cases of ordinary theft were reported in the year against 19,282 cases in 1940, an increase of 655 cases or 3.4 per cent. Excluding the Madras City, the

Trichinopoly district continued to record the highest figure. Increases were recorded in 17 districts. Large increases in this form of crime were particularly noticeable in the South Arcot and Malabar districts. Bad economic conditions and the effect of the cyclones which devastated parts of both the districts contributed to the increase. There was an abnormal rise in thefts of metal and telegraph and telephone wires due primarily to scarcity of metal and consequent high prices.

A Kepmari juvenile of the Trichinopoly district committed a daring theft of cash amounting to Rs. 5,000 near the Imperial Bank of India at Bezwada. He was arrested and a major portion of the property was recovered. The accused was convicted and sent to the Borstal School, Tanjore.

27. CATTLE THEFT.—There were 3,598 cases of cattle theft in the year against 3,998 cases in 1940, a decrease of 400 cases or 10 per cent. There were marked decreases in the Coimbatore, Chingleput and Trichinopoly districts. The bulk of this form of crime was committed for the sake of the skins and meat and special measures were taken to deal with it.

Cattle Poisoning.—Forty-two cases of cattle poisoning were reported in the year as against the same number in 1940. Eight of these ended in conviction and nine of the 22 persons arrested were convicted.

28. COUNTERFEITING COINS AND CURRENCY NOTES.—Forty cases of counterfeiting were recorded in the year, of which 29 ended in conviction, against 42 and 29 respectively in 1940. There were three cases of note forgery against two in 1940. Two of the cases ended in conviction. The Coin and Currency Experts of the Criminal Investigation Department examined counterfeit coins and materials in 33 cases and materials for forging currency notes in one case. They also gave evidence in courts in 31 instances.

29. OTHER CASES OF INTEREST—Bomb cases.—During the year, five cases were reported resulting in injuries to three persons as against 14 and 8 respectively in 1940. This decrease can be attributed to the stringent measures taken under the Defence of India Act to control the sale of arsenic sulphides. Two of these cases were due to accidental explosions, while in three cases bombs were used or possessed with criminal intent. These five cases were reported, three from Ramnad, one each from Anantapur and Coimbatore districts.

Fire Arms.—Sixteen cases involving injuries from fire arms were referred to the Criminal Investigation Department in the year for expert opinion against 20 in the previous year. In all these cases the Criminal Investigation Department Expert assisted the Chemical Examiner in arriving at an opinion. The Expert gave evidence in courts on 16 occasions.

Cheating cases.—An inter-district cheat posing as a Sanyasi gained the confidence of a Government servant in the Nellore district and persuaded him to adorn an idol with Rs. 2,000 worth of jewels for a special "Puja." While the "Puja" was in progress the cheat absconded with the jewels. He has not yet been traced.

A gang of five cheats in the Ramnad district induced a merchant of the Coimbatore district to pay them a sum of Rs. 4,500 in exchange for gold coins. The merchant took the coins to Coimbatore where he discovered that they were of base metal. The cheats are absconding.

Two brothers, Joseph and Thomas, with three previous convictions, started a bogus firm at Tanjore and opened branch offices at Pondicherry and Trichinopoly. They cheated a number of persons by receiving deposits for appointments in the firm, and absconded. Warrants for their arrest are pending.

Four men connected with the branch of a concern of share-brokers at Tirukkoyilur in the South Arcot district are alleged to have duped several merchants to the extent of Rs. 6,000 by false representations. The accused stand charged.

In these and in many other similar cases the gullibility of even educated persons is extraordinary. Greed makes them easy dupes and the most ancient and obvious methods of fraud continue to be successful.

Other cases.—A gang of Mappillas committed a well-planned and daring theft of gold plates valued at Rs. 1,480 from the dome of a village temple in the South Kanara district. A small portion of the property was recovered and five of them were convicted.

Two men in the Ramnad district arrived at night at a coffee shop owned by a woman at Amathur and asked for coffee. As coffee was not available, they prepared tea in the shop and gave some of it to the woman. They had administered Dhatura in the tea and when the woman became unconscious, they robbed her of her jewels. They were sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

A young man of the Guntur district who posed as a Lieutenant of the Royal Indian Naval Reserve was found travelling in a first class compartment from Madras to Waltair. He used Railway warrants for his journeys and was arrested on suspicion by the Railway Police. Several forged documents were seized from him and he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

30. JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.—Nineteen deaths were treated as justifiable homicide in the year against 28 in 1940. Six of these were caused by the Police in the execution of their duty and the rest were by private persons in exercise of their right of self-defence.

Three sepoy of the Hyderabad Regiment camping at Madukarai deserted their unit with

their rifles and 1,060 rounds of ammunitions and escaped into a forest in the Coimbatore district. After a vigorous search by the police assisted by a party of the military they were spotted after they had been at large for seven days. They opened fire which was returned by the troops, resulting in the death of two of the deserters. The third was subsequently arrested.

Armed with an aruvai, one Mooka Thevan attempted to extort money from the villagers of Kailasapuram in the Tinnevely district. He was attacked by the villagers and killed.

A rich Nadar in the Tinnevely district brutally attacked a barber with a stick in the course of a quarrel over a trifling matter. The barber retaliated and stabbed the Nadar to death. The court held that the barber acted in self-defence.

31. ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.—Sixty-one cases of death, attributed to criminal rashness or negligence were reported during the year, as against 70 in 1940.

Thirty-eight cases were prosecuted during the year, of which 19 ended in conviction, 16 were discharged and the rest were pending trial at the end of the year.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

32. CRIME—HOW DEALT WITH (statement A, Part I).—The percentage of detection reached almost the same high level as in the previous year as the figures given below will indicate:—

Year.	Percentage of detection.
1940	47.1
1941	46.1
Quinquennial average for the years 1935 to 1939.	44.4

Ten districts showed an improvement in detection which was most noticeable in—

District.	Percentage.
East Godavari	+ 12.7
Railway Police, Trichinopoly ..	+ 12.5
Tinnevely	+ 5.6
South Kanara	+ 4.1

The figures of detection for each head of grave crime are—

	Percentage of detection.		
	Quinquennial average for the years 1935 to 1939.	1940.	1941.
Murder	37.5	44.6	45.5
Dacoity	33.3	38.8	38.0
Robbery	40.0	39.3	37.2
House-breaking	34.2	38.8	38.2
Cattle theft	59.0	58.2	59.2
Ordinary theft	47.6	50.9	50.2
Total grave crime.	45.1	48.5	47.8

A graph showing the detection in total cognizable crime and in grave crime during the last eleven years is prefixed to this report.

It is gratifying that in the year under review the success achieved in the detection of grave and of total cognizable crime continued to remain at a high standard in spite of the increasingly heavy duties imposed by the war. The same reasons which I gave last year contributed to the continued success in detection. The free registration of crime and its study on a wide and scientific basis were insisted on; the Central Crime Branch and the District Intelligence Bureaux again helped to co-ordinate efforts and much valuable assistance was received from Village Vigilance Committees, Civic Guards and the general public.

The following statement compares the detection in house-breakings in this Province with that achieved in other Provinces in 1940:—

Provinces.	Percentage of detection of house-breakings in 1940.
Bengal	6.8
Assam	9.5
United Provinces	11.7
North-West Frontier Province	14.3
Orissa	18.8
The Punjab	19.7
Central Provinces and Berar	21.9
Madras	38.8
Madras (percentage of detection in 1941).	38.2

Cases in which investigation was refused: Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code (statement A-1, columns 5 and 6).—Of 48,282 cases reported to the Police in the year under review, investigation was refused under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code, in 3,260 cases or 6.8 per cent as against 4.7 per cent in 1940 and 4.1 per cent in 1939. This provision of law was used more freely in suitable cases.

Cases referred by Magistrates under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.—Eight hundred and forty cases were referred to the Police by Magistrates under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, against 998 in 1940. Unnecessary references were brought to the notice of the District Magistrates.

Attendance at Sessions.—The number of Criminal sessions held in the mufassal was 358 against 377 in 1940. District Superintendents of Police attended 72 sessions as against 46 in 1940 and Subdivisional Officers 199 against 203. Owing to their pre-occupation with other important work, the Subdivisional Officers could not attend more sessions. In the Madras City, the Commissioner with his Deputies and their assistants attended all criminal sessions.

33. PROPERTY LOST AND RECOVERED.—

The statement below shows the value of property stolen and recovered during the last three years:—

Property lost and recovered (police cases).

Districts.	1939.			1940.			1941.		
	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
Madras City	3,25,888	49,119	15.1	2,20,998	34,665	15.7	2,42,021	57,823	23.9
Vizagapatam	1,36,492	39,525	29.0	1,06,403	22,911	21.5	87,910	23,668	26.9
East Godavari	78,558	19,845	25.3	88,354	32,241	36.5	1,19,797	78,235	65.3
West Godavari	71,497	16,160	22.6	76,688	14,703	19.2	90,825	16,182	17.8
Kistna	71,064	14,921	19.6	57,019	15,854	27.8	80,512	24,804	30.8
Guntur	95,414	24,208	25.4	81,862	18,828	23.0	90,437	45,656	54.8
Nellore	46,089	9,896	21.5	1,54,192	1,21,434	78.8	87,791	16,398	18.7
Kurnool	48,113	19,111	39.7	29,434	16,711	56.8	38,196	22,208	58.1
Bellary	26,089	8,901	34.1	27,267	6,984	25.6	39,204	19,872	50.7
Anantapur	49,910	17,465	35.0	31,753	12,654	39.9	38,777	14,368	37.1
Cuddapah	48,073	12,760	26.5	50,449	18,455	36.6	34,402	10,804	31.4
Chittoor	37,163	12,168	32.8	38,666	16,808	43.5	52,636	23,034	43.8
Chingleput	56,993	20,368	35.7	47,536	11,661	24.5	72,639	12,539	17.3
North Arcot	70,513	23,771	33.7	61,865	21,464	34.7	72,363	22,183	30.7
Salem	54,646	23,066	42.2	56,453	22,568	40.0	67,064	25,654	38.3
Coimbatore	86,400	42,774	49.5	94,804	43,404	45.8	1,09,148	39,795	36.5
The Nilgiris	26,312	3,478	13.2	17,392	5,764	33.1	14,159	3,889	27.5
Malabar	87,033	17,726	20.4	46,088	11,685	25.4	65,283	15,679	24.0
South Kanara	24,149	8,682	35.9	35,747	7,021	19.6	34,101	9,475	27.8
Trichinopoly	66,527	44,122	66.3	96,763	29,264	30.2	91,780	27,643	30.1
South Arcot	58,168	26,670	45.8	48,127	18,776	39.0	62,932	25,273	40.2
Tanjore	93,259	52,570	56.4	76,010	26,168	34.4	82,133	22,345	27.2
North Madura	55,232	14,342	26.0	49,779	20,061	40.3	97,214	21,019	21.6
South Madura	31,119	5,850	18.8	17,116	7,626	44.6	24,581	7,742	31.5
Ramnad	48,927	20,001	40.9	85,386	22,523	26.4	1,13,261	48,949	43.2
Timnevelly	73,510	15,979	21.7	1,11,335	13,295	11.9	65,937	13,177	20.0
Railway Police	6,650	2,867	43.1	1,22,965	4,451	3.6	14,295	6,248	43.7
Madras	11,527	3,220	27.9	19,222	4,215	21.9	14,293	5,075	35.5
Trichinopoly	11,527	3,220	27.9	19,222	4,215	21.9	14,293	5,075	35.5
Total	19,08,315	5,68,558	29.8	19,49,673	6,02,184	30.9	20,03,711	6,59,735	32.9

NOTE.—Recoveries made during the year of property lost in previous years' cases—Rs. 15,885.

The high figures recorded in the Madras City and in the East Godavari district during the year were largely due to the loss of property under Sections 406 to 409 of the Indian Penal Code, which alone contributed about 17 per cent of the figure in the Madras City and about 49 per cent in the East Godavari district. In the Ramnad district the value of property lost in one case of burglary amounted to Rs. 30,000 and the loss in cases under Sections 406 to 409 of the Indian Penal Code to Rs. 33,799. These losses alone contributed about 56 per cent of the high figure recorded in that district. About 25 per cent of the high figure recorded in the Coimbatore district was due to the loss of property in 8 cases under Sections 408, 409, 419 and 420 of the Indian Penal Code. The very high percentages of property recovered in the East Godavari, Guntur, Kurnool and Bellary districts and the vast improvement in the East Godavari, Guntur, Bellary and Ramnad districts and in the Railway Police districts are worthy of notice.

34. PROSECUTIONS (statement A-I, columns 11 and 12).—The number of cases decided by the courts was 21,979 against 22,832 in 1940 and of these 77.5 per cent ended in conviction as against 78 per cent in 1940.

Statement A-II, columns 8 to 10.—Thirty-seven thousand two hundred and fourteen persons were tried in the year as against 39,258 in 1940 and 23,200 or 62.3 per cent were convicted as against 61.4 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.	
	1940.	1941.	1940.	1941.	1940.	1941.
Madras City	3,491	4,517	2,845	4,147	81.5	91.8
Mufassal	11,154	11,448	8,292	8,682	74.3	75.8

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 6,914 cases prosecuted by them, 5,684 cases or 82.2 per cent, against 81.6 per cent in the previous year, ended in conviction.

The experimental scheme for the replacement of the prosecuting inspectors and prosecuting sub-inspectors by Assistant Public Prosecutors recruited from the Bar which was introduced in 5 districts in 1939 was extended to the East Godavari, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore and Ramnad districts in the year under review and is on the whole working well.

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

In a case of murder in the Guntur district the Sessions Judge acquitted the accused. On appeal, the High Court sentenced the accused to death.

A Mala youth in the Nellore district who was charged for the murder of a boy was acquitted by the Sessions Judge, but on appeal the High Court sentenced him to transportation for life.

Two persons in the Cuddapah district who were charged under Section 302, Indian Penal Code, were acquitted by the Sessions Judge. On appeal, the High Court sentenced the principal accused to transportation for life and the other to rigorous imprisonment for 5 years.

In a case of brutal murder of a father by his son in the Salem district, the Sessions Judge sentenced the accused to transportation for life. On an appeal for enhancement of punishment, the High Court sentenced the accused to death.

35. ESCAPES.—Sixty-six prisoners escaped from police escorts in the year, 5 from police lock-ups and 26 from sub-jails, as against 57, 5 and 42 respectively in 1940. Eighty were recaptured. No police officer was prosecuted for negligently allowing a prisoner to escape. Sixty-six police officers were punished departmentally for negligence in guarding prisoners while in 26 cases of escape the police were held free from blame.

36. PROSECUTIONS FOR FALSE COMPLAINTS.—Including cases of the previous year which were pending magisterial orders, the police referred 2,643 cases, of which, 2,292 were struck off as false by the magistrates. Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched in 122 cases, of which 10 were filed on magisterial complaints. Forty-eight persons were convicted for preferring false complaints as against 49 in the previous year.

Cases found false after trial.—Out of 325,066 cases prosecuted by the Police, 61 or 0.02 per cent were declared to be false after trial or enquiry by courts. Compensation was awarded under Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, to 3 persons falsely accused as against 6 in 1940 and 4 in 1939.

37. 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.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE

Return of known depredators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1941.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Known depredators ..	5,642	36	744	12	1,032	24	2,070	18	2,070	18	2,070	18	2,070	18
Receivers of stolen goods ..	216	6	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Suspected persons ..	3,685	15	360	2	213	11	2,844	11	2,844	11	2,844	11	2,844	11
Total ..	9,543	57	1,120	14	1,861	24	4,916	31	4,916	31	4,916	31	4,916	31
Active and inactive criminals of the Madras City.	871	12	11	1	155	1	49	3	14	3	14	3	14	3
Grand total ..	10,414	69	1,131	15	2,016	25	4,965	34	4,965	34	4,965	34	4,965	34

* The variations from the corresponding figures in the report for 1940 are due to the revised figures furnished by some districts.

Old offenders.—Two thousand three hundred and sixty-five persons received enhanced punishments under Section 75, Indian Penal Code, in the year, as against 2,322 in 1940, and 729 convicts were ordered to notify residence under Section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 707 in the previous year. Three hundred and sixteen persons were prosecuted for failure to notify residence, of whom 196 were convicted.

Four hundred and three convicts were prematurely released during the year. Thirty-two of them reverted to crime and 26 went out of view. The police were able to find work for 191 of them.

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) Boyas and Sugalis of the Bellary district.
- (2) Dommaras of the West Godavari and Anantapur districts.
- (3) Thennur Padayachis of the Trichinopoly district.
- (4) Criminal Padayachis of the South Arcot district.
- (5) Malas and Pitchiguntlas of the Cuddapah district.
- (6) Maravars of the Tinnevely district.
- (7) Tanakala Ramanna's gang in the East Godavari 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.
Donga Yerakalas ..	Stuartpuram, Sitanagaram and Bitragunta Settlements.
Donga Yanadis ..	Sitanagaram Settlement.
Veppur Adi-Dravidas ..	Aziznagar Settlement.

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.	
1940.	1941.	1940.	1941.
1,553	1,296	1,751	1,881
Number on rolls at the end of year.		Number convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act.	
1940.	1941.	1940.	1941.
85,426 *	84,841	2,187	2,408

* Revised figure due to variations reported by District Superintendents of Police.

3A

One hundred and sixty persons were convicted under Section 24 of the Criminal Tribes Act and 6 sentenced to enhanced punishment under Section 23 of the Act, as compared with 124 and 8 respectively in 1940.

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. Seventeen thousand two hundred and eighty-six criminal tribe members earned relief from the obligation under Section 10 (1) (a) of the Act, as against 17,128 in the previous year.

Criminal Tribes Settlements.—The Criminal Tribes Settlements continued to function under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Labour and are separately reported on by him.

The adult members at the free colony at Peral in the Guntur district continued to find work in the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company at Chirala.

The Yanadi colonies at Guntur, Ponnur and Vellathur in the Guntur district continued to be successful.

Yanadi Reclamation work in the Chittoor district made good progress during the year. Land acquired for the settlers was usefully reclaimed and remunerative employment was found for them in minor industries, such as charcoal burning and tape-weaving.

Kallar Reclamation, Madura North and South.—The reclamation scheme continued to be worked efficiently. The majority of the Kallar Panchayats functioned satisfactorily and effective measures were taken to impress on them the need for better co-operation in the matter of reporting of crime and of absences of Kallars from their villages.

Twenty-eight cases of crime by Kallars and others and 10 cases of unexplained absences of Kallars were reported by Panchayats on their own initiative, while effective help was given to the police in 152 cases. The reporting of crime and of absences still leaves much to be desired and efforts are being made to make the Panchayats realise their responsibilities. Four Panchayats of North Madura and six of South Madura were suspended or cancelled on disciplinary grounds. Four Panchayats of North Madura and nine of South Madura, which were suspended, were restored.

The progress of the schools continued to be satisfactory.

The Kallar Advisory Committees, including the newly reconstituted committees in the North Madura district, functioned satisfactorily.

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.	5,886	21,697	27,583

	Madura, North.	Madura, South.	Total.
Number registered during the year.	100	203	303

Nature of offences.	Total district crime.						Kallar crime.					
	1939.			1940.			1941.			1939.		
	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.
Murder ..	72	38	110	42	52	94	62	47	109	2	13	15
Dacoity ..	2	6	8	2	5	7	6	7	13	..	2	2
Robbery ..	21	29	50	37	19	56	20	17	37	4	11	15
Housebreaking ..	192	101	293	182	85	267	190	109	299	30	52	82
Theft (Cattle) ..	235	105	340	238	120	358	194	141	335	83	57	140
Theft (Ordinary) ..	746	270	1,016	744	261	1,005	901	254	1,155	71	183	254
Total ..	1,316	549	1,865	1,245	542	1,787	1,373	575	1,948	190	268	458

Kallar crime in the North Madura district remained almost at the same level as in the previous year and the increase noticed in the South Madura district was not serious. Prompt action taken under the Criminal Tribes Act, closer concentration on habitual offenders and the effective check exercised over the Kallars helped to keep down Kallar crime in both the districts.

Kallar Reclamation, Ramnad district.—The progress of the two Kallar schools at Mangapuram and Chatrapatti continued to be satisfactory.

Kallar Reclamation, Tanjore district.—The outposts at Komapuram and Mattangal attached to the Gandharvakottai Police Station continued to exercise effective surveillance over the bad characters among the Gandharvakottai Kallars.

Other Criminal Communities.—The Valayars, Padayachis, Koravars and Piramalai Kallars addicted to crime in the non-notified areas in

	Madura, North.	Madura, South.	Total.
Number removed on account of good conduct or other causes.	72	490	562
Total number remaining on the rolls.	5,914	21,410	27,324

Prosecutions.—The number of applications for sanction to prosecute for offences under the Criminal Tribes Act was 327 as against 252 in 1940 and 219 in 1939. Prosecutions were sanctioned in 319 cases as compared with 241 cases in 1940.

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

the Province were closely watched and effective check was exercised over them.

Criminal Tribe Gangs.—The movements of the five Criminal Investigation Department gangs, viz., Thottia Naiks, Kepmaris, Telaga Pamulas, Kanjar Bhats and Iranian Nomads were closely watched and the control exercised over these gangs continued to be effective.

The following statement shows the convictions of criminal tribe gang members :—

Gang.	Number of members convicted in 1941 under the			
	Criminal Tribes Act.	Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Miscellaneous.
Thottia Naiks ..	90	53	10	City Police Act—3
Kepmaris ..	18	15	5	..
Telaga Pamulas ..	23	10	3	..
Kanjar Bhats ..	9	3	3	..
Iranian Nomads ..	..	2	2	..

Security for good behaviour.—The figures for prosecution in bad livelihood cases are given below :—

Prosecution in bad livelihood cases.

Districts.	1939.		1940.		1941.	
	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 ..	106	79	80	77	..	88.5
Vizagapatam ..	88	51	152	107	15	79.9
East Godavari ..	81	35	113	69	24	71.8
West Godavari ..	50	38	65	39	8	83.0
Kistna ..	137	85	130	84	8	49.3
Guntur ..	91	41	114	64	9	64.4
Nellore ..	83	67	96	69	5	80.0
Kurnool ..	105	82	128	107	8	88.7
Bellary ..	31	24	35	23	9	72.9
Anantapur ..	71	45	56	31	4	78.0
Cuddapah ..	33	14	58	22	14	69.4
Chittoor ..	57	33	68	52	1	84.4
Chingleput ..	75	43	114	75	21	71.8
North Arcot ..	70	54	63	50	7	65.9
Salem ..	45	36	78	66	3	82.0
Coimbatore ..	68	49	72	57	5	82.4
The Nilgiris ..	10	8	2	2	..	100.0
Malabar ..	44	35	38	24	5	90.5
South Kanara ..	26	18	29	17	7	81.8
Trichinopoly ..	84	53	84	60	12	75.0
South Arcot ..	102	60	98	60	12	81.6
Tanjore ..	110	65	137	88	15	83.8
North Madura ..	72	46	115	89	8	80.3
South Madura ..	61	47	42	25	1	72.7
Ramnad ..	69	43	66	42	11	62.8
Tinnevely ..	115	69	204	87	17	61.8
Railway Police, Madras ..	53	34	59	45	3	75.0
Railway Police, Trichinopoly ..	28	20	43	35	..	82.6
Total ..	1,965	1,274	2,339	1,557	224	80.8

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 1,154 as against 982 in 1940. The average amount of security demanded per accused was Rs. 165 as against Rs. 199 in the previous year.

There is, I regret to say, an increasing tendency on the part of the junior subdivisional magistracy to regard security cases with suspicion and to disregard their own responsibility in the matter of the preservation of law and order and the protection of the public.

38. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.—The Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department investigated successfully a number of complicated and difficult cases during the year and co-operated with the District Police in the investigation of cases which called for the use of wider resources. As in previous years, the cases investigated included cheating, bank thefts, frauds of various types, conspiracy, counterfeiting of coins and currency notes and the organized kidnapping of girls to Hyderabad. The Criminal Intelligence Bureau worked in close liaison with the District Intelligence Bureaux and continued to function successfully in dealing

with organized crime and in co-ordinating crime work in the districts.

During the year the District Intelligence Bureaux in the North Madura, South Madura and Ramnad districts were amalgamated into one Joint Bureau at Madura; and in the place of the Joint Bureau for the Railway Police, a separate Intelligence Bureau for each of the two Railway Police districts was constituted. These bureaux have commenced to work satisfactorily.

The volume and scope of Special Branch work increased enormously during the year and a very high standard of work was turned out. Communism was combated with considerable success and owing to the strong measures taken against subversive activities was far less of a menace by the end of the year.

The foot-print experts in the Criminal Investigation Department examined 25 cases and gave evidence on nine occasions.

The fire-arms expert delivered instructional lectures to the District Police on fire-arms and their identification at three places in the Province.

Finger-print Bureau.—Twenty-one thousand six hundred and ninety-two finger-print slips were received for record during the year as against 22,181 in 1940 and 3,366 slips were eliminated in the year. The number of slips on record at the end of the year was 322,513.

Twenty-one thousand two hundred and thirty-one search references were received in the Bureau, compared with 22,673 in the previous year. Seventeen thousand, one hundred and thirty-three references related to cases in this Province, the largest number coming as usual from

Madras City	2,492
followed by	
Tanjore	1,183
North Madura	1,109
South Arcot	1,026
Coimbatore	978
Chingleput	925
Trichinopoly	824
Salem	635
North Arcot	619
Ramnad	586
Tinnevely	539
and Guntur	510

Of these, 5,528 or 32.3 per cent were traced as against 29.8 per cent in the previous year.

Of the remaining 4,098 search references received from outside the Province, Bombay, as usual, made the largest number of references (1,517), followed by the Federated Malay States (476), Mysore (451), Pudukottai (350) and Burma (206).

Seven hundred and ninety-four or 19.4 per cent of these were traced as against 19.2 per cent in 1940.

Two hundred and four references were made for the identification of dead bodies compared with 193 in 1940 and four were identified against three in 1940.

Finger-print experts visited the scenes of crime in seven cases to examine and develop latent finger impressions and photographic enlargements of latent impressions were received in the Bureau in 53 cases in the year.

Expert finger-print evidence was given on 220 occasions against 242 in 1940 and expert opinion in 207 cases as against 233 in the previous year.

Fees amounting to Rs. 2,625 were collected for the attendance of experts in courts and for written opinions furnished in civil cases as against Rs. 2,395 in the previous year. Photographic charges amounting to Rs. 754-4-0 were also realized during the year against Rs. 564-9-0 in 1940.

In their monthly tours Tester Sub-inspectors visited all the Central, District and Special Jails and the Borstal schools at Palamcottah and Tanjore and tested 12,397 finger-print slips in the year against 12,809 in 1940.

Twenty-six cases of wrong finger-printing were detected in the year against 15 in 1940 and action was taken to correct 5,622 defective prints as against 6,888 in 1940.

The Tester Sub-inspectors held refresher courses on finger-prints at the headquarters of the districts during their monthly visits to the jails and gave useful instructions to several inspectors, sub-inspectors, head constables and constables.

The Shorthand Bureau.—The strength of the Shorthand Bureau continued to remain at two inspectors and 39 sub-inspectors including two temporary sub-inspectors. In G.O. Ms. No. 4867, Home, dated 6th November 1941, the deputation of 12 sub-inspectors for training in the Shorthand Bureau for a period of 2½ years was sanctioned with a view to their eventual absorption in the Bureau in the vacancies which are expected to occur in 1944.

The shorthand staff attended 85 conferences and 980 labour and other meetings in the year as against 104 and 1,117 respectively in the previous year. The Bureau has done another year's good work.

39. RAILWAY POLICE.—There was no change in the jurisdiction of the Madras Railway Police district in the year, while in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district there was a decrease in jurisdiction from 2,379-522 miles in 1940 to 2,281-428 miles in 1941 due to the closure of the Tirupattur-Krishnagiri and the Morappur-Hosur railway lines.

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

	1939.	1940.	1941
I. Thefts in running passenger trains—			
(a) from passengers ..	78	106	88
(b) from mail and luggage vans.	4	16	6
II. Thefts from platforms and passenger-sheds.	147	190	165
III. Thefts in running goods trains.	18	57	19
IV. Thefts from stationary waggons, goods-sheds and yards.	87	157	123
V. Thefts of railway materials.	82	205	177
VI. Other thefts	66	113	70
Total	482	844	648

The decrease was due to a heavy fall in the number of cases recorded in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district. In the previous year many instances of shortages were registered as crime which accounts for the high figure recorded in that year.

Eight hundred and seventy-nine complaints regarding shortage of goods were made during the year, as against 588 in 1940.

In the year under review only two attempts were made to wreck or damage trains as against six in 1940, the attempts being in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district. Both the cases were treated as undetected.

Forty cases of stone-throwing occurred in the year as against 36 in the previous year. As usual, irresponsible boys were chiefly responsible for these offences and many of them were convicted and their parents warned.

No case of collision occurred.

There were two cases of derailment, both of which occurred in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district. One of the cases relates to the derailment of a goods train on 9th May near Tiruvannamalai due to a defect in the front wheel of a van, which resulted in the death of a brakesman and serious injuries to a porter. The other relates to the derailment of the Trivandrum Express on 3rd December near Porto-Novu due to a cyclone. In this case the engine capsized owing to the collapse of a bridge over which it was running. One of the fire-men was washed away by the floods and another who was injured died shortly after.

Five hundred and one persons were run over by trains and killed in the year as against 528 in the previous year; 120 were cases of suicide as against 129 in 1940, the other victims being casual trespassers on the railway line.

The Special Magistrates' Courts at the Madras Central Station, Vizianagram, Guntakal, Trichinopoly, Villupuram and Madura continued to function satisfactorily.

40. PORT POLICE.—The Port Police establishments at Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Masulipatam, Cuddalore, Tuticorin, Cochin and Mangalore continued to work efficiently.

41. CINEMATOGRAPH ACT.—The Act and Rules were enforced properly in the Province

and necessary action was taken against those who violated the provisions of the Act.

42. THE SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC ACT.—The provisions of the Act, except certain sections, were extended to Guntur Town and its environs during the year. Vigorous efforts were made to enforce the Act, but owing to the lack of an adequate number of rescue homes the results achieved have not been encouraging.

43. PROHIBITION ACT.—Prohibition was continued in the Salem, Cuddapah, Chittoor and North Arcot districts but in spite of the vigorous steps taken by the police to deal with offences under the Act, an enormous increase in prohibition crime was reported in the year under review. In Salem, the home of prohibition, the increase was no less than 1,111 cases. The rise in this form of crime is very disquieting and even with a considerable extra staff, which it is impossible to find at the present time, I can see no hope of any improvement in the situation unless there is a marked change in the attitude of the public. Unfortunately public co-operation is almost entirely lacking and apathy and even open connivance at offences have taken the place of the early enthusiasm.

The statement below shows the number of true cases charged in the year for violation of the Prohibition Act and the number of persons involved in the cases :—

	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.	18	18	..	..	10	10	..	..
Illicit distillation of arrack ..	838	967	352	513	299	433	858	1,033
Possession of arrack	807	827	349	376	385	422	799	857
Sale of arrack	..	..	1	1	4	4	..	..
Smuggling of toddy	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
Illicit tapping	205	210	..	..	1	1	18	19
Illicit transport of liquor ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	16	16
Possession of liquor without permit.	25	28	7	7	7	10	18	20
Unlicensed sale of liquor ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Illicit cultivation of hemp plant.	3	3	..	..	2	4	2	2
Smuggling of intoxicating drugs.	11	11	16	16	12	14	..	..
Illicit transport of intoxicating drugs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Unlicensed sale of intoxicating drugs.	1	3	2	2	..	..	14	25
Unlicensed possession of intoxicating drugs.	167	169	92	92	123	143	177	181
Miscellaneous	211	221	208	231	59	59	29	29
Transport of opium	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Unlicensed possession of opium.	18	16	13	13	10	12	10	10
Unlicensed sale of opium ..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1
Dangerous Drugs Act cases ..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1
Total	2,306	2,475	1,048	1,259	913	1,113	1,954	2,205

44. **EXECUTION OF WARRANTS.**—One thousand six hundred and fifty-nine warrants were pending execution on the last day of the year as against 1,698 at the end of 1940. Of these, 690 were pending for more than one year.

45. **INSPECTION.**—In the year under review, I toured and inspected in the districts of Nellore, West Godavari, East Godavari, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Malabar, the Nilgiris, Vizagapatam, North Arcot, Madurai, Tinnevely, Anantapur and Kurnool. I also inspected the Police Training School, the Malabar Special Police (twice), and the Central Recruits' Schools at Vellore, Coimbatore and Anantapur. The inspection tours of the Deputy Inspectors-General and the District Officers were generally adequate.

46. **GENERAL.**—Excluding the communal disturbances at Nellore, the year on the whole was a peaceful one and law and order was well maintained.

The incidence of crime and the high standard of detection of grave and of total cognizable crime continued to be almost the same as in the previous year.

The co-operation of the public with the authorities continued to improve.

MADRAS,
12th June 1942.

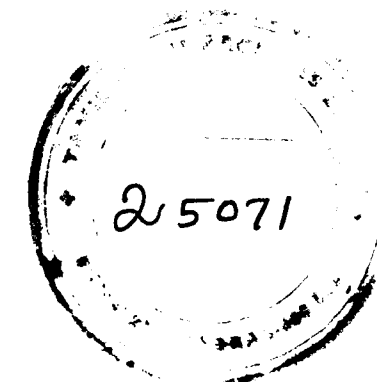
Temporary Police subdivisions at Chingleput and Tinnevely were formed during the year.

The year has been a most arduous one and a very heavy additional burden has been placed on the Police Force. Extra war duties which include Air Raid Precautions, Coastal patrols, the guarding of vulnerable points and important railway bridges, the escort of internees and the surveillance of foreigners, the verification of the antecedents of a large number of Army recruits, the training of our own recruits, the arrest of Army deserters and numerous other Special Branch and miscellaneous duties occasioned by the War have imposed a heavy strain on all ranks. That these extra duties as well as the normal duties of the prevention and detection of crime and the maintenance of law and order were discharged so cheerfully and efficiently is a high tribute to the discipline and morale of the Force and to the unsparing work and good leadership of the superior officers.

This will be my last report and I wish to place on record the great obligation I owe not only to my senior officers but to all officers and all ranks for the very loyal support they have given me in the last two difficult and strenuous years. No Inspector-General could have received more loyal support and willing co-operation than I have and I am deeply grateful.

A. J. HAPPELL,
Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX A STATEMENTS A TO C



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APPENDIX A.
STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1941.

PART I.—Return of cases.

[Paragraphs 32 and 34.]

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	True cases.			(15)	(16)	(17)
													Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).	Total magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	
1	115, 117, 118, 119, 120-B (1)	Abetment of cognizable offence .. Cognizable criminal conspiracy ..	..	3	..	2	..	..	5	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	3	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.																		
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the army and navy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin ..	19	..	..	..	40	..	59	1	2	11	29	6	5	40	..	40
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps ..	1	..	..	..	9	..	10	..	1	2	2	2	3	7	..	8
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	12	..	..	..	11	..	23	..	2	10	7	..	3	10	3	17
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	1	..	..	..	6	..	7	..	2	2	2	..	1	3	..	3
7	212, 216, 216-A	Harbouring an offender ..	15	..	..	..	10	..	25	..	..	2	12	9	1	22	1	23
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	73	..	..	..	197	..	270	4	14	82	130	23	6	159	16	175
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	448	..	..	..	1,190	30	1,608	40	264	509	213	339	164	746	237	983
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	12	..	..	..	27	..	39	1	2	5	26	..	5	31	7	38
10-A	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion ..	2	..	..	..	12	..	14	..	3	..	3	..	8	11	2	19
	Total ..		583	1,502	30	2,055	46	290	623	424	379	196	1,029	277	70	1,306	70	1,306

CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.

11	302, 303	Murder ..	505	1,227	..	1,732	17	79	461	500	319	280	1,099	3	..	..	..	1,102
12	307	Attempts at murder ..	82	238	..	320	9	14	98	105	61	26	192	3	..	..	..	195
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide ..	58	157	..	215	2	36	31	114	24	7	145	..	..	..	..	145
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	28	74	..	101	11	7	23	38	12	10	61	4	..	..	..	65
15	377	Unnatural offence ..	1	5	..	6	..	..	..	4	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	6

16	317, 318	..	..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	11	98	..	109	..	22	12	15	6	53	74	..	74
17	305, 306, 309	..	..	Attempt at and abetment of suicide.	54	301	..	355	1	53	48	158	34	39	231	12	7
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	..	..	Grievous hurt	421	1,483	..	37	1,867	14	247	328	409	206	1,190	191	39
19	328	..	..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	7	23	..	30	..	8	4	4	4	10	18	2	2
20	324, 327, 330	..	..	Hurt	612	2,994	157	3,449	90	582	614	768	649	531	2,105	432	80
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	..	..	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	41	178	3	216	10	90	46	22	27	15	67	19	1
22	346 to 348	..	..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	1	14	1	14	3	..	2	2	3	4	10	13	..
22-A	332, 353	..	..	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	141	535	4	672	21	119	152	188	143	41	376	89	18
23	354, 356, 357	..	..	Criminal force to women, or in an attempt to commit theft or to confine wrongfully.	41	138	8	171	12	27	21	50	37	18	113	124	16
24	304-A, 338	..	..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	107	344	1	450	3	115	103	94	90	33	218	5	1
Total ..					2,110	7,809	212	9,707	193	1,399	1,943	2,600	1,820	1,273	5,905	897	164
																	6,802

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.	58	177	14	221	46	21	52	38	32	30	114	11	..	125	..
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery ..	178	642	26	794	101	51	119	192	98	226	542	15	2	557	..
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	126	1,973	67	2,032	47	215	90	48	81	1,542	1,738	108	15	1,846	..
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	24	163	5	182	8	47	23	29	26	44	104	34	8	138	..
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 480.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	1,211	7,778	90	8,899	674	302	1,311	2,554	473	3,554	6,671	167	87	6,838	..
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	36	263	3	296	9	12	40	50	21	169	243	..	..	243	..
	Total ..		1,637	11,001	205	12,433	879	650	1,638	2,915	731	5,565	9,416	335	112	9,751	..

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	36	202	18	220	9	33	35	71	41	19	149	169	15	318	..
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	52	353	3	402	1	138	51	99	37	60	199	10	5	209	..
	Total ..		88	555	21	622	10	171	86	170	78	79	348	179	20	527	..

PART I.—Return of cases—concluded.

A recommendation secure for the year 1940 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1941.

PART II—Return of persons concerned in cases.

ART. 11. — Serious offences against the person.

11	302, 303	..	Murder	..
12	307	..	Attempts at murder	..
13	304, 308	..	Culpable homicide	..

STATEMENT A—concluded.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1941—concluded.
PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases.			(15)
															Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
Class II.— <i>Serious offences against the person</i> —cont.																		
14	376	..	..	..	..	23	55	..	..	65	43	22	..	16	2	..	3	
15	377	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	11	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	
16	317, 318	..	..	..	..	2	25	..	..	24	17	7	..	3	..	..	..	
17	305, 306, 309	..	..	..	..	21	181	2	2	195	160	35	1	22	12	7	5	
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	..	..	..	..	398	1,413	24	70	1,973	822	1,151	36	264	154	82	481	
19	328	..	..	..	..	1	12	..	..	12	6	6	..	1	2	2	..	
20	324, 327, 330	..	..	..	..	475	1,864	23	123	2,500	1,098	1,402	61	385	279	171	1,127	
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	..	..	..	..	28	119	..	1	108	38	70	11	42	24	1	87	
22	346 to 348	..	..	..	..	4	8	4	..	8	2	6	..	5	3	..	71	
22-A	332, 353	..	..	..	..	108	574	6	17	738	368	370	4	127	68	26	208	
23	354, 356, 357	..	..	..	..	30	85	..	4	128	57	71	1	7	40	25	197	
24	304-A, 338	..	..	..	..	35	164	4	4	195	101	94	4	36	2	1	4	
Total ..			2,097	7,134	137	351	8,654	3,845	4,809	261	1,791	600	315	2,208				

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

CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.

25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	..	..	..	..	..	594	..	13	511	238	273	39	359	19	..	166
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	..	..	..	..	..	504	..	8	548	294	254	35	130	13	2	46
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	..	..	..	..	..	241	3	7	299	102	197	1	22	86	48	389
28	428, 429	..	..	..	..	..	73	2	9	78	32	46	2	12	8	8	88
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	..	..	..	..	..	4,552	53	153	4,592	3,484	1,108	84	855	151	110	239
30	311, 400, 401	..	..	..	..	..	103	7	3	91	52	39	2	20	..	..	..
31	400, 401	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	65	64	1	..	11	..	..	..
Total ..			1,268	6,072	65	193	6,184	4,266	1,918	163	1,409	277	168	928			

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

31	341 to 344	..	..	..	..	..	331	..	2	386	222	164	..	41	136	36	521
32	336, 337	..	..	..	..	..	161	..	4	214	131	83	3	17	1	5	18
Total ..			80	492	..	6	600	353	247	3	58	137	41	539			

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.

33	379 to 382	..	..	..	..	..	2,939	11	57	3,143	2,433	710	38	346	155	119	163
34	406 to 409	..	..	..	..	..	11,029	78	171	11,642	9,199	2,443	189	1,479	1,420	940	3,417
35	411 to 414	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	1	76	59	17	3	10	..	..	..
36	419, 420	..	..	..	..	..	823	9	8	849	631	218	87	182	139	78	454
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	..	..	..	..	..	215	2	4	301	207	94	..	12	26	33	28
38	461, 462	..	..	..	..	..	424	6	10	458	330	138	15	102	42	22	138
Total ..			..	8	..	..	215	1	..	337	163	174	..	39	643	401	3,566
Grand total ..			2,197	15,717	107	251	16,814	13,017	3,797	332	2,171	2,425	1,593	7,772	2,425	13,109	..

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1940 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1941.

STATEMENT AA.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1941.

PART I.—Return of cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (col. (4) + (5) - (6)).	Number proved or false declared to be (8).	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases				Total magistrates' true cases.	Total magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (col. (14) + (15)).
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (col. (11) + (12) + (13)).			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
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.	16,118	212,698	..	228,816	2	21	14,628	211,850	2,001	33	213,684	3,947	3,851	217,631
2	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.*		4,381	68,680	265	72,796	33	168	3,815	66,045	1,919	425	68,654	4,154	4,015	72,808
3	Offences under Criminal Tribes Act VI of 1924 †		896	2,704	..	3,600	..	30	810	2,461	165	10	2,636	3	3	2,639
Total .. ‡			21,395	284,082	265	305,212	35	219	19,253	280,156	4,085	468	284,974	8,104	7,869	293,078

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

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

‡ The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1940 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1941.

STATEMENT AA—concluded.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1941—concluded.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as compared with corresponding figure for the year 1940.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases.		
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
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.	3,762	104,737	410	..	214,779	212,753	2,026	7	2,540	2,364	4,102	120
2	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.		1,286	38,904	244	29	72,548	70,078	2,470	49	1,003	2,338	4,266	180
3	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act VI of 1924.		154	2,473	..	31	2,630	2,462	168	179	222	3	3	..
Total ..			* 5,192	146,114	654	60	289,957	285,293	4,664	235	3,765	4,705	8,371	300

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1940 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the District Returns for 1941.

STATEMENT B.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1941.

PART I.—Return of cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, abandoned, compounded or with trial, or in which charges were dropped (sections 247, 248, 250, 251, 245 and 294, Cr.P.C.).	Mischarge or acquittal.	Conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court to be mistake of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ..	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	..	3	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
2	120-B (1), 120-B (2) ..	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	..	4	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
3	121 to 180, 505 ..	Offences against the State ..	..	106	106	1	12	4	89	..	..	..	..
4	137 ..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	..	54	54	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	..
5	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229 ..	Offences against public justice.	144	2,160	2,304	22	121	218	1,786	157	..	..	..
6	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants ..	1	40	41	3	..	4	30	4	..	..	..
7	183 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	43	199	242	21	8	93	86	35	..	..	..
8	455 to 477-A ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	9	54	63	16	6	20	12	9	..	..	..
9	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	13	169	182	..	10	27	144	1	..	..	..
10	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade marks.	3	23	26	..	1	9	15	1	..	..	..
11	149, 153-A to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	9	2,743	2,752	31	38	136	2,545	2	..	..	..
Total ..			222	5,548	5,770	94	196	511	4,760	209	..	..	..

CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.

2	121 to 180, 505 ..	Offences against the State ..	..	106	106	1	12	4	89	..	..	..	..
3	137 ..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	..	54	54	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229 ..	Offences against public justice.	144	2,160	2,304	22	121	218	1,786	157	..	..	..
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants ..	1	40	41	3	..	4	30	4	..	..	..
6	183 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	43	199	242	21	8	93	86	35	..	..	..
7	455 to 477-A ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	9	54	63	16	6	20	12	9	..	..	..
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	13	169	182	..	10	27	144	1	..	..	..
9	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade marks.	3	23	26	..	1	9	15	1	..	..	..
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	9	2,743	2,752	31	38	136	2,545	2	..	..	..
Total ..			222	5,548	5,770	94	196	511	4,760	209	..	..	..

CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.

11	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage ..	..	11	11	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
12	370 ..	Buying or disposing of slaves.	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
12-A	376 ..	Rape by the husband ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			..	13	13	9	..	3	1	..	..	..	..

CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.

13	284 to 389 ..	Extortion ..	8	52	57	19	2	26	158	37	1	..	..
Total ..			8	52	57	19	2	26	158	37	1	..	..

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

14	345 ..	Wrongful confinement ..	..	1	1	1,280	1,827	2,376	493	121	2	7	..
15	352, 355, 358 ..	Criminal force ..	144	5,933	6,077	1	11	2	6	..	..	..	..
16	334 ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	..	20	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	323 ..	Voluntarily causing hurt ..	398	7,959	8,357	981	2,723	3,369	909	375	28	8	..
18	374 ..	Compulsory labour ..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			542	13,917	14,459	2,242	4,561	5,751	1,409	496	30	15	..

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.

19	417, 418 ..	Cheating ..	3	88	91	25	31	1	1	3	1	..	..
20	403 to 405 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property.	9	82	91	23	22	31	7	8	2	..	..
21	426, 427, 434 ..	Mischief (simple) ..	43	949	992	231	252	408	63	38	..	..	..
Total ..			55	1,119	1,174	279	305	470	71	49	3	..	..

CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.

22	295-A, 298 ..	Offences against religion ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
23	490 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service.	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
24	493 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage ..	14	496	510	90	191	171	33	25	..	..	..
25	500 to 502 ..	Defamation ..	29	189	218	64	37	70	25	22	..	..	..
26	504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	96	3,342	3,438	409	592	771	1,601	65	1	..	..
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ..	78	11,251	11,329	29	98	230	10,931	41	..	..	..

STATEMENT B—continued.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1941—continued.

PART I.—Return of cases—continued.

Serial number.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
				Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns (4) and (5)).	Number dismissed without trial, or in which accused died, or in which accused was acquitted, or in which accused was transferred to a penal institution.	Cases in which accused died, abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.	Number pending at end of year.	Number declared by the courts to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above—cont.														
28 294-A ..		Keeping a lottery office		1	5	6	5	1	5	5	5	5	5	5
29 *Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C. on conviction.		Security for keeping the peace		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C. Public nuisances		..		..	812	812	2	2	26	781	3	..	..	..
31 Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C. Disputes as to immovable property.		..		5	36	41	..	..	5	29	7	..	..	..
32 Cases under Chapter XIII, Cr.P.C. Maintenance of wives and children.		..		134	1,004	1,138	11	..	795	244	88	..	..	..
Total ..				387	17,138	17,495	607	918	2,068	13,649	253	1	..	..
33 Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.				3,056	174,324	177,380	1,762	28,922	11,644	132,760	2,262	1	..	2
Grand total ..				† 4,237	212,118	216,355	5,012	34,904	20,473	152,692	3,274	36	15	2

* 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 1940 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the District Returns for 1941.

STATEMENT B—continued.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1941—continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14-a)	(14-b)	(14-c)
		Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of 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 against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns (5) and (9)).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	

STATEMENT B—continued.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1941—continued.

Serial number.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year	Persons against whom process issued		Persons who appeared before the court		Persons discharged after appeal		Persons who appeared before the court		Persons under trial at close of the year		Remarks.	
		(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14-a)	(14-b)
11 312 to 316 ..	..	4	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
12 370 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12-A 376 ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	100-0	..	..	..
Total ..	..	4	4	1	..	5	1	3	1	20-0	..	..	..

CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.

CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.

CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.

* In calculating these percentages, the number shown in column (11) against serial No. 28 has been left out of account.
† The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1940 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1941.

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.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>A.—Cognizable.</i>						
1 Theft	6,482	2,790	43.0	8,30,328	2,45,624	29.6
a. In conjunction with lurking house-firespass or house-breaking.	..	164	..	..	6,895	..
b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	..	..	..	..	..	..
c. Other thefts	21,121	11,127	52.7	8,90,751	3,09,556	34.8
2 Robbery	106	34	32.1	30,045	6,514	21.7
a. Dacoity	481	159	33.1	44,680	10,913	24.4
b. Other robbery	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Criminal breach of trust	1,227	533	43.4	3,14,573	93,122	29.6
4 Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	166	36	21.7	50,410	6,186	12.3
Total	29,583	14,843	50.2	21,60,787	6,78,810	31.4
<i>B.—Non-cognizable.</i>						
5 Extortion	32	4	12.5	3,392	803	23.7
6 Criminal misappropriation	55	10	18.2	13,666	323	2.4
Total	87	14	16.1	17,058	1,126	6.6

Remarks.—Recoveries made during the year of property lost in cases of previous years—Rs. 15,887.

APPENDIX A
STATEMENTS D AND E

STATEMENT D.

Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of police for 1941.

[Paragraphs 2 and 7.]

Rangas.	Districts.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	Number of head constables.			Number of constables.			(16)
											Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
Northern Range.	Chief Office	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	17	..	..	22
	Madras City	1	3	..	..	..	..	20	79	52	252	23	4	1,734	131	19	2,318
	Deputy Inspector-General.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Vizagapatnam	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	67	..	122	..	..	906	..	..	1,112
	East Godavari	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	59	7	118	..	..	918	..	..	1,114
	West Godavari	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	28	3	53	..	..	353	..	..	443
Central Range.	Kistna	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	37	5	84	..	..	569	..	..	703
	Guntur	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	50	4	100	..	..	794	..	..	957
	Nellore	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	61	5	102	..	..	782	..	..	961
	Total	1	6	..	..	..	..	52	302	29	579	..	..	4,322	..	..	5,291
	Deputy Inspector-General.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Kurnool	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	56	3	88	..	..	807	..	..	964
Western Range.	Bellary	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	47	4	89	..	..	691	..	..	841
	Anantapur	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	48	4	84	..	..	710	..	..	855
	Cuddapah	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	48	3	77	..	..	675	..	..	812
	Chittoor	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	49	4	103	..	..	822	..	..	987
	Chingleput	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	46	6	113	..	..	838	..	..	1,011
	North Arcot	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	52	4	116	..	..	852	..	..	1,033
Southern Range.	Total	1	7	..	..	..	..	57	346	28	670	..	..	5,395	..	..	6,504
	Deputy Inspector-General.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Salem	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	66	6	131	..	..	988	..	..	1,203
	Coimbatore	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	62	4	124	..	..	910	..	..	1,111
	The Nilgiris	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	15	5	44	..	..	311	..	..	379
	Malabar	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	68	4	151	..	..	1,143	..	..	1,378
Training Schools.	South Kanara	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	29	4	57	..	..	454	..	..	551
	Trichinopoly	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	52	5	117	..	..	848	..	..	1,031
	Total	1	6	..	..	..	..	49	292	28	624	..	..	4,654	..	..	5,654
	Deputy Inspector-General.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Railway Police, Madras—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M. & S.M. Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railways and Criminal Investigation Department.	Bengal-Nagpur Railway.	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	31	5	72	..	..	573	..	..	* 687
	Nizam's State Railway.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Railway Police, Trichinopoly	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	30	5	71	..	..	647	..	..	* 760
	—South Indian Railway.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	2	..	..	..	..	11	61	10	143	..	..	1,220	..	..	1,448
	Crimina .. Investigation	..	1	..	..	..	..	13	23	..	18	..	..	16	..	..	† 71
Training Schools.	Department.	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	1	2	12	..	..	13	..	..	36
	Provincial Police Training	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	School, Vellore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vellore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools.	Central Recruits' School,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Anantapur.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	1	2	12	..	..	13	..	..	36
	Grand total	7	† 33	32	40	256	1,394	256	1,394	§ 178	2,917	23	4	21,949	131	19	|| 26,983
Temporary Forces.	Additional	..	1	..	12	15	118	15	118	11	511	..	..	2,190	..	..	2,858
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—(1) This statement does not include 7 subadars, 20 jamadars, 5 havildars-major, 23 havildars, 34 nalks and 675 constables of the Malabar Special Police.

(2) The sanctioned strengths of the Central Recruits' Schools have not been shown in this statement, as they have now been treated as temporary additions to the permanent strength—vide G.O. No. 558, Public (Police), dated 30th October 1935.

* Includes orderlies of the C.I.D.

† Excludes the Commissioner of Police, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and includes one District Superintendent of Police for deputation reserve.

‡ Excludes 16 sergeants of the undistributed reserve.

§ Includes 1 District Superintendent of Police for deputation reserve, 32 Assistant District Superintendents, 40 Deputy Superintendents, and excludes 16 Sergeants of the undistributed reserve, and 37 Havildars-Major.

Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of police for 1941—concluded.

Districts.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues.		Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Grand total cost and (18).	Area of district in square miles.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of police stations.	Proportion of police.		Number of outposts.	Total amount of organized crime investigated.	Proportion of organized crime investigated to the Police force.
	(17)	(16)							(25)	(26)			
Chief Office	..	..	..	..	29	777,000	777,300	24	..	..	2	72,595	31.3
Madras City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deputy Inspector-General.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatnam	..	..	..	..	9,948	3,846,000	122,000	49	..	..	2	23,619	21.2
East Godavari	..	..	..	..	6,220	2,163,000	149,700	41	..	..	3	9,665	8.7
West Godavari	..	..	..	..	2,361	1,379,000	64,900	19	..	..	..	6,777	15.3
Kistna	..	..	..	..	3,547	1,446,000	146,800	27	..	..	3	6,634	9.4
Guntur	..	..	..	..	5,757	2,277,000	80,800	39	..	..	7	8,927	9.3
Nellore	..	..	..	..	7,949	1,617,000	56,300	45	..	..	10	6,892	7.2
Total	..	..	..	..	36,782	12,728,000	620,500	220	..	..	25	62,514	11.8
Deputy Inspector-General.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	7,581	1,144,000	..	42	..	..	8	3,029	3.1
Bellary	..	..	..	..	5,713	1,061,000	56,200	37	..	..	12	5,669	6.7
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	6,741	1,172,000	..	38	..	..	8	9,744	11.4
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	5,919	1,057,000	..	37	..	..	7	1,889	2.3
Chittoor	..	..	..	..	5,901	1,632,000	..	38	..	..	19	4,431	4.5
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	3,091	1,822,000	74,600	35	..	..	13	3,787	3.7
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	4,648	2,580,000	71,500	37	..	..	17	12,580	12.2
Total	..	..	..	..	39,594	10,458,000	202,300	264	..	..	84	41,129	6.3
Deputy Inspector-General.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	..	..	..	..	7,058	2,871,000	129,700	48	..	..	14	16,081	13.4
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	7,085	2,809,000	130,300	42	..	..	21	15,801	14.2
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	982	210,000	..	7	..	..	5	2,477	6.6
Malabar	..	..	..	..	5,794	3,931,000	181,300	53	..	..	24	2,853	6.6
South Kanara	..	..	..	..	4,021	1,525,000	81,100	19	..	..	7	2,768	3.6
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	4,314	2,196,000	159,500	36	..	..	13	22,250	21.6
Total	..	..	..	..	29,254	13,541,000	681,900	205	..	..	84	67,659	11.9
Deputy Inspector-General.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	4,208	2,610,000	60,600	36	..	..	15	16,128	16.6
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	3,742	2,565,000	188,600	43	..	..	11	12,353	10.9
Madura North	..	..	..	..	3,068	2,440,000	295,500	26	..	..	5	28,429	29.8
Madura South	..	..	..	..	1,844	1,976,000	..	16	..	..	5	3,423	11.5
Ramanad	..	..	..	..	4,819	2,246,000	167,250	36	..	..	16	5,913	6.6
Tinnevely	..	..	..	..	4,315	2,246,000	167,250	41	..	..	26	13,720	11.3
Total	..	..	..	..	21,996	11,837,000	711,900	198	..	..	78	78,966	14.2
Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Police, Madras—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. & S.M. Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	2,312	3.4
Nizam's State Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Police, Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	5,914	7.8
—South Indian Railway.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	8,226	5.7
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal Investigation Department.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial Police Training School, Vellore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Recruits' School, Vellore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Recruits' School, Anantapur.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	* 17,401,150	..	..	17,401,150	126,655	49,341,000	2,993,900	956	..	..	322	331,089	12.3

* Represents the cost for the official year 1941-42 excluding the final accounts for March 1942—vide letter from the Government of India, Home Department, No. 423, dated 10th June 1918, read in G.O. No. 1460, Home (Judicial), dated 19th June 1918.

STATEMENT E.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1941. [Paragraphs 2, 3, 5 and 6.]

Districts	Total strength.			Armanent of the Force.			Punishments.																							
	Sanctioned.			Actual.			Dismissed.			Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.			Under Police Act.			Under Secs 330, 331, 343 of Indian Penal Code.			Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.			Other offences.								
							Officers.			Men.			Officers.			Men.			Officers.			Men.			Officers.			Men.		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)		

South Arcot	..	..	61	851	59	850	..	328	51	..	4	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tanjore	..	78	1,059	75	1,054	..	436	60	..	4	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	North Madras	..	58	896	56	891	..	378	48	..	1	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Madras	..	26	271	24	268	..	59	22	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ramanad	..	67	983	65	938	155	288	57	..	8	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tinnevely	..	75	1,143	72	1,096	..	546	59	1	17	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			..	365	5,203	351	5,097	155	2,035	297	1	34	8	193	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Railway Police, Madras	..	..	41	645	40	645	..	139	33	..	6	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	..	41	718	39	718	..	117	35	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total			..	82	1,363	79	1,363	..	256	68	..	7	1	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Criminal Investigation Department.	..	..	36	34	36	34	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total			..	10	25	83	24	5	111	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial Police Training School, Vellore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	225	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Vellore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Anantapur.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			..	10	25	83	24	6	681	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total			..	* 1,847	25,080	1,842	24,805	† 770	† 10,829	† 1,622	5	130	27	677	..	..	..	..	..	..	30

STATEMENT E—concluded.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1941—concluded.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1921—continued.																															
Districts.	Rangas.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of constables.						Number who have left the Force during the year.				Percentage on total actual strength of															
		Rewarded during the year.		Number of police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.		Of one year and under five years' service.		Of five years and under ten years.		Of ten years and under fifteen years.		Of seventeen years and over.		On pension or gratuity.		By resignation or gratuity.		By dismissal.		By discharge or otherwise preceding		By death.		Admissions into hospital.		Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.		Deaths.	
		(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)												
Chief Office		..	..	1	19	..	5	3	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Madras City		1	784	146	2,109	71	702	322	356	387	75	8	14	6	5	16	247.5	3.0	0.7												
Vizagapatnam		..	..	80	1,029	..	168	132	305	323	58	5	9	2	..	12	160.4	5.7	1.1												
East Godavari		..	..	76	1,038	123	31	128	321	318	48	2	9	2	..	11	111.8	6.0	1.0												
West Godavari		..	..	34	379	..	60	56	120	108	12	..	2	2	..	6	154.3	6.1	1.4												
Krishna		..	..	48	629	48	48	90	184	200	6	2	1	3	1	5	173.0	6.2	0.7												
Guntur		..	..	59	830	62	85	91	217	339	37	2	1	2	1	8	135.8	5.9	0.8												
Nellore		..	..	71	848	52	131	111	246	242	52	..	5	2	4	8	88.0	4.1	0.8												
Total		1	1,745	368	4,753	285	513	608	1,393	1,530	213	11	23	11	9	50	133.8	5.4	1.0												
Kurnool		..	..	68	812	73	199	85	247	198	45	1	10	12	1	7	160.0	7.8	0.7												
Bellary		..	..	58	763	29	135	95	188	247	19	2	3	8	..	9	153.8	2.2	1.1												
Anantapur		..	..	241	780	64	104	110	269	166	44	..	3	2	..	1	150.2	6.7	0.1												
Cuddapah		..	..	58	715	66	148	94	204	168	41	2	5	..	3	4	121.6	6.5	0.5												
Chittoor		..	..	60	926	..	261	118	222	224	37	3	6	1	..	5	50.7	4.2	0.8												
Chingleput		..	..	53	938	188	54	88	286	232	34	5	6	14	..	8	161.6	4.1	0.8												
North Arcot		..	..	62	930	78	139	135	261	252	36	8	8	10	..	8	108.0	2.9	0.8												
Total		..	2,719	417	5,874	498	1,040	725	1,677	1,487	256	21	41	47	4	42	128.4	4.9	0.6												
Salem		..	..	83	1,115	34	200	145	323	289	27	2	9	1	1	6	113.5	3.7	0.5												
Coimbatore		3	412	76	1,015	19	255	126	224	268	41	2	2	2	..	2	58.8	5.7	0.5												
The Nilgiris		..	..	23	355	..	136	77	52	48	16	3	1	1	..	14	123.4	3.2	1.0												
Malabar		1	594	80	1,256	30	97	313	235	430	85	2	1	1	..	4	71.5	5.2	0.7												
South Kanara		..	..	37	509	16	132	88	73	151	37	1	..	1	2	4	71.5	5.2	0.7												
Trichinopoly		..	..	62	965	56	188	93	295	237	34	1	2	5	1	7	54.3	4.4	0.7												
Total		4	2,030	361	5,215	155	988	842	1,202	1,423	240	11	15	15	5	39	88.7	4.4	0.7												

Southern Range.	South Arcot	13	232	59	843	58	156	133	194	206	42	2	4	3	..	7	106.7	5.9	0.8
	Tanjore	..	345	75	1,048	46	214	183	232	249	32	2	4	6	..	6	88.5	5.2	0.5
	North Madras	1	317	56	891	33	146	202	234	183	33	3	1	2	..	4	99.9	5.9	0.4
	South Madras	..	162	24	268	18	41	59	55	68	13	..	..	4	..	3	89.4	6.3	1.0
	Rannad	..	398	65	920	..	274	227	129	202	51	2	8	5	..	8	98.1	6.1	0.8
Southern Range.	Tinnevely	..	484	72	1,096	29	196	205	226	314	63	2	18	6	2	6	73.5	3.1	0.5
	Total	14	1,938	351	5,066	184	1,027	1,009	1,070	1,222	234	11	35	25	2	34	92.2	5.2	0.6
	Railways and the C.H. Invg. Dept.	..	233	40	645	64	104	62	144	204	36	4	6	9	..	6	47.2	1.6	0.9
	Railway Police, Trichi- nopoly	..	105	39	718	22	149	73	251	157	31	1	1	..	1	4	88.6	4.2	0.5
	Total	..	338	79	1,363	86	253	135	395	361	67	5	7	9	1	10	68.9	2.9	0.7
Railways and the C.H. Invg. Dept.	Criminal Investigation Department	..	48	36	34	..	3	2	2	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	0.7	..
	Provincial Police Training School, Vellore	..	..	83	24	1	2	2	6	1	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	412.2	2.1	0.9
Training Schools.	Central Recruits' School, Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Central Recruits' School,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	Total	..	..	83	24	1	2	2	6	..	3	..	..	3	..	1	412.2	2.1	0.9
	Grand total	20	9,602	1,842	24,457	1,280	4,533	3,648	6,106	6,423	1,089	67	135	116	26	192	121.3	4.6	0.7

APPENDIX B.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE
FOR THE YEAR 1941.

PART I.

The Police Force.

Personnel.—I was in charge during the year except for the seven months from 1st April to 31st October 1941 when Mr. R. Hume officiated for me.

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

Law and Order—

Deputy Commissioner of Police. Mr. H. D. Latham (till 31st March 1941).
Mr. O. L. Burrell (from 1st April 1941).

Assistant Commissioner of Police, Northern Sub-division. Sri Rao Bahadur P. K. Monnappa, B.A. (till 7th February 1941).
Sri Rao Sahib P. Munilal (from 8th February 1941).

Assistant Commissioner of Police, Southern Sub-division. Janab Yusuf Ali Saiyid Sahib Bahadur, B.A. (till 7th August 1941).
Mr. C. J. P. Pinto (from 8th August 1941).

Crime—

Deputy Commissioner of Police. Sri Rao Bahadur T. G. Sanjivi Pillai, M.A.
Assistant Commissioner of Police. Sri Rao Sahib N. V. Totadri Ayyangar.

Traffic and Licensing—

Deputy Commissioner of Police. Mr. D. C. T. Cameron (till 6th June 1941).
Mr. B. W. Lane (from 7th June 1941).

Assistant Commissioner of Police. Sri Rao Sahib G. R. Devaraja Ayyangar, B.A. (till 14th March 1941).
Sri M. Krishnamurthi Nayudu (from 15th March 1941).

Hospital—

Medical Officer .. Dr. C. T. Verghese (till 30th November 1941).
Dr. C. Sivarama Ayyar (from 1st December 1941).

2. Strength.—The strength of the City Police was increased by 1 head constable and 3 constables for a guard for the Corporation treasury sanctioned in G.O. No. 1934, Home, dated 22nd April 1941. On account of the reorganization of the Fire Brigade, Madras City there was a reduction in the strength of the Madras City Police of 1 head constable and 13 constables, and 1 constable on account of the reorganization of the Traffic office sanctioned in G.O. No. 943, Home, dated 25th February 1941. The sanctioned strength of the City Police on 31st December 1941 was 20 inspectors, 5 sergeants-major, 79 sub-inspectors, 50 sergeants, 2 jamadars,

273 head constables and 1,865 constables, while the actual strength was 19 inspectors, 5 sergeants-major, 74 sub-inspectors, 48 sergeants, 2 jamadars, 265 head constables and 1,819 constables.

3. Recruitment.—Three hundred and four recruits were enlisted during the year. Of these 247 were enlisted from the City and 57 from the mufassal. This includes at the end of the year 108 recruits undergoing training in the Central Recruits' School, Vellore. The type of recruit that appeared for enlistment in Madras was fair but fell off noticeably towards the end of the year due, very probably, to the number of persons who have left the City and joined the Army. Of the recruits 22 were from the scheduled castes. There were no ex-military men enlisted.

It is still impossible to find suitable recruits for the Mounted Branch under the present conditions. Volunteers for this branch from the Armed Reserve and Division Police were put through a course of riding.

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

	1939.	1940.	1941.
Retired on pension or gratuity ..	70	79	75
Resigned	7	7	8
Dismissed or removed from service ..	4	6	14
Discharged	6	16	6
Died	23	14	16
Total ..	110	122	119

5. Hospital—Health of the force.—The general health of the force was on the whole very satisfactory.

There were 804 cases of admission into other hospitals as against 519 in 1940.

Five thousand five hundred and eighty out-patients were treated in the City Police Dispensary during the year 1941, the daily average attendance being 65.1. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 6,357 and 62.02. The decrease in the admission of out-patients is due to the fact that there was no epidemic of any infectious disease during the year.

The most common diseases treated were malaria, influenza, bronchitis, dysentery and various diseases of the digestive system.

The total number of patients who underwent treatment in all the City State hospitals was 804 with a mortality of 5 as against the corresponding figures of the previous year, 519 and 6. This increase occurred as a result of the periodical medical examination.

Emergency ward.—Thirty-five patients were admitted into the Emergency ward newly opened from 1st April 1941 as per G.O. Ms. No. 4330, Home, dated 25th October 1940, for observation and treatment.

Invalidation certificates.—Eleven head constables and 33 constables were invalidated out of the

service during the year 1941 for various kinds of diseases.

Four hundred recruits for the City Police, including men of the Madras Fire Brigade were medically examined out of which 55 were declared unfit. Seventy-seven Police recruits from Chingleput district were also examined out of which 0 were found unfit. One hundred and thirty candidates for enlistment in the Auxiliary Fire Service were examined for physical fitness out of which 12 were not passed fit. Sixty-three A.R.P. men, including peons, instructors and drivers were examined as to their fitness to be entertained in Government service.

One hundred and thirty-eight probationary constables were examined prior to confirmation.

Two hundred and seventy-four age certificates were issued under the Madras Children's Act of 1920.

One hundred and fifty-five medical certificates were issued to professional drivers. The periodical medical examination, as per G.O. Ms. No. 889, Home, dated 22nd February 1940, was started from 14th July 1941. To begin with 700 men who had put in more than 15 years of service in the Police department were medically examined and necessary action was taken to have their defects rectified in different City hospitals. Many of them were found to be suffering from eye trouble. Some were suffering from hydrocele and hernia.

6. Discipline and appeals.—Discipline.—In spite of the fact that the number of punishments awarded during the year shows a slight increase as compared with the figures of 1940, the discipline of the force remained at a high standard and the increase was due to the extra number of police entertained in the City :—

	1939.	1940.	1941.
Blackmarks	253	302	275
Deferred blackmarks ..	75	61	120
Reductions	26	23	32
Censures	8	26	17
Removals and dismissals ..	3-1*	6	24-4*

The increased number of deferred blackmarks awarded was mostly among the very junior constables. With the increased number of recruits during the last two years, it has not been possible to give as much individual attention as formerly to men returning from the Central Recruits' School. The number of punishments awarded for indebtedness decreased from 38 in 1940 to 11 in 1941 due to permission being granted to subordinate officers to be adjudged as insolvents and loss of credit due to the fact that the limit of salary liable for attachment and indebtedness has been raised.

Appeals.—There were 16 appeals in 1941 as against 18 in 1940. Thirteen appeals were confirmed, 2 modified and 1 cancelled as against 12 confirmed and 6 modified in 1940.

Judicial punishments.—One police officer in the City was judicially punished for an offence committed in his private capacity during the year.

7. Titles and rewards.—The Indian Police Medal was awarded to (1) Inspector C. V. Arunagiri Mudaliyar and (2) Sub-Inspector C. G. Rajaram

* Temporary.

Mudaliyar. Inspector P. Chengalroya Reddiyar was awarded the title of "Rao Sahib." A comparative statement showing the amount of money rewards granted in the last two years is furnished below :—

	1940.		1941.	
	Number of persons.	Amount. RS.	Number of persons.	Amount. RS.
Rewards to police officers.	844	2,893	784	2,579
Rewards to private persons.	611	2,329	769	1,912

Private persons were freely rewarded during the year.

The details rankwar of police officers rewarded during 1940 and 1941 are given below :—

	1940.	1941.
Inspectors	..	..
Sub-Inspectors	..	..
Sergeants	..	..
Head constables	112	145
Constables	732	639

8. General Provident Fund.—The percentage of subscribers was 97.8 in 1941 as compared with 95.3 in 1940. The number of admissions to the General Provident Fund subscribers was kept under constant scrutiny—

	1939.	1940.	1941.
Inspectors	17	17	19
Sergeants-major	4	4	5
Sergeants	47	44	46
Sub-Inspectors	68	66	68
Head constables	231	264	259
Constables	1,651	1,781	1,788
Total ..	2,018	2,176	2,185

9. Co-operative societies.—The City Police Officials' and Constables' Co-operative Societies—the two 'A' class societies—did another year's good work:

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

(1) Number of members	145
Rs.	
(2) Share capital	13,130
(3) Deposits	9,056
(4) Reserve fund	5,654
(5) Loans issued	50,322
(6) Dividend declared for the co-operative year—5 per cent.	

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

(1) Number of members	1,191
Rs.	
(2) Share capital	33,705
(3) Deposits	8,312
(4) Reserve fund	5,118
(5) Loans issued	67,386
(6) Dividend declared for the co-operative year—2-1/16 per cent.	

10. Cost.—The total cost of the City Police was Rs. 16,41,541 as against Rs. 15,01,988 in 1940.

11. **Housing of the force.**—No fresh quarters were constructed during the year. The police officers and men of the Madras City Police remaining still to be housed are shown below :—

	Inspectors.	Sergeants-Major.	Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Police constables.
Total strength ..	20	5	50	79	275	1,365
Quarters available ..	7	2	31	17	205	1,138
Still to be housed ..	13	3	19	62	70	727

The problem of housing the police is very acute in the City but has to wait improvement in the financial situation.

12. **Armed Reserve.**—Although during the year there were fewer processions and meetings at which they were used the men of the Armed Reserve had another year of strenuous and arduous work, mainly owing to the additional duties thrown upon them on account of the war. The Armed Reserve continued to maintain its reputation for thoroughness and efficiency.

The usual training was carried out during the year but with so many guard duties to be performed it was difficult to keep men on continuous training. An additional temporary staff of 2 head constables and 12 constables was sanctioned in G.O. No. 4698, Home, dated the 25th October 1941, as a guard for the premises of Messrs. Addison & Co., while in G.O. No. 4458, Home, dated the 9th October 1941, 41 temporary constables were sanctioned as a Vacancy Reserve for the temporary staff already sanctioned to guard vulnerable points.

The Stevenson Shield Competition was held on the 18th October 1941, 10th and 24th November 1941 and No. 1 Platoon with a score of 10.93 was the leading platoon.

The Inter-Platoon Drill Competition which was held on the 18th December 1941 was won by No. 3 Platoon.

Six non-commissioned officers were sent to the Malabar Special Police to undergo training in physical exercise and 4 in bayonet training—all passed out well.

13. **Mounted branch.**—The strength of the Mounted branch at the close of the year was 47 horses. Seven were destroyed, two sold and one transferred to the Veterinary Department during the year. The age of the casualties was 8 in one case and above 9 years in the other cases.

No remounts were purchased during the year.

Stable management.—Stable management continued to be of the same high level as in the previous year.

The Sowar troop was employed on bandobast at large meetings and processions where it acted as a powerful deterrent to would-be mischief makers.

Horses were inspected once a quarter by a Veterinary Surgeon from the Veterinary College, Vepery, who testified to the good condition of the horses generally.

Excellent co-operation was again received from the Principal and staff of the Veterinary College.

14. **Motor transport.**—During the year two new lorries were purchased as also two motor cycles for the use of guard checking officers of the Armed

Reserve and for other duties when lorries were ordinarily used. The transport was used for escorting processions, taking parties of men to meetings, fires, transport of prisoners and urgent bandobast work.

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

			RS.	A.	P.
M.S.C. No.	21	..	0	4	9
"	22	..	0	5	1
"	23	..	0	5	9
"	24	..	0	4	7
"	25	..	0	5	1
"	26	..	0	4	9
"	6228	..	0	10	9
"	6229	..	0	9	0
Ambulance M.S.C. No.	27	..	0	3	9

The increase in the running cost is due to the gradual increase in the price of spare parts for the older vehicles and the general all round increase of petrol, oil, etc. At the end of the year the Government in G.O. No. 5874, Home, dated the 2nd December 1941, sanctioned the installation of a petrol pump for the use of Government vehicles. Apart from the convenience, this will bring about a reduction in the cost of petrol and ensure the urgent need for a Reserve supply.

A sum of Rs. 601-1-6 was collected from private individuals for the hire of the motor Ambulance during the year.

The workshop with a battery plant continued to be of great use.

In G.O. No. 1347, Home, dated the 17th March 1941, the employment of 1 head constable mechanic was sanctioned. The temporary staff of 1 head constable driver, 1 naick driver and 2 constable cleaners sanctioned in G.O. No. 3668, Home, dated 7th September 1940, was employed during the year, as also 1 head-constable driver and 1 constable cleaner sanctioned in G.O. No. 3011, Home, dated the 1st July 1941, for the propaganda van used by the Traffic department.

15. General licences.—

	1940.	1941.
Arms Act.		
Licence to import arms and military stores (Form II).	60	49
Licence to import arms and military stores (Form III).	1	..
Licence to export arms and military stores by sea (Form IV).	9	5
Licence to transport arms, ammunition or military stores (Form VII).	218	180
Licence to keep and sell arms and sulphur (Form X).	32	27
Licence for safe custody of arms, ammunition, etc. (Form XIII).	4	4
Licence to possess ammunition or military stores (Form XIV).	9	9
Licence to possess fire-arms (Form XIV).	17	22
Licence to possess arms and ammunition for personal use, including renewals during the year (Form XVI).	1,773	1,610
Temporary licence for possession of arms and going armed during the period occupied in journeying from the port of arrival (Form XVII).	15	13
Sales of arms and ammunition verified.	5,294	4,624
Licence to import explosives (Form F).	53	13
General licence to transport explosives (Form G).	63	39

Explosives Act.

	1940.	1941.
Licence to manufacture, possess and sell explosives (Form I).	8	..
Licence to possess and sell manufactured fire-work gunpowder.	158	99
Licence to possess explosives generally (Form J).	1	2

Poisons Act.

Licence to possess and sell poisons ..	92	107
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City Police Act.

Licence for hotels, eating and boarding houses, etc.	1,250	1,275
Licence for toddy, liquor, ganja and opium shops, etc.	141	149
General licence for music and religious institutions.	..	179
Occasional licence to sell foreign liquor.	54	59
Licence for gymnasium, licence for places of public resort.	73	73
Other music licences ..	2,490	2,705

Cinematograph Act.

Number of licences issued to cinematograph theatres.	23	24
Number of certificates issued in respect of cinematograph films.	86	78

16. **Harbour police.**—A comparative statement of crime for the last three years is given below :—

	1939.	1940.	1941.
House-breaking ..	2	4	2
House-thefts ..	39	16	19
Thefts ..	28	14	45
Cycle thefts ..	6	1	2
Preventive sections ..	119	128	111

There is an increase under house-thefts and ordinary thefts this year. The property stolen in most of these cases was scrap iron and brass materials. This can be attributed to the high price of iron and brass due to war conditions. There was no grave crime reported during the year nor was there any organized crime. There was a further fall in the shipping in the Harbour and more stringent measures have been taken to regulate admission into the harbour. Twenty-five cases were put up under the Defence of India Rules against persons entering the harbour with false or obsolete tokens and bogus permits. Danger signals were hoisted in the harbour twice during the year. The relations between the Port Trust, the Customs department and this department continued to be cordial.

PART II.

Crime.

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

Offences.	Year.	Cases.		Persons.		Property.	
		Reported.	True.	Tried.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total crimes.						RS.	RS.
Classes I to V—Statement A (Police)	1939 ..	4,063	3,913	1,943	1,746	3,25,888	49,119
—Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1940 ..	4,011	3,854	2,329	2,044	2,20,998	34,665
	1941 ..	4,152	3,948	2,246	1,984	2,42,021	57,823
Grave crime.							
Murder ..	1939 ..	7	7	10	8	..	..
	1940 ..	18	18	9	8	..	..
	1941 ..	6	6	7	5	..	..
Dacoity ..	1939 ..	3	2	..	..	33	15
	1940 ..	4	3	9	3	634	100
	1941 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robbery ..	1939 ..	9	7	4	3	497	455
	1940 ..	15	9	10	5	407	262
	1941 ..	20	18	20	10	1,396	720
Housebreaking and lurking house trespass.	1939 ..	390	386	122	108	41,487	8,565
	1940 ..	355	351	127	113	26,813	4,852
	1941 ..	342	338	140	128	74,882	23,228
Cattle theft ..	1939 ..	66	66	68	61	861	590
	1940 ..	40	36	34	32	1,007	780
	1941 ..	16	16	18	17	478	474
Theft (ordinary) ..	1939 ..	2,838	2,756	1,191	1,110	1,13,970	20,605
	1940 ..	2,897	2,808	1,314	1,256	1,07,498	19,485
	1941 ..	2,921	2,805	1,285	1,209	1,24,910	27,056
				1939.	1940.	1941.	
Total cognizable crime ..	..	..	..	4,145	4,001	4,124	
Total reported to police ..	..	..	..	3,913	3,854	3,948	
Grave crime ..	..	..	..	3,234	3,222	3,183	
Cases reported direct to courts ..	..	..	..	232	147	176	

The total number of true cognizable cases recorded during the year under the Indian Penal Code excluding nuisance cases was 4,124 as against 4,001 in 1940 and 4,145 in 1939, while the number reported to the Police was 3,948 as against 3,854, an increase of 94 cases. Grave crime, however, shows a slight decrease from 3,222 in 1940 to 3,183 in 1941. The level of crime during 1940 and 1941, was about the same and the slight difference calls for no comment. Unfavourable economic conditions and unemployment as in the previous year continued. The prices of all essential commodities registered an increase and the rapid

rise in the price of metal led to an increase in the theft of metal articles. In July, 83 convicts concerned in offences committed in the City were prematurely released, 31 of these reverted to crime and were arrested. Twenty-eight were convicted and committed to jail and three are awaiting trial. In spite of these adverse conditions, the vigorous action taken under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code increased co-operation from the public obtained by a freer use of rewards and the special organized patrol led to marked results. Crime was kept well under control and detection was maintained at the high level

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

reached last year. The percentage of detection was 40 as against the same figure in 1940 and 33 in 1939.

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 and in quite a number of cases members of the Civic Guard did good work.

There were, as usual, many instances in which the same criminals or set of criminals was responsible for a series of offences of the same kind. To deal with such type of crime special patrols were organized. Specialization in investigation work organized last year at the Central Crime Station was continued with very gratifying results during the year.

18. Nuisance and obstruction cases.—There was a very large decrease in the number of nuisance and obstruction cases put up during the year due to a change in the treatment of such cases during the latter half of the year. With the increase in cases, an evergrowing number of constables had to spend their time attending court thus depleting the strength available for Section duties. Patrols were therefore instructed to prevent nuisances and remove obstructions then and there and only to prosecute the more flagrant and persistent cases. The results have been satisfactory and there has been no sign of increased congestion in the streets.

Government instructions to Honorary Magistrates had some effect on the amount of the fines imposed. Though the average fine per person in obstruction cases only rose from Re. 0-5-8 in 1940 to Re. 0-7-0 in 1941, the average of Rs. 1-5-0 for October 1941, Rs. 1-7-0 for November 1941 and Rs. 1-6-10 for December 1941 shows some improvement towards the end of the year. There was a similar increase in fines in connection with nuisance cases.

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

Number arrested.		Number convicted.	
Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
5,120	121	5,108	117

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 (cases 1 to V of Statement A, Police).	Cases dealt with under section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Percentage.
1939	4,063	49	1.2
1940	4,011	27	0.7
1941	4,152	29	0.7
Theft (ordinary).			
1939	2,838	47	1.7
1940	2,897	27	0.9
1941	2,921	29	0.9

20. Murder.—Six cases of murder (two of which were infanticide) were reported during the year as against 18 in 1940. Of these five ended in conviction.

The motives for these cases are as follows :—

Private quarrel	5
Other causes	1

21. Dacoity and robbery.—There was no case of dacoity. Twenty cases of robbery were reported during the year of which 12 ended in conviction. None of these robberies was the result of organized activity.

22. House-breaking.—Three hundred and thirty-eight true cases were reported during the year as against 351 in 1940 and 386 in 1939. Hundred and fourteen cases ended in conviction during the year. The bulk of this type of crime was due chiefly to local criminals. The activity of up-country Muhammadans was again in evidence in some offences committed in shops. Kishan, a youthful offender from Bombay, was arrested as the result of the detection of his Finger Prints at the scene of offence.

23. Thefts.—There was a slight decrease under thefts. There were 2,805 offences in 1941 as against 2,808 during the previous year. The graver types of the offence of theft, viz., theft of jewels from children and cycle thefts showed a noticeable decrease during the year. There were 112 cases of thefts from children as against 146 in 1940 and 190 in 1939 and 275 cases of cycle theft as against 315 in 1940 and 401 in 1939. This satisfactory feature was due to the continuance of the special precautionary methods adopted in the previous year.

Sixteen cases of cattle theft occurred during the year as against 36 in 1940 and 66 in 1939. Fifteen of the 16 cases ended in conviction.

The average value of property lost in theft cases was Rs. 44 as against Rs. 38 in 1940.

Investigation was refused in 29 cases as against 27 in 1940 and 47 in 1939. Due care was taken to see that this provision of law was not abused.

During the year there were 4 cases of counterfeiting coins and one case of counterfeiting currency notes. The 4 cases of counterfeiting coins ended in conviction and the case of counterfeiting currency notes is pending trial.

24. Criminal breach of trust.—There were 216 cases of criminal breach of trust as against 170 in 1940. Ninety-eight of these ended in conviction.

25. Cheating.—Hundred and twenty-seven cases were reported as against 119 in 1940. The only case of note under this head relates to a complaint by Mr. Pothan Joseph, the former editor of the Indian Express, that Sri Ramanatha Goenka, the proprietor, had falsely represented to him and his wife that he would arrange for a mortgage of house property fetching interest at 9 per cent and obtained delivery of a cheque for Rs. 5,000. The cheque was drawn in favour of one Mangilal Peety, the alleged owner of the house. Investigation disclosed that Mangilal Peety's signature on the cheque was forged and that the proceeds were credited to the account of the Free Press in which the accused was actively interested. The case stands charged.

26. Property lost and recovered.—

Offences.	Number of cases.		Amount of	
	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Property lost.	Property recovered.
			RS.	RS.
Thefts in conjunction with house-breaking.	306	92	74,882	23,228
Other thefts	2,805	1,055	1,25,388	27,530
Dacoity	..	..	..	..
Robbery	18	10	1,390	720
Criminal breach of trust, Sections 406, 408 and 409, Indian Penal Code.	216	148	40,355	6,345
Total	3,345	1,305	2,42,021	57,823

Remarks.—Recoveries made in the year of property lost in cases of previous years—Rs. 3,182.

A comparative statement for the past three years is given below. This shows an increase in the value of property lost and an increase in the percentage of recovery.

Year.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	RS.	RS.	
1939	3,25,888	49,119	15
1940	2,20,998	34,665	17
1941	2,42,021	57,823	24

27. Results in cases prosecuted.—The number of cases (excluding cases under Nuisance and Special and Local Laws) brought to trial and decided was 1,825. Of these 1,634 or 89.5 per cent ended in conviction. In these cases 2,246 persons were tried and 1,984 or 88.4 per cent were convicted. Of the 70,543 cases of cognizable crime prosecuted by the Police under the Indian Penal Code, Nuisance and Special and Local Laws, 69,823 or 99 per cent ended in conviction.

28. Prosecuting staff.—The prosecuting staff prosecuted 4,517 cases as against 3,491 in 1940 and 4,147 or 92 per cent ended in conviction.

29. False cases.—Fourteen cases were struck off as wilfully and maliciously false as against 13 in the year 1940. In three cases the complainants were successfully prosecuted for preferring false complaints. Of the total cognizable crime prosecuted by the police during the year under review under the Indian Penal Code and special and local laws, no case was declared false after trial.

30. Escapes.—Six prisoners escaped from police custody but were recaptured during the year. Three 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, was 83 as against 47 in 1940.

32. Gambling and opium dens.—Seventy-one gambling dens were successfully raided as against 94 in 1940 and 92 in 1939. The average fine per case in 1939 was Rs. 46-2-0, in 1940 Rs. 52-10-0, and in 1941 Rs. 63-4-0. The average fine per person in 1939 Rs. 7-10-3, in 1940 Rs. 9-0-8 and in 1941 Rs. 5-13-10. The number of persons convicted are 555 in 1939, 547 in 1940 and 791 in 1941. Though the number of cases decreased, the number of persons dealt with increased considerably. The decrease was due to the good work done in 1940.

Street gambling.—Five hundred and seventeen cases ended in conviction in 1941 as against 1,057 in 1940, the number of persons convicted in 1941 was 1,819 and in 1940—3,086. The average fine in 1941 was Rs. 7-3-0 per case as compared with Rs. 4-3-0 per case in 1940. The average fine per person was Rs. 2-1-0 in 1941 and Rs. 1-7-1 in 1940. The large number of convictions in 1940 has had a definite effect and resulted in a reduced number of cases in 1941.

Bucket shops.—Two hundred and thirty-five successful raids were conducted in 1941 as against 366 in 1940 and 288 persons were convicted in 1941 as against 347 in 1940. The average fine per case in 1939 was Rs. 29-15-0, in 1940 Rs. 29-7-0 and in 1941 Rs. 24-1-0 and the average fine per person in 1939 was Rs. 23-13-4, in 1940 Rs. 22-2-2 and in 1941 Rs. 21-3-0. In these cases there are invariably more than one accused.

33. Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.—The campaign against brothels was continued vigorously during the year. Eighteen brothels were successfully raided in 1941 as against 34 in 1940. The Police are still handicapped in putting down this evil in the city for want of co-operation from the public. The Magistrates still insist on the procedure of adducing the evidence of persons who had visited a brothel prior to the raid to prove that a place had been used as a brothel. Eight girls were rescued during the year as against 24 in 1940 and sent to the Rescue Home. The Madras Vigilance Association Rescue Home continues to be of great use not only in affording shelter to the girls rescued but also in preventing brothel keepers from tampering with their evidence.

34. Criminal Tribes Act.—During the year one City Korava (Male) was registered under Criminal Tribes Act. Thirty-eight Criminal Tribe members were removed from the register, 7 on their death and 31 for good conduct. Details of the registered resident criminal tribe members in the city on the 31st December 1941 are furnished below :—

Criminal Tribe Members (Tribewar).

	Males.	Females.
1 Madras City Koravars	260	17
2 Madras City Jogis	8	1
3 Madras City Yanadis	12	..
4 Chingleput Koravars	12	..
5 Chingleput Adi-Dravidas	7	..
6 Chingleput Kal-Oddars	3	..
7 Chingleput Jogis	8	..
8 Chingleput Kepmaris	2	..
9 Chittoor Koravars	11	..
10 Donga Dasaris	..	2
11 Cuddapah Yerakalas	..	..
12 South Arcot Irulars	2	..
13 Veppur Adi-Dravidas	5	..
14 North Arcot Sakkarathamadai Koravars	1	..
15 North Arcot Ponnai Koravars	10	..
16 North Arcot Chengampundi Koravars	2	..
17 North Arcot Dubai Koravars	4	..
18 North Arcot Uppu Koravars	1	..
19 Nellore Yanadis	4	..
20 Nellore Dommars	1	..
21 Nellore Donga Dasaris	1	..
22 Madura South Piramalai Kallars	1	..
23 Salem Melur Nattu Koravars	1	..
24 Tanjore Uppu Koravars	1	..
25 Trichinopoly Thogamalai Koravars	..	..
Total	360	29

Of these 14 are in jail, 7 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 Act. Orders to report were in force against 29 as against 32 on the 1st January 1941, the remainder being under abeyance.

Nineteen criminal tribe members who violated the conditions imposed on them were warned while 20 criminal tribe members who persisted in violating Criminal Tribes Rules and who were also suspected to have been absent with criminal intent, were prosecuted. Fifteen of them were convicted and the cases against the remaining 5 are under trial. Eighteen other criminal tribe members were convicted for other offences.

35. Prevention.—One thousand six hundred and ninety-four persons were arrested under the preventive sections during the year as against 1,937 in the previous year and 1,194 in 1939. The number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the Police on the 31st December 1941 was 597 as against 583 in 1940 and 600 in 1939. 194 bad characters were convicted during the year. 207 persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code. Seventy-two persons were ordered to notify residence or change of residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code. Forty-three persons were prosecuted for failure to notify residence or change of residence.

Prosecutions for bad livelihood were instituted against 78 of whom 69 were bound over. Ninety-three persons were convicted under section 64, City Police Act and 274 persons under section 65, City Police Act. 1,725 finger-print slips were sent to the Finger Print Bureau for record. Two thousand four hundred and ninety-two references were made to the Finger Print Bureau and antecedents were traced in 872 cases.

36. Crime Record Section.—Forty-five new histories were opened and the histories of six persons were brought from the inactive to the active list as they reverted to crime during the year. The histories of 16 persons who died were destroyed and the histories of 11 persons were discarded during the year. The total number of histories at the end of the year was 1,529, comprising 1,038 for resident criminals, 132 for Chingleput district criminals and 359 for other district criminals. Of the resident criminals 816 were classified as active and closely watched.

The total number of index cards under all classification opened during the year was 2,730. The total number of cards at the end of the year was 24,300. The number of general information files at the end of the year was 711.

The number of out-of-view known depredators was 203 and strenuous efforts were made to trace them.

Investigating sub-inspectors and divisional inspectors regularly visited the Record Section. During the year 8 sub-inspectors from the districts were trained in the Record Section for District Intelligence Bureau work. The Section publishes a daily Crime and Occurrence Sheet, Fortnightly Summary and other publications regularly.

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

38. Intelligence Section.—The temporary establishments that were sanctioned to cope with the

work in connection with the Registration of Foreigners' Act, Registration (Emergency Powers) Act and the issue of passports and visas during the hot weather were continued during this year.

During the year 9,388 references were dealt with as against 7,916 in the previous year.

Political meetings.—Three hundred and thirty-six political meetings as against 147 and 354 labour meetings as against 220 in the previous year were attended by shorthand sub-inspectors and proceedings were recorded and reported. Six political conferences as against 3 and one labour conference as against a similar number in the previous year were held.

Press work.—No security was demanded under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act. As usual particulars were furnished to Government regarding newly started and revived journals and their editors and publishers and keepers of the presses. 328 newspapers and periodicals were checked and particulars necessary for the compilation of the annual return were supplied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

PART III.

Traffic Departments.

39. The Central Traffic Station.—There were no increases or decreases in the traffic staff during the year. On the 1st July 1941, a new Police Station, sanctioned in G.O. No. 2655, Home, dated the 6th June 1941, and designated the "Central Traffic Station" was opened at the traffic office. All traffic cases including Indian Penal Code cases, are now dealt with in this station.

40. Equipment.—Four bicycles were purchased during the year for the use of the investigation staff and this has greatly facilitated its work. A propaganda van with loud-speaker and wireless equipment was brought into use in April. The loud-speaker equipment has turned out very successful and the van has been sent out daily on traffic propaganda work on the roads in the city in charge of an inspector. The wireless equipment is still in an experimental stage and has not proved altogether a success.

41. Taxation.—The taxation staff continued to work efficiently. During the latter part of the year, owners who were guilty of late payment of taxes were prosecuted more freely and the system of issuing warnings was considerably reduced. One hundred and eighty-four cases of non-payment or late payment of taxes were charged as compared with 94 in 1940. As against 263 cases of detection of foreign cars entering the city without paying tax, for 1940, there were only 91 cases during the year under review. The drop can be attributed to the increase in the price of petrol and to petrol rationing. Rs. 3,115-10 was collected during the year as against Rs. 3,111-12-0 in 1940. The taxation staff did good work in checking up lorries and detected 40 cases of vehicles running without permits and brake certificates, etc., as compared with 29 cases in 1940.

As warnings in cases of late payment or non-exhibition of tax did not prove effective and prosecutions have caused a considerable amount of inconvenience to owners in many cases, a

proposal has been sent to Government suggesting the introduction of a section similar to section 130 of the Motor Vehicles Act into the Taxation Act to enable Magistrates to levy a fine when issuing a summons and to dispense with the presence of accused owners in Court in such cases.

Number of vehicles which paid tax in Madras City.

	1940			
	For the quarter ending 31st March 1940.	For the quarter ending 30th June 1940.	For the quarter ending 30th September 1940.	For the quarter ending 31st December 1940.
Motor cycles	468	426	409	403
Lorries	481	373	403	402
Taxis	116	113	106	94
Buses	365	343	299	353
Pleasure cars	5,010	4,841	4,438	4,587
Total	6,440	6,096	5,655	5,839

	1941			
	For the quarter ending 31st March 1941.	For the quarter ending 30th June 1941.	For the quarter ending 30th September 1941.	For the quarter ending 31st December 1941.
Motor cycles	431	371	409	451
Lorries	406	351	369	369
Taxis	96	100	95	110
Buses	313	319	318	369
Pleasure cars	4,769	4,523	4,409	4,436
Total	6,015	5,694	5,600	5,748

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

		1940.		1941.	
		Weekly.	Monthly.	Weekly.	Monthly.
Quarter ending March.	31st	76	16	70	5
Quarter ending June.	30th	40	5	40	7
Quarter ending September.	30th	52	3	17	2
Quarter ending December.	31st	71	16	16	4
Total		239	40	143	18

42. Hackney Carriage Act.—The extra staff of 1 sub-inspector, 1 head-constable and 4 constables sanctioned with effect from the 1st January 1941 has helped considerably in the control of hackney carriages. The number of rickshaws was limited by the Commissioner of Police to 3,750 at the beginning of the year, but with the introduction of petrol rationing the number was increased to 4,000. In spite of this, owing to petrol rationing, there have been a considerable number of unlicensed vehicles brought on to the road illicitly and towards the end of the year a drive was made against such vehicles which had a good effect. A comparative statement of cases put up under the various sections of the Act for 1940 and 1941 is given below:—

	1940.	1941.
Prosecutions for—		
Unlicensed rickshaws	675	1,161
Without plates	489	352
Without pullers licence	3,100	4,386
Allowing unlicensed persons to pull or drive	505	477
Without badge	411	460
Driving with time-expired badges	1,173	259
Reckless driving	..	1
Without lights	..	143
Carrying more than one person	3,513	4,359
Obstruction	1,646	1,334
Using common plates	2	6
Offences under sections of the Hackney Carriage Act	..	384
Using other discs instead of red	..	3
Section 53, City Police Act	..	..
Total	11,514	13,325

Licences issued under the Petroleum Act.

	1940.	1941.
Licence to possess carbide of calcium (Form B)	2	1
Licence to store dangerous petroleum (not more than 60 gallons) (Form I)	22	19
Licence to import dangerous petroleum (not more than 60 gallons) (Form H)	26	11
Licence to store non-dangerous petroleum (not more than 5,000 gallons) (Form J)	..	2

Hackney Carriage Act.

Number of hackney carriages registered	1,070	1,058
Number of rickshaws registered	4,217	4,013
Number of drivers' licences issued	1,261	1,227
Number of rickshawmen's licences issued	4,569	5,663

43. Infringement of lighting restrictions.—The enforcement of the regulations issued under the Defence of India Rules, has continued to make a considerable amount of extra work both for the out-door and the office staff. In the majority of cases, warnings were issued and only towards the end of the year, was more use made of prosecutions, as it was found that not only did warnings cause an immense amount of extra work, but they had no real effect. During the year, 5,106 warnings were issued for improper screening of lights of vehicles; 197 persons were charged for improper screening of lights and 55 were charged for exceeding the speed limit of 20 miles per hour, after lighting up time.

44. Accidents.—A sub-inspector of the investigation staff continued to be employed during the year on statistical work. All cases except those in which no material damage or serious injury is caused, are recorded now and quarterly returns furnished according to the latest orders on the subject. All cases, trivial or serious, are registered and investigated by the staff appointed for the purpose for the whole city and with the experience gained, it has been able to carry on the investigations with skill and intelligence. Towards the end of the year, a more vigorous policy was adopted with regard to the prosecution of persons for rash and negligent driving of vehicles and this tended to make persons in charge of vehicles drive more carefully. The number of accidents dealt with by the traffic department shows a considerable decrease. Speed restrictions after dark and petrol rationing may account to some extent for the drop. There was an increase in the total number of fatal cases from 29 to 38, the victims being 27 pedestrians, 3 cyclists, 5 hand-cart pullers and 3 bullock-cart drivers. In most of the cases, the victims themselves were to blame.

A statement of areas of accidents and the persons responsible for them are given below:—

Areas where accidents are heaviest—	Number of accidents.	
	1941.	1940.
Mount Road	108	255
China Bazaar Road	41	122
Poonamallee High Road	49	93
Broadway	42	73
Royapetta High Road	40	65
General Hospital Road	28	60
North Beach Road	33	59
Wall-Tax Road	34	51
Elephant Gate Bridge	7	32
Fort Road	18	27
Total	400	837

	Number of accidents.	
	1941.	1940.
Areas where accidents are heaviest—cont.		
Straight roads	848	1,523
Road junctions	245	194
Cross roads	242	53
Places controlled by police or traffic signal.	16	33
Total ..	1,351	1,803
Persons responsible—		
Pedestrians	489	542
Drivers of motor vehicles	502	538
Drivers of other vehicles	193	357
Pedal cyclists	186	309
Passengers	26	57
Total ..	1,396	1,803
Causes.		
(a) Pedestrians—		
Running and crossing	304	363
Walking in roadway	86	57
Playing	31	46
Confused by traffic	16	29
Sleeping, sitting and standing	19	28
Defective vision	1	6
Drunkenness	16	6
Defective hearing	3	5
Boys hanging behind carts	13	2
Total ..	489	542
(b) Motor vehicles—		
Negligent (high speed, inattentive and careless) driving.	184	219
Overtaking negligently or curving in or out.	106	126
Under the influence of liquor	1	3
Emerging from side streets or ways or entrances.	28	37
Following vehicles too closely	24	29
Bad reversing	30	25
Swerving in front of moving vehicles or turning into side streets.	39	25
Defective mechanism (brakes, steering or open doors).	26	22
Inadequate clearance	18	16
Motor cyclists slipping	1	2
Rounding corners on wrong side	9	13
Sudden application of brakes	2	3
Disobeying traffic signals	5	6
Disregarding off-side rule	11	6
Off-side parking	8	5
Careless parking	5	1
Glaring head lights	5	1
Black out	5	1
Total ..	502	538
(c) Other vehicles—		
Rickshaws	1941.	1940.
Hand-carts	37	37
Bullock carts	48	48
Jutkas	30	30
Tram cars	40	40
Trolley carts (bullock drawn)	34	34
Total ..	193	193

Of these, 48 cases were due to hand carters swerving negligently while dragging fully or overloaded hand-carts. There is no rule or regulation to book hand-cart pullers for overloading their hand-carts. Some sort of legislation would seem called for but it is difficult to take up the question at the present time when there is such a shortage of transport due to the heavy demands arising from the war.

There were 34 accidents due to tram-cars and in most of them the drivers of trams were found responsible and prosecuted where necessary. In some, the real cause was the inefficiency of brakes

in tram-cars. The attention of the Madras Tramway Company was drawn to this.

	Number of accidents.	
	1941.	1940.
(d) Pedal cyclists—		
Negligent (high speed, inattentive and careless) riding.	59	127
Emerging from side streets or crossing suddenly.	32	55
Turning in front of or behind vehicles without signals or warnings and into side streets.	19	52
Overtaking or cutting in or out	41	25
Disobeying traffic signals	6	18
Not due to collisions (self-falling, etc.).	8	12
Rounding corners on wrong side	5	10
Riding on the wrong side of the road.	11	11
Inefficient brakes	2	5
Confused by traffic	2	3
Double riding	1	2
Total ..	186	309
(e) Passengers—		
Mounting or alighting from moving tram-cars.	18*	57
Mounting or alighting from moving buses.	5	..
Peeping out or keeping hand out of buses.	2	..
Mounting a moving coach	1	..
Total ..	26	57

Of the 26 cases in which passengers were responsible, 18 were due to their alighting from or mounting tram-cars or buses, while in motion. Some of them were prosecuted under the Tramways Act, but with propaganda and penal action these offences are on the decrease.

Peak period of accidents.

Time.	Percentage of accidents reported.	
	1941.	1940.
12 midnight to 6 a.m.	1.6	1.7
6 a.m. to 9 a.m.	7.3	11.5
9 a.m. to 12 noon	23.8	26.3
12 noon to 3 p.m.	18.2	16.4
3 p.m. to 6 p.m.	20.8	25.8
6 p.m. to 9 p.m.	20.7	15.6
9 p.m. to 12 midnight	7.6	2.7

N.B.—The increase in the number of accidents between 6 p.m. to 12 midnight is due to the restrictions on lights.

45. Traffic control.—More roundabouts were laid out at road junctions during the year. This released a number of traffic men from point duty and enabled them to be used for mobile patrols on straight roads and congested areas. The traffic propaganda van has greatly helped and is being sent out daily to do propaganda work on the roads. The Safety First Association has not so far proved to be as helpful as was expected. In the present conditions, it is difficult to interest the general public to any great extent.

With the entry of Japan into the War, towards the end of the year, further lighting restrictions were imposed in the streets and this tended to drive pedestrians from the foot-paths on to the roads at night time, as they were not able to see the obstructions and other irregularities on the foot-paths which increased the likelihood of accidents.

Road lay-out.—The one-way system at the Round Tana has now been completed and is

* Includes one case of stealing a joy ride.

Office.—The work turned out by the office continued to be satisfactory in spite of the heavy strain thrown on it as a result of the war.

Law and Order branch.—The Government have sanctioned in G.O. No. 169, Home, dated the 11th January 1941, the further retention of one temporary lower division clerk in the Pay Section till the 31st March 1942. Government have also sanctioned the further retention of two temporary lower division clerks in G.O. No. 1476, Home, dated the 20th March 1941.

Traffic and Licensing branch.—The issue of warning notices and prosecutions of owners and drivers of motor vehicles for offences under the Defence of India Rules caused considerable amount of extra work. Added to this, petrol rationing was brought into force with effect from the 15th August 1941 since when the office has had to cope with the issue of basic ration coupons to all private motor vehicles, the issue of basic and supplementary coupons to buses and supplementary coupons to Police officers in the City. One extra clerk has been sanctioned temporarily whilst petrol rationing is in force and three temporary clerks have been sanctioned for a period of a fortnight during the issue of basic rations each quarter. Basic coupons were issued to 4,918 vehicles in the first quarter and to 4,905 vehicles in the second quarter. This Branch was inspected by the officials of the Accountant-General's office during November.

Crime branch.—One extra clerk was sanctioned in connexion with the verification of recruits to the military and another was sanctioned in connection with the registration of foreigners (vide G.O. No. 3936, Home, dated the 2nd September 1941 and No. 1933, Home, dated 22nd April 1941).

Stores.—Woollen articles were obtained through the Indian Stores Department with considerable difficulty at higher rates than in previous years.

The prices of all store articles have again increased on account of the war.

None of the books or other articles ordered from outside India have been received. On account of the increased work in stores due to additional establishments on account of war, Government have sanctioned one temporary lower division clerk in G.O. No. 2513, Home, dated the 27th May 1941.

Civic Guards.—The Civic Guard organization inaugurated in 1940 has not come up to expectation. By the 1st May 1941, 84 Civic Guard officers and 363 Civic Guards had been enrolled, but by the 31st December 1941, the figure had decreased to 72 Civic Guard officers and 297 Civic Guards. A few persons resigned on the plea that they were leaving the city and a few were removed as being undesirable. Many left the organization to join either the Army, or in the majority of the cases, the Air Raid Precaution. Air Raid Precaution work was found to be more attractive by many, as it has now come very much into the public eye. The fact that the A.R.P. organization is increasing in numbers makes it extremely difficult to obtain fresh entrants of the right type. His Excellency the Governor inspected the Parade of the Civic Guards in the month of March.

working very satisfactorily. It will shortly be provided with illuminated bollards. The system at the Flower Bazaar is still under trial and will soon be made permanent. In addition to these, other traffic islands and refuges have been laid out in the city and have proved satisfactory. The Corporation has built new pavements in various roads in consultation with the Police. The Royapetta Bazaar road is a typical example.

PART IV.

Miscellaneous.

46. Madras Fire Brigade.—The Brigade was transferred to the control of the Commissioner of Police from the Corporation of Madras in G.O. No. 1742, Home, dated the 5th February 1941, and was taken over on the 1st May 1941. It was completely reorganized and fresh fire crews were enlisted to replace the Armed Reserve constables who were carrying out those duties. In December however a Special Deputy Commissioner for the Fire Service was appointed and the whole Brigade was transferred to his charge and administered under the A.R.P. Organization.

47. Missing children.—During the year 1941, 56 foundlings were brought to the Police while 236 boys and 133 girls under the age of 17 years were reported missing. Of these 210 boys and 111 girls were traced.

Six hundred and seventy-one injured and helpless persons were removed to hospitals or their homes or other institutions as against 499 in the previous year.

48. Inquests.—Three hundred and eighty-four inquests were held during the year as against 272 in the previous year.

49. Mentally deranged persons.—One hundred and sixty-three mentally defective persons were sent to the Mental Hospital as against 192 in the previous year.

50. General—

Station inspections.—All Law and Order Stations were inspected by the two Assistant Commissioners of Police, during the year.

Inspectors' meeting.—Monthly meetings of Gazetted Officers, Inspectors and Sergeants-Major of the three departments were held during the year. They continued to be of good use in furthering co-operation between the various branches.

Polish Fund.—The capital of the fund on the 31st December 1941 was Rs. 1,168-13-6. The fund continues to maintain its usefulness but had a sharp set back when the Sergeant in charge deserted misappropriating Rs. 300 and odd. He was prosecuted, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, but the amount was not recovered. The system of maintaining the funds' account has been revised to prevent any similar occurrence.

Kardex system.—The excellent working of the Kardex system introduced in 1940 requires special mention. Its introduction was very opportune as, with the various temporary establishments sanctioned on account of the war, work is being carried on with an ease and efficiency that would not have been otherwise possible even with an increase in the staff.

General.—The year 1941 was on the whole quiet and free from communal trouble.

Due to proper and adequate arrangements the Muharram festival passed off peacefully.

There were eight labour strikes the most prominent being the motor bus drivers' and conductors' strike which still continues and in connexion with which 148 prosecutions were launched. On the 4th July 1941, the Madras Bus Drivers' Association declared a strike and 230 drivers and 239 conductors out of a total of 426 drivers and 410 conductors, went out on strike. The bus services were dislocated to some extent for the first two or three days, but thereafter, the bus owners were able to secure the services of other drivers and maintain regular services. The result of the employment of new drivers brought about a slight increase in accidents in which buses were concerned, but after one or two months, the figures dropped to normal again. The strikers picketed bus garages and 23 cases

of stone throwing occurred after dark. Special patrols were started both by the Traffic and Divisional Police and this put a stop to such incidents.

His Excellency the Viceroy visited the City in July. In this connexion about 400 Reserve Police were drafted to the City from the mufassal and were accommodated in the present Victory House, Mount Road, Madras. Necessary Police arrangements were made and His Excellency's programme was carried through without incident.

All the vulnerable points in the City continue to be guarded by the Police.

During the year individual Civil Disobedience continued until December. In all cases prosecutions were launched and though the movement did not attract much public attention it caused a great deal of extra work to the Divisional Police.

The All-India Muslim League Conference was held in Madras in April and passed off peacefully.

CITY POLICE OFFICE, EGMORE, MADRAS,
26th February 1942.

L. B. GASSON,
Commissioner of Police.

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