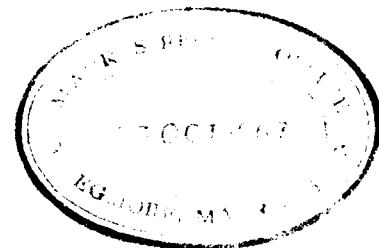


R. R. NO: 226/67

A.S.O. (A)



628



REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
POLICE OF THE MADRAS
PROVINCE
1945

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT
GOVERNMENT PRESS
MADRAS
1946

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

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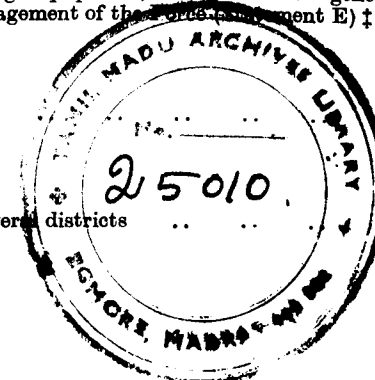
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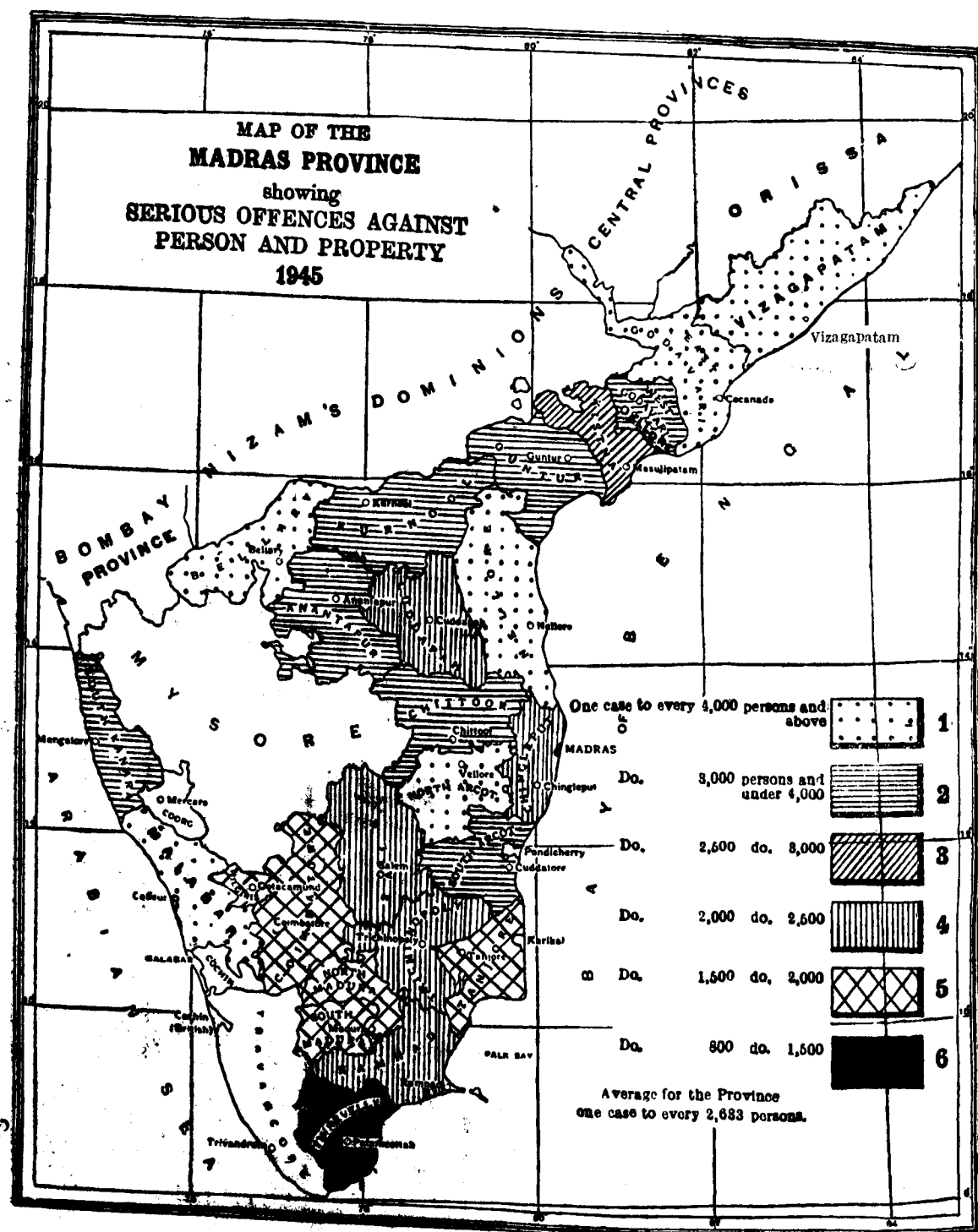
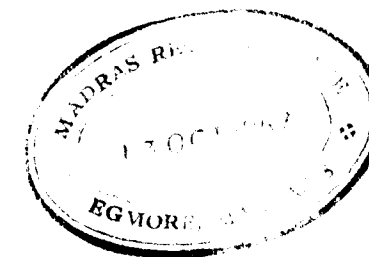
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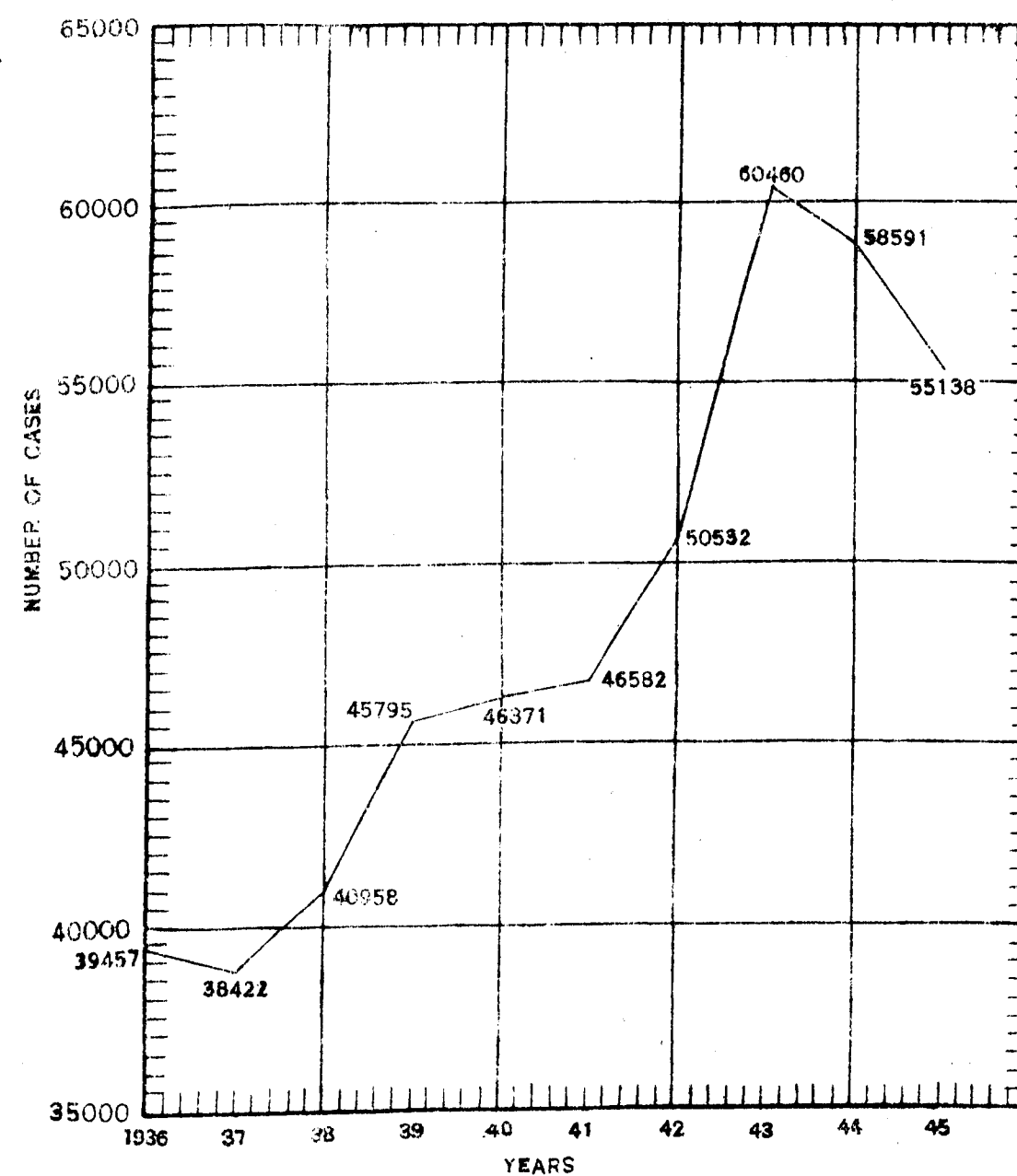
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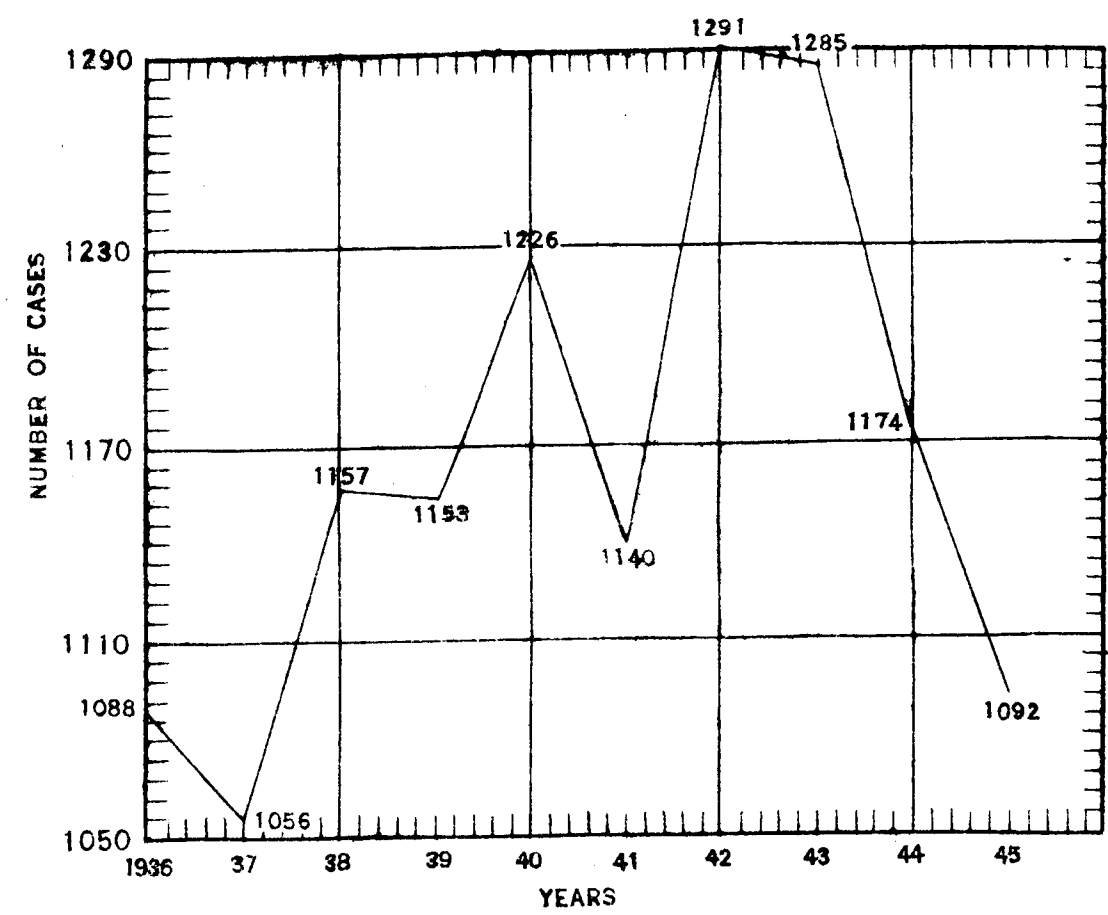
* Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 288, Judicial, dated 13th February 1908; letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 302, dated 30th March 1915—G.O. No. 778, Judicial, dated 16th April 1915; and letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 1395, dated 10th September 1915—G.O. No. 2331, Judicial, dated 24th September 1915.
† Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. F. 75/21/35, dated 20th January 1936—G.O. Ms. No. 44, Public (Police), dated 14th February 1936.
‡ Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 288, Judicial, dated 13th February 1908.



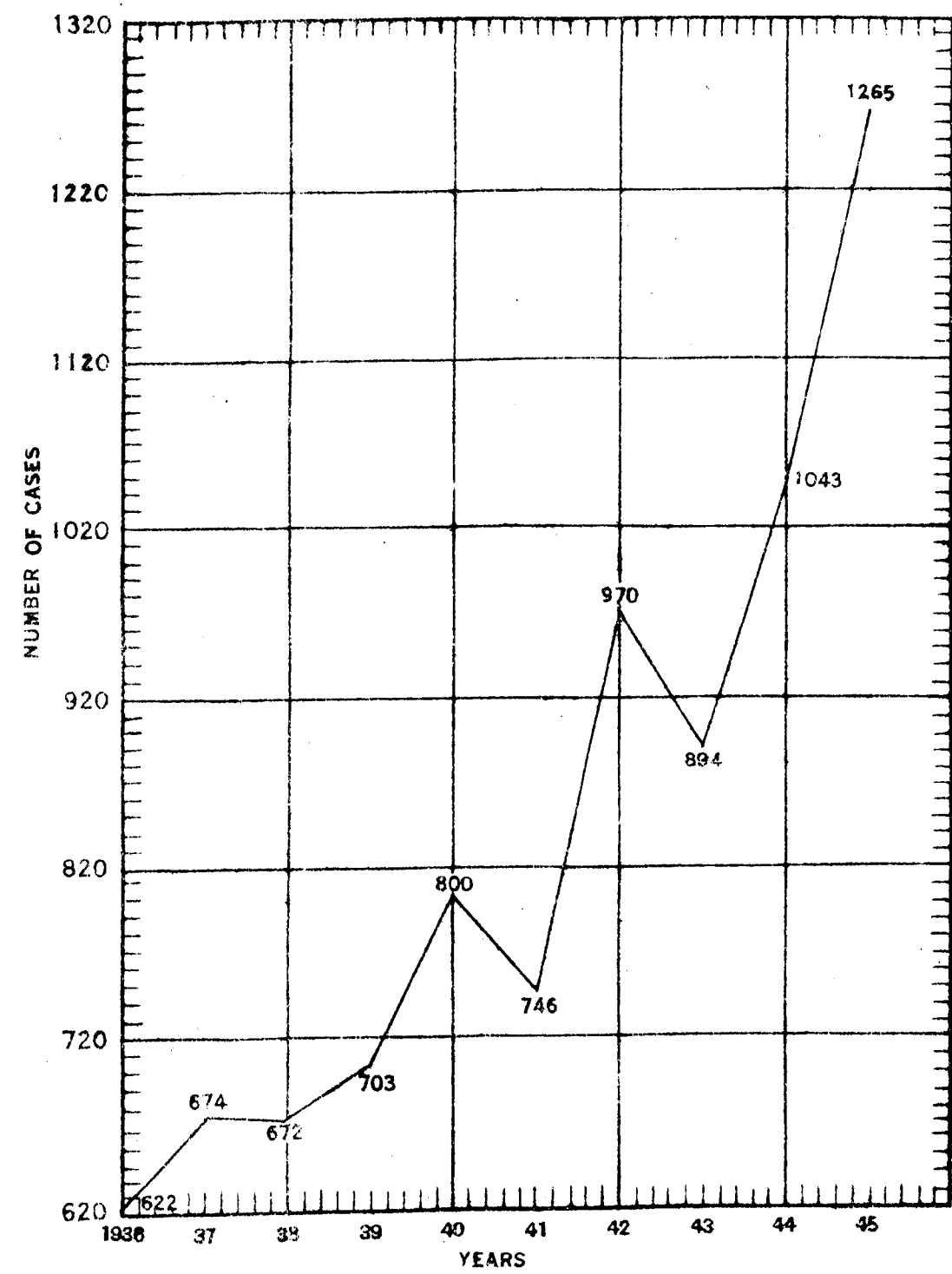
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OF TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME



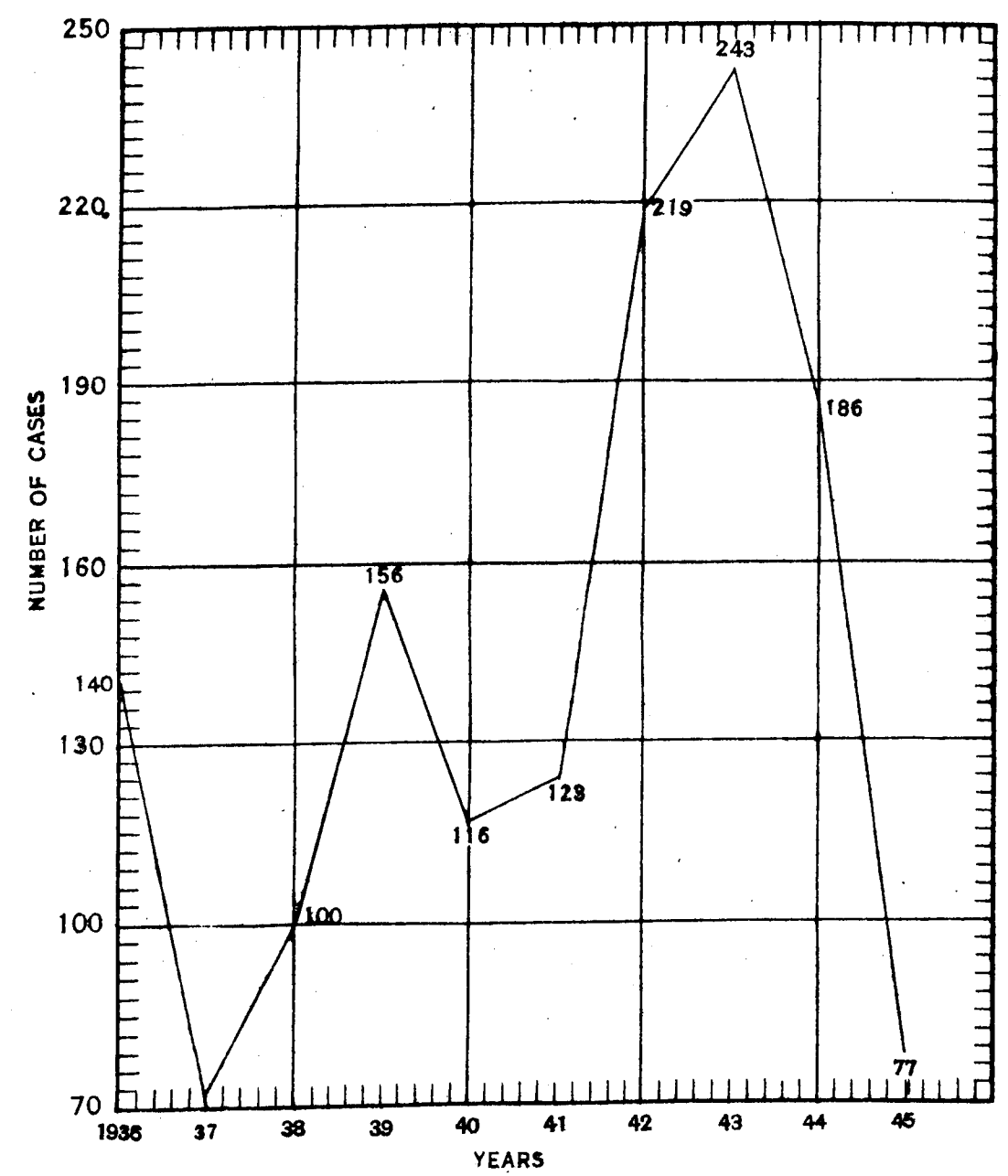
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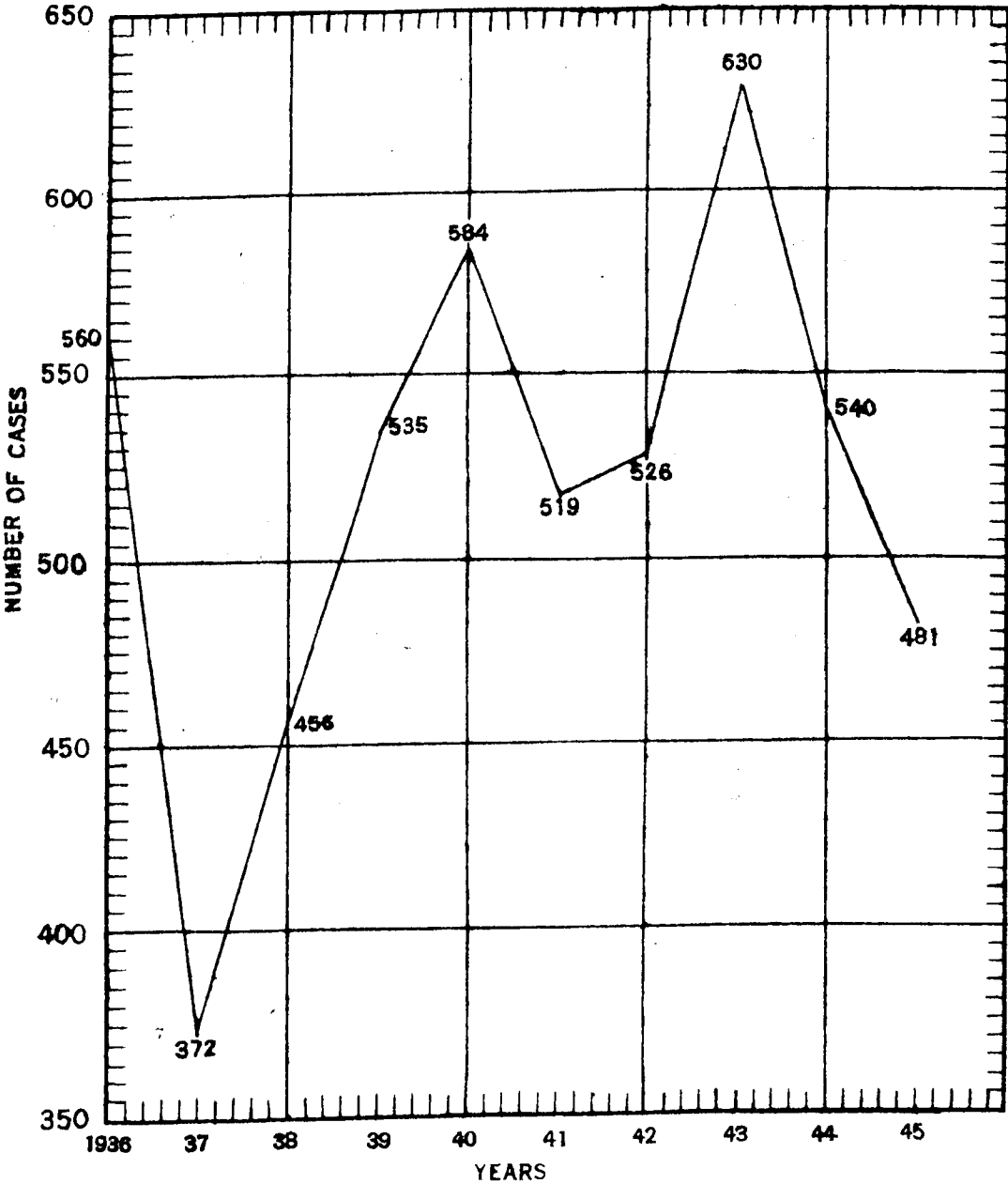
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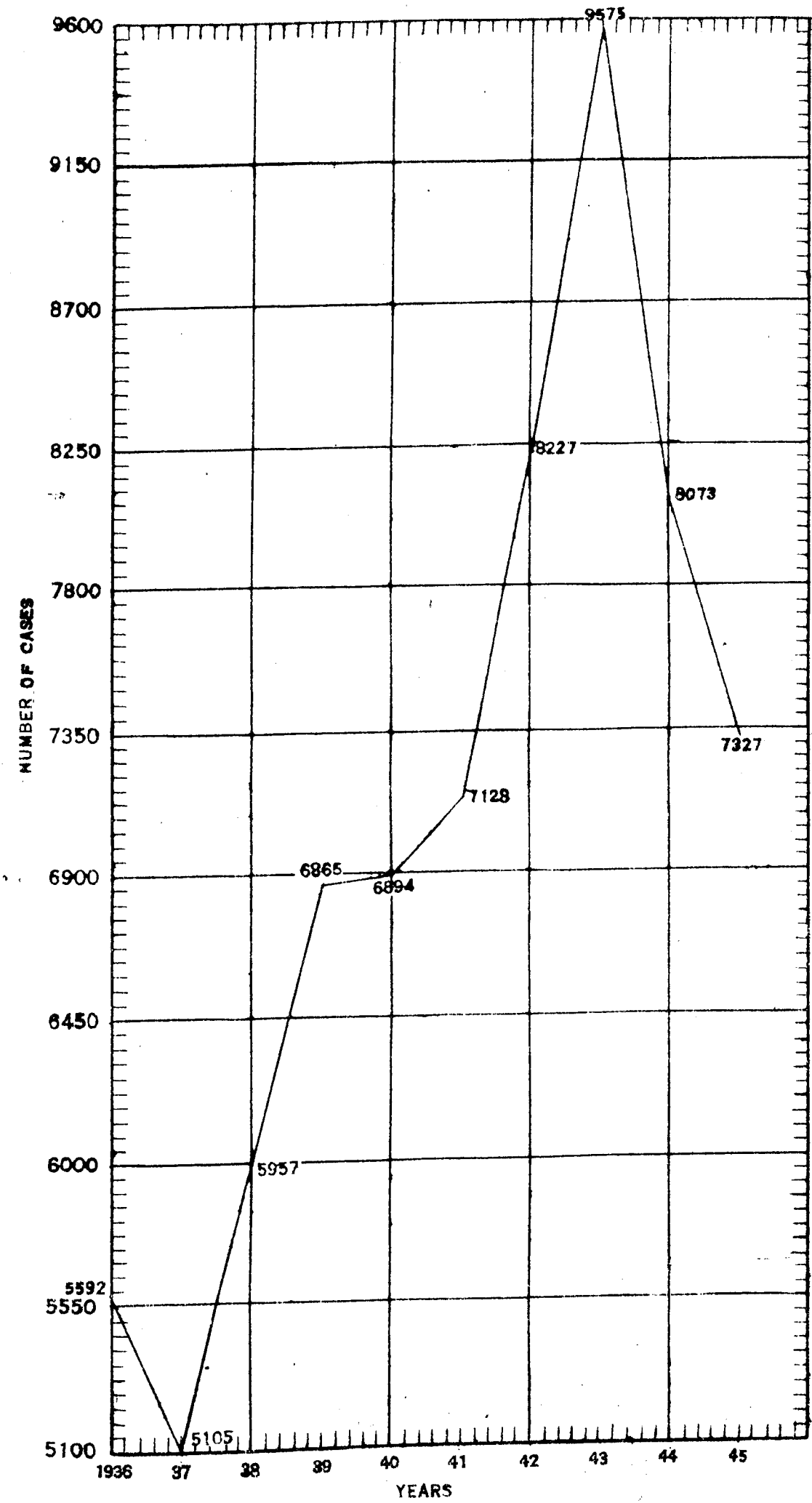
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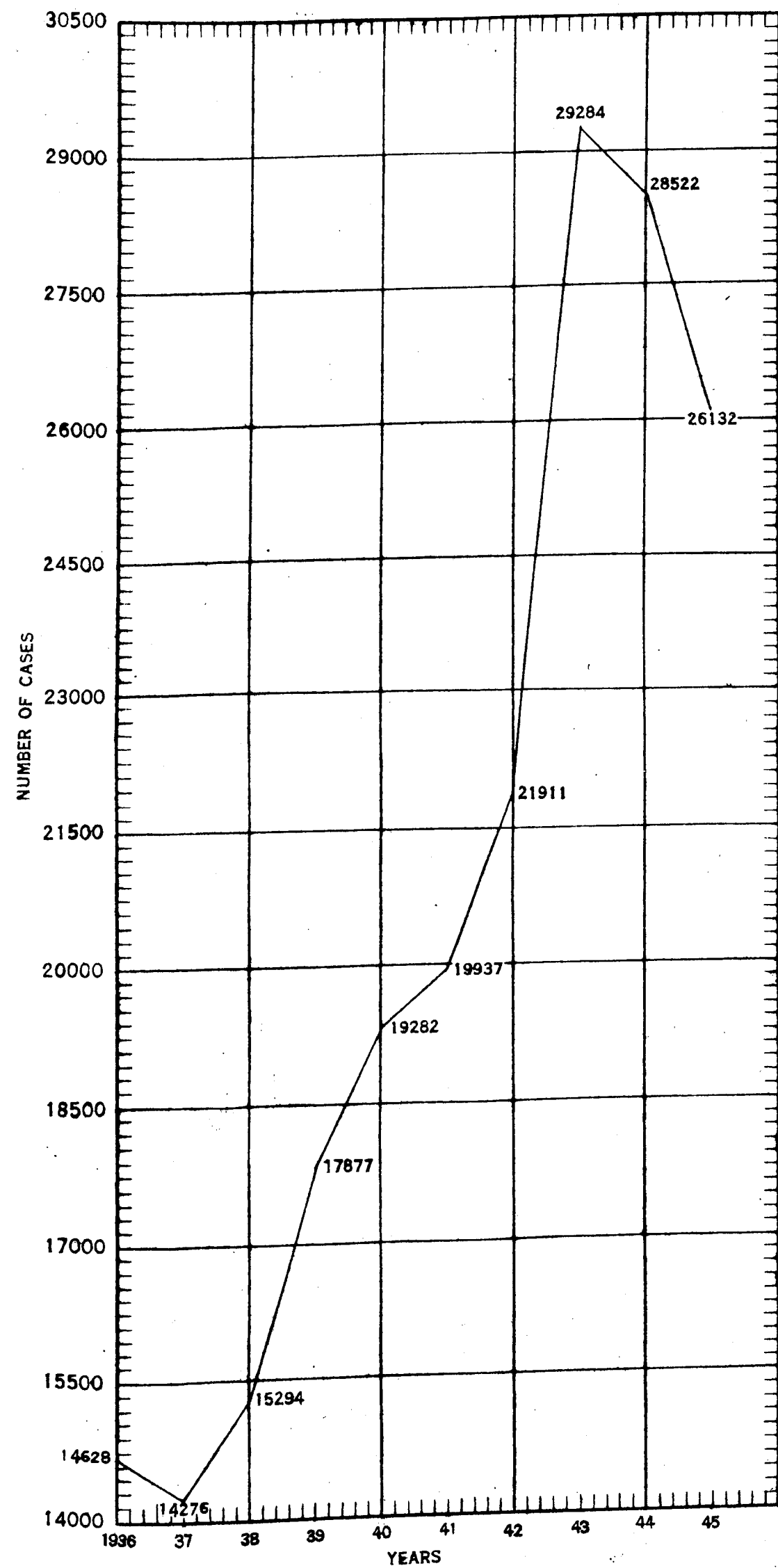
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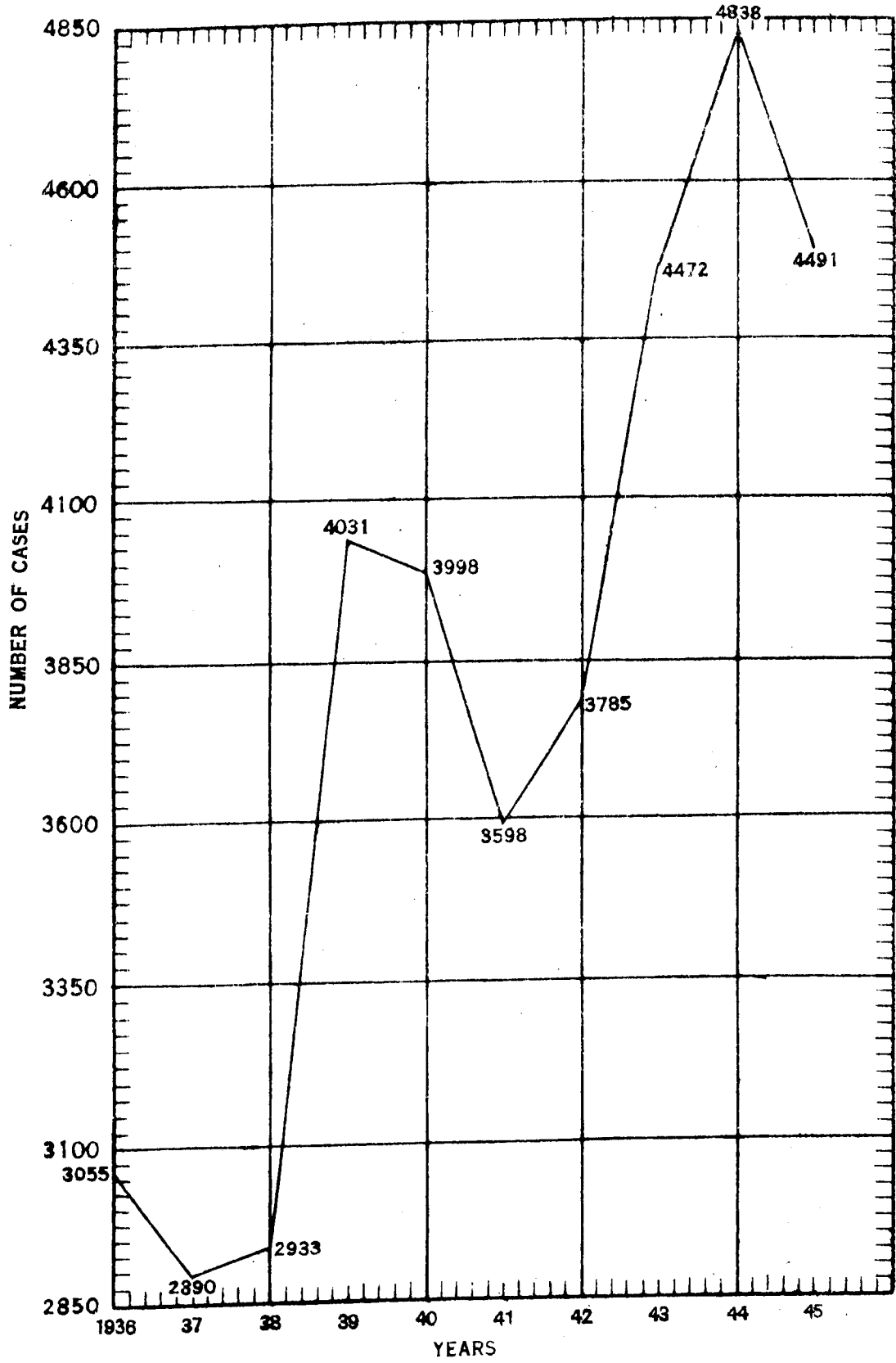
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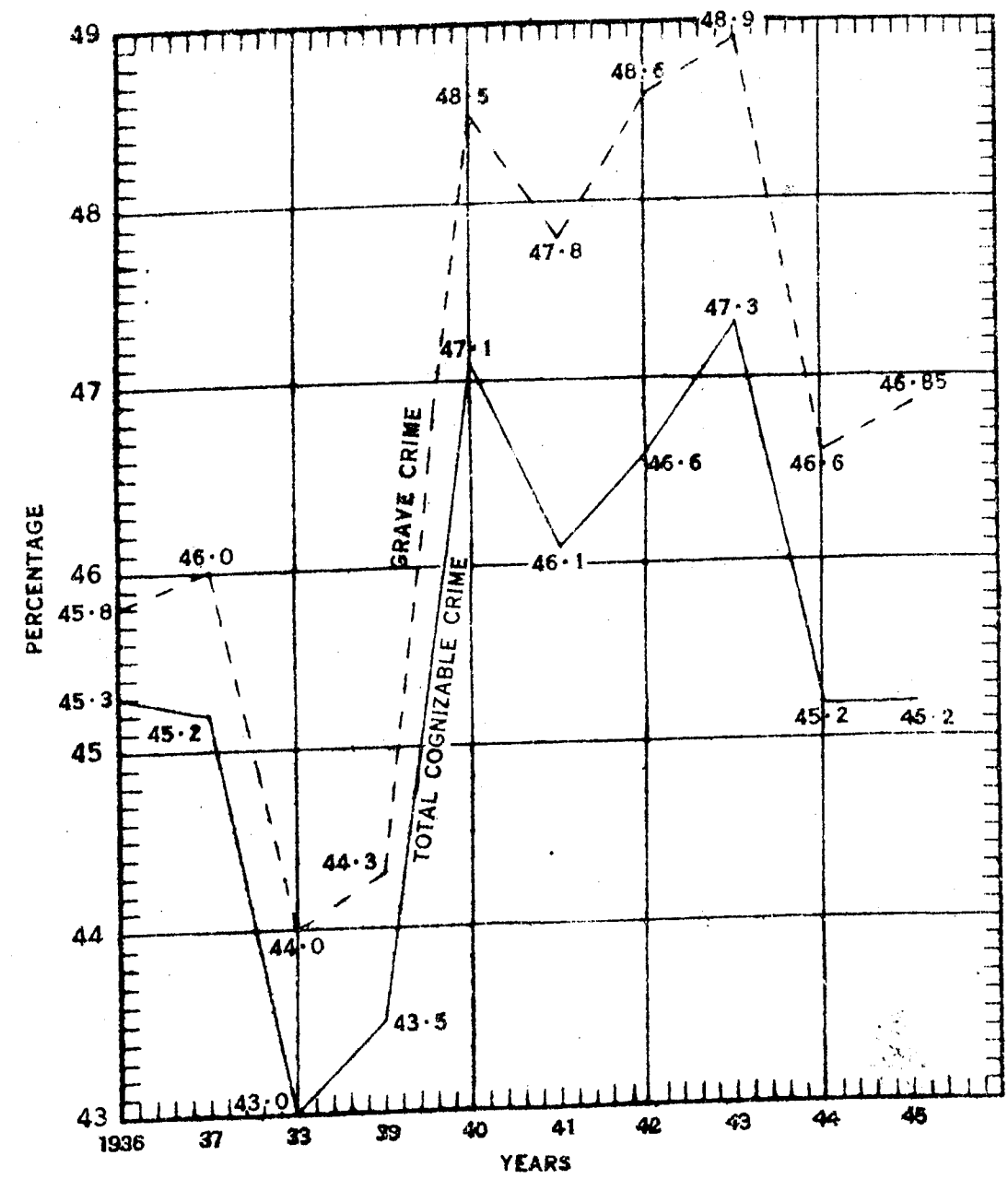
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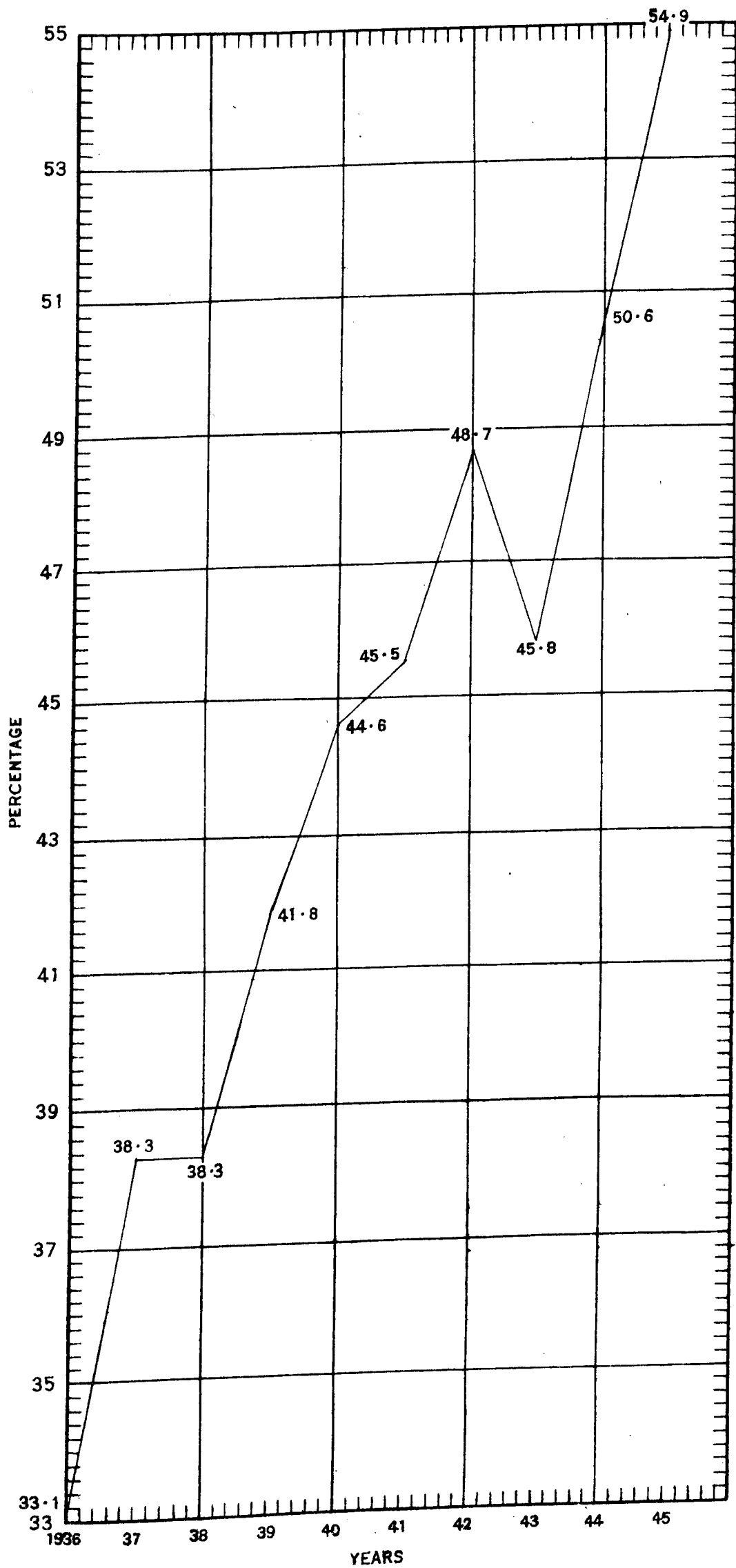
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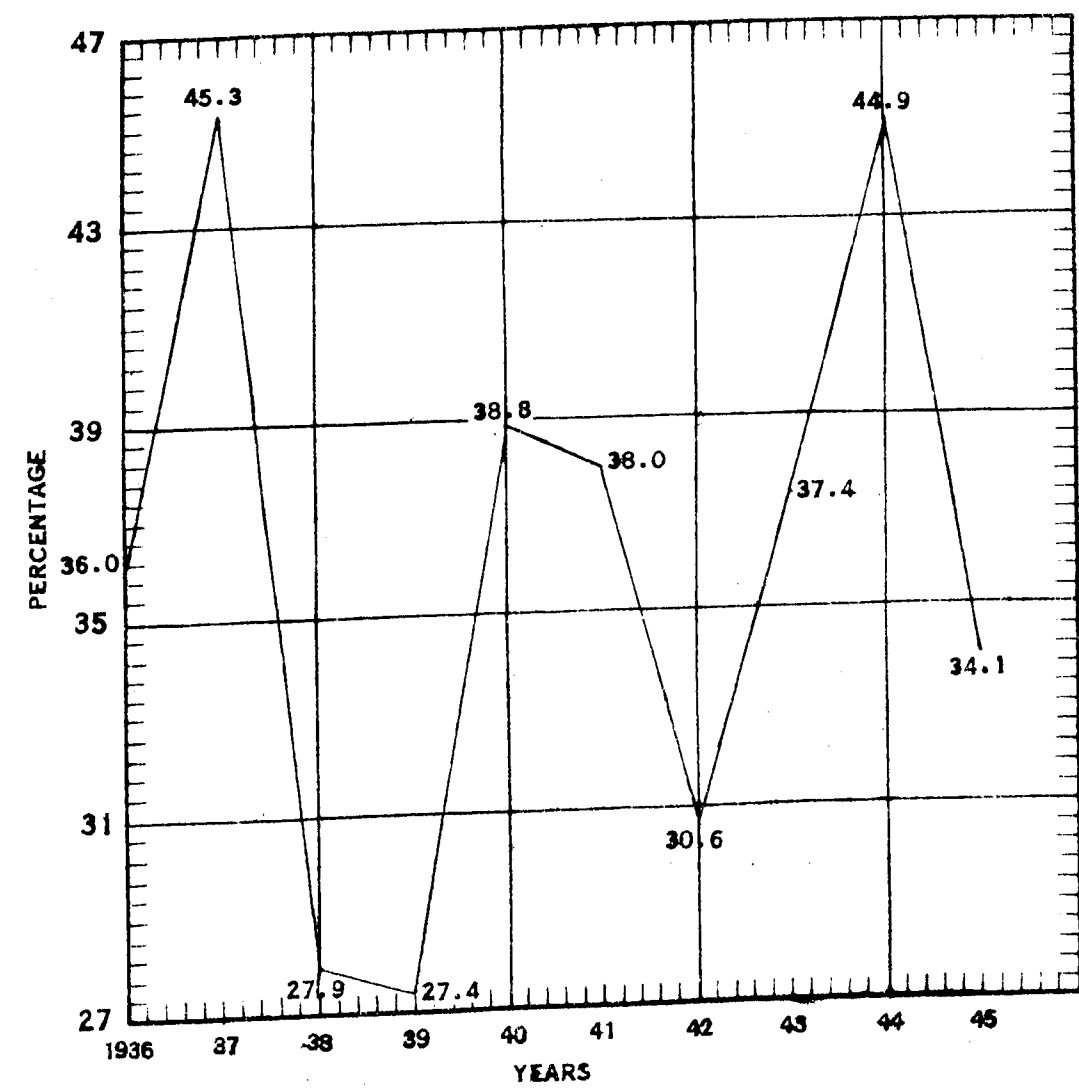
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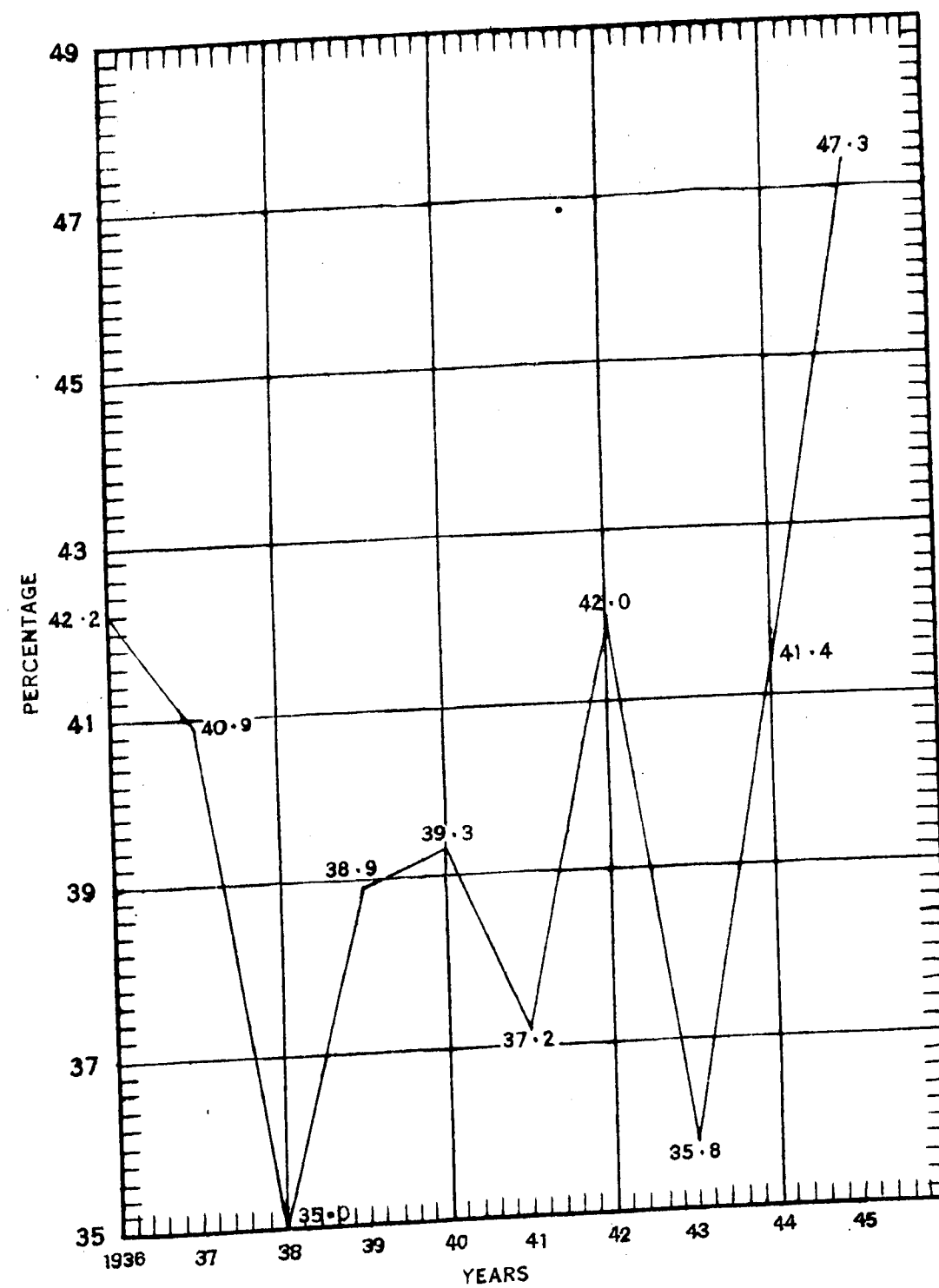
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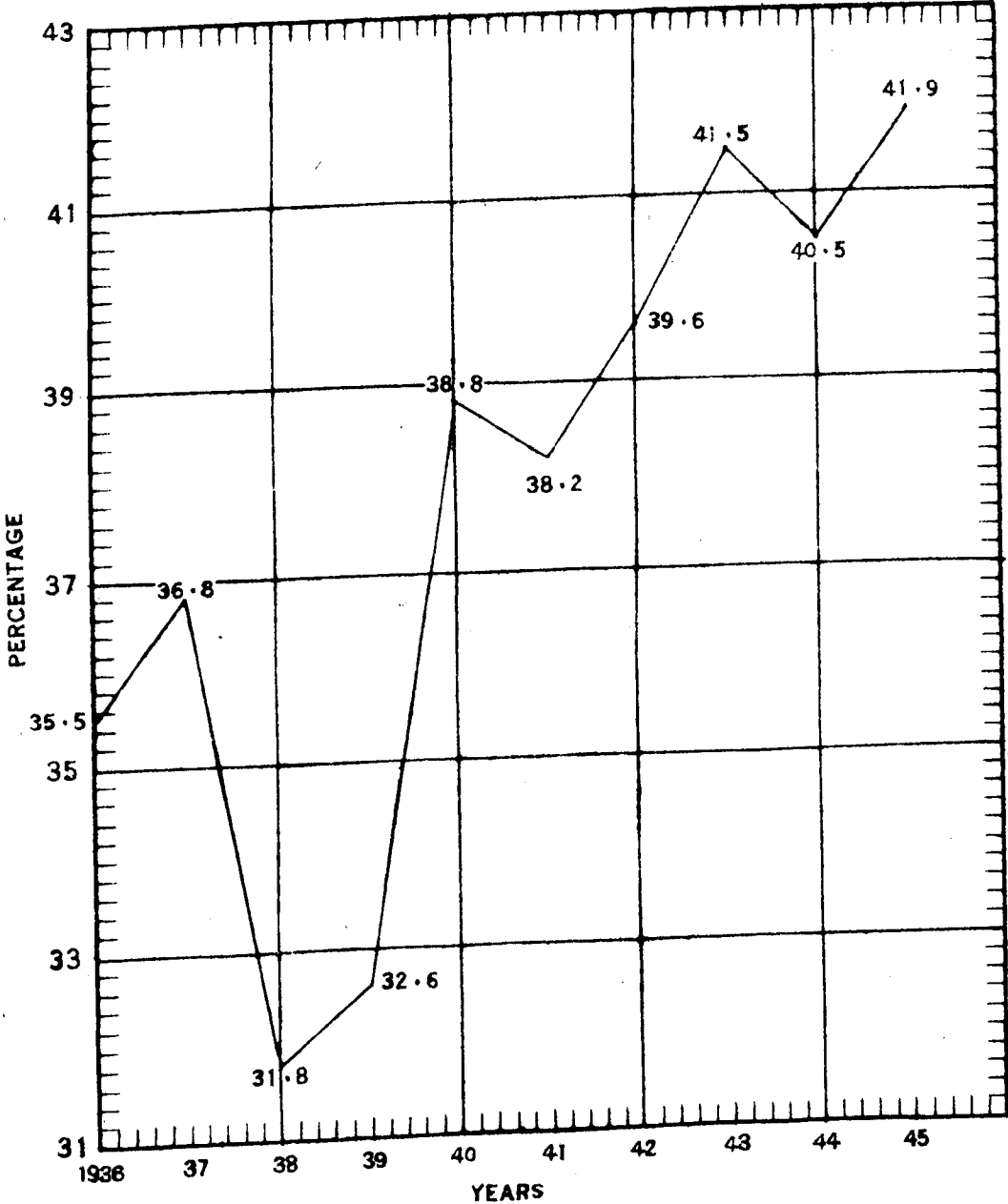
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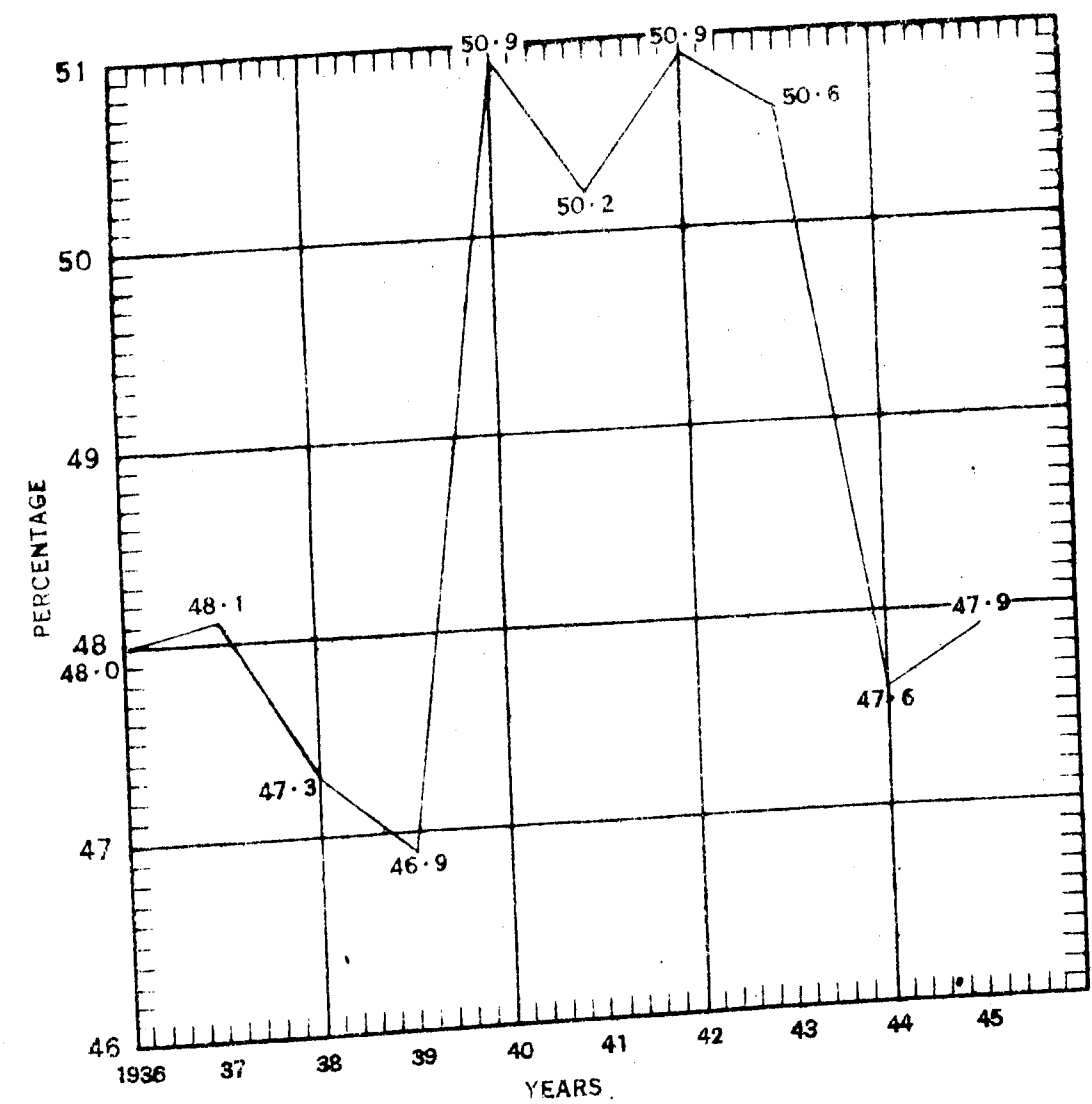
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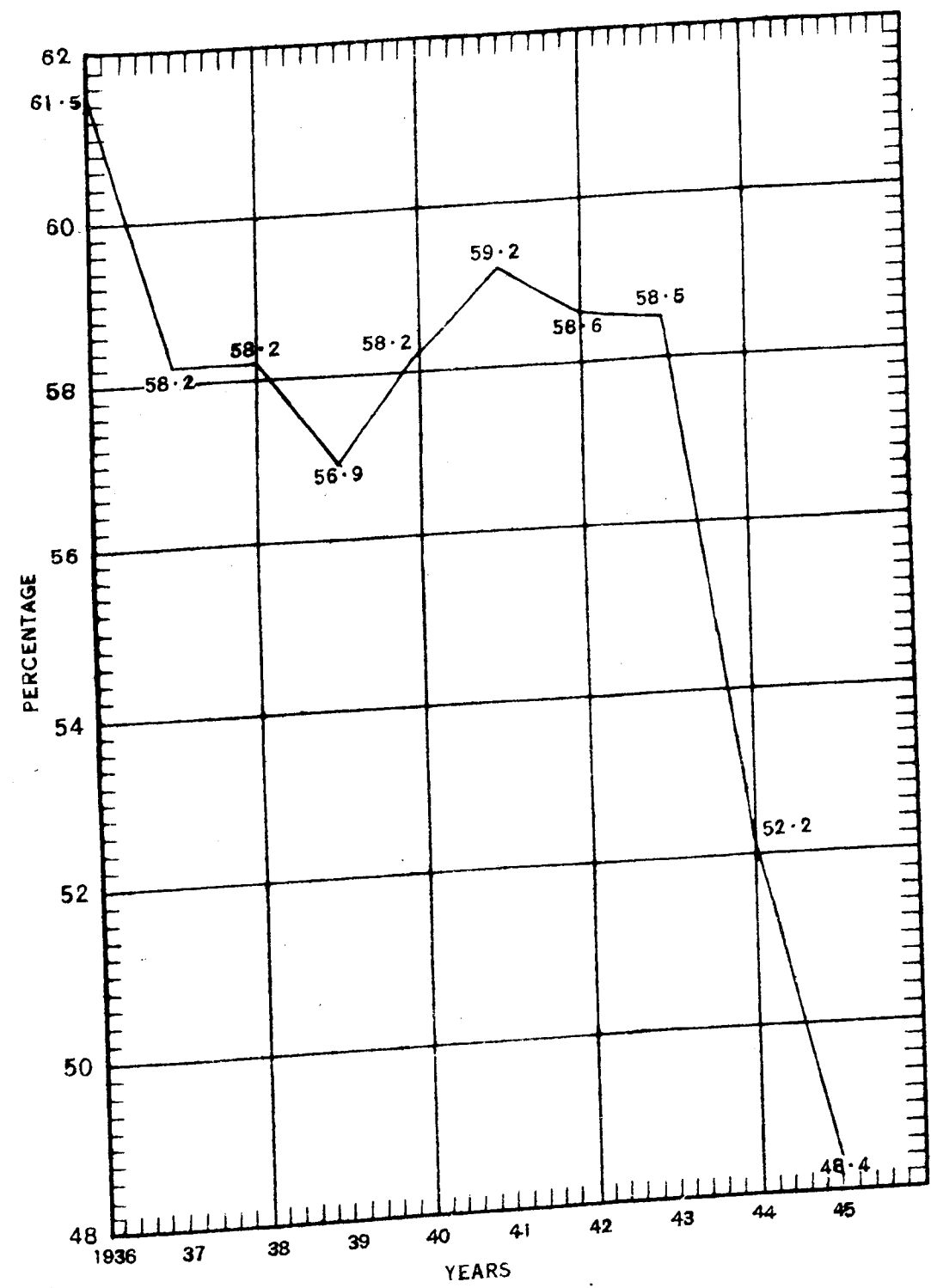
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
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GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
THEFTS — ORDINARY



GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
CATTLE — THEFTS



REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE OF THE MADRAS PROVINCE, 1945

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

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

Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.—Charges of the various Ranges during the year were :—

Name of the officer.	Period.
<i>Northern Range.</i>	
Mr. E. H. Colebrook, C.I.M., M.C.	From 1st January to 24th April and from 25th June to 25th October.
Mr. D. Crossley	From 25th April to 24th June and from 26th October to 31st December.

Central Range.

Sri Rao Bahadur K. P. Janardhana Rao.	Throughout the year.
---------------------------------------	----------------------

Southern Range.

Mr. C. R. Charsley, O.B.E.	From 1st January to 14th July.
Mr. F. L. Underwood, O.B.E.	From 15th July to 31st December.

Western Range.

Mr. H. Keene	Throughout the year.
--------------	----------------------

Railways and C.I.D., Madras.

Mr. W. H. Wright	From 1st January to 1st April.
Sri Rao Bahadur T. G. Sanjevi Pillai.	From 2nd April to 31st December.

Mr. R. Hume, C.I.M., O.B.E., continued to be the Commissioner of Police, Madras, throughout the year except from 12th August to 7th October when he was on leave and Mr. S. W. W. Wright, Deputy Commissioner of Police, held additional charge.

Assistant Inspector-General of Police.—Sri Rao Bahadur T. G. Sanjevi Pillai continued to be the Assistant Inspector-General of Police till 12th March when Mr. O. L. Burrell relieved him and continued for the rest of the year.

Additional Assistant Inspector-General of Police.—In G.O. Ms. No. 636, Home, dated 27th February 1945, the post of Additional Assistant Inspector-General of Police was sanctioned and Sri Rao Sahib M. Krishnayya Shetty held this post from 3rd March till the end of the year.

There were no changes of District Superintendents of Police in eight districts, while there was one change in 14 districts, two changes in four districts and three changes in one district. District Superintendents held additional charge of subdivisions for short periods on 21 occasions and Deputy Inspectors-General were in additional charge of districts on nine occasions. Transfers of officers were limited to the minimum and the holding of additional charge continued to entail considerable strain.

The details below show the officers who were deputed for other duties during the year :—

Name of the officer.	Details of other duty.
<i>Indian Police.</i>	
Mr. J. M. Green	Commissioner of Police, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, throughout the year.

Name of the officer.	Details of other duty.
Mr. D. C. T. Cameron	Central Intelligence Officer, Madras, till 1st November when he proceeded on leave.
Mr. G. H. P. Bailey	Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi, throughout the year.
Sri S. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.	Inspector-General of Police, Travancore, throughout the year.
Mr. J. R. DeChazal	Assistant Director, Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi, throughout the year.
Mr. E. L. Stracey	In the Police Security Corps in Bengal and Assam from 6th August.

Madras Police Service.

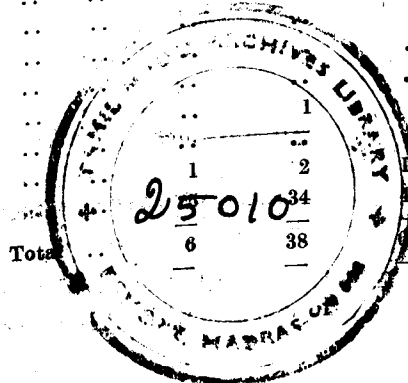
Khan Sahib Y. Muhammad Roshan Sahib Bahadur.	Commissioner of Police, Cochin, till 19th June.
Khan Sahib Muhammad Ghaus Chida Sahib Bahadur.	A.R.P. Depot Officer, Madras, till 31st July and Regional Transport Officer, Madras, from 1st November.
Mr. M. D. Ebenezer	Regional Transport Officer, Trichinopoly, from 1st November.
Mr. H. G. C. Barboza	In the Security Corps in Bengal and Assam till 24th July.
Sri Rao Bahadur R. Natesa Ayyar.	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer till 1st November and officiating Central Intelligence Officer from 1st November.
Sri M. Singaravelu	Port A.R.P. Officer, Madras, till 1st June.
Khan Sahib Muhammad Waziruddin Sahib Bahadur.	Area Rationing Officer, Rajahmundry, throughout the year.
Sri B. N. Kalyana Rao	Additional Assistant Provincial Motor Transport Controller, Madras, throughout the year.
Khan Sahib Muhammad Habibuddin Siddhiki Sahib Bahadur.	Commissioner of Police, Cochin, from 20th June.
Sri P. Appa Rao	Regional Transport Officer, Cuddapah, from 1st November.
Mr. W. Carlson	Regional Transport Officer, Coimbatore from 1st November.
Sri S. Ramanuja Ayyangar	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi, throughout the year.
Sri P. Kuppuswami Mudaliyar.	Special duty under the Government of India, War Department, throughout the year.
Mr. J. H. Gray	Chief Fire Officer, Madras City, throughout the year.
Sri Rao Sahib C. V. Arunagiri Mudaliyar.	Assistant Controller-General of Civil Supplies, Madras, from 2nd July to 31st October.

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

2. Strength (Statement D, column 16).—The sanctioned strength of the permanent force, exclusive of the Malabar Special Police, on the last day of the year was 27,084 as against 27,036 at the end of 1944. The important change in the strength was the permanent retention of one Deputy Superintendent, two Inspectors, two Sergeants-Major, two Sergeants, 12 Sub-Inspectors, 12 head constables and four buglers in the Central Recruits' Schools, Anantapur, and Vellore, sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 4273, Home, dated 28th November 1945.

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.	Havildars-Major and Head constables.	Constables.	Total.
1 Kallar, Marava and Yenadi Reclamation work	1	3	7	69	493	573		
2 Criminal Tribes Settlements	4	2	10	72	88			
3 Plague Police	1	1	8	98	106			
4 Additional Police	1	2	4	48	55			
5 Central Recruits' Schools	1	4	4	4	16			
6 Special Emergency Force	1	2	40	47	465			
7 Madras City	1	2	99	570	722			
8 All other temporary forces	86	213	1,021	9,152	10,556			
Total	92	267	1,264	10,851	12,581			



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APPENDIX A.
STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1945.

PART I.—Return of cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	True cases.				(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not apprehended or detected.	Total true cases (11) + (12) + (13).				
			Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns (4) and (5)).	Number proved or false.	Number due to mis-take of law or fact cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.								
			(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.																	
1	115, 117, 118, 119 and 190-B (1)	Abetment of cognizable offence .. Cognizable criminal conspiracy ..	4	2	5	6	5	5	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the army and navy ..	4	15	3	3	3	1	3	7	2	1	3	1	1	4	4
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin ..	10	6	6	19	6	1	1	2	6	1	14	1	1	15	15
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps ..	10	17	6	27	6	1	1	10	4	2	4	3	3	7	7
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes ..	6	6	6	27	6	1	3	3	3	3	18	3	2	21	21
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes ..	10	5	5	15	1	3	4	3	3	3	6	1	1	6	6
7	212, 216, 216-A	Harbouring an offender ..	145	301	5	441	1	29	110	201	49	23	278	23	17	301	301
8	213, 216, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ..	693	1,648	58	2,283	66	378	579	367	540	300	1,265	249	109	1,514	1,514
9	143 to 163, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	19	28	11	45	5	5	8	27	3	2	32	24	4	56	56
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ..	4	11	1	15	1	1	2	7	2	3	12	4	3	16	16
10A	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion ..	885	2,038	63	2,860	68	419	715	624	609	339	1,635	309	140	1,943	1,943
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																	
11	302, 303	Murder ..	499	1,147	1	1,646	19	67	477	538	257	185	980	19	13	999	999
12	307	Attempt at murder ..	101	152	1	253	3	17	62	102	47	15	164	8	1	172	172
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide ..	56	106	1	162	4	24	18	85	25	7	117	3	1	120	120
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ..	21	77	1	97	4	6	18	34	22	12	69	1	1	70	70
15	377	Unnatural offence ..	1	5	1	6	2	2	7	3	5	1	6	1	1	7	7
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	13	68	1	80	2	29	7	6	2	30	42	2	1	44	44
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ..	51	248	45	299	2	51	28	135	24	24	183	17	14	200	200
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ..	548	1,778	45	2,281	30	350	446	591	486	251	1,373	347	107	1,720	1,720
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ..	45	33	1	78	3	9	8	30	2	18	50	3	1	53	53

CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.

20	324, 327 and 330	Hurt ..	777	3,547	232	4,092	95	811	683	850	705	633	2,420	549	125	2,969	2,969
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	46	167	12	201	8	74	32	26	20	33	91	26	4	117	117
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	4	12	1	16	2	2	5	1	5	3	9	10	4	19	19
22A	332 and 333	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty ..	254	758	7	1,005	24	152	218	346	173	82	608	74	31	682	682
23	354, 356 and 357	Criminal force to women, or in an attempt to commit theft or to confine wrongfully.	27	193	6	214	9	36	36	62	43	24	137	82	20	219	219
24	304-A and 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	90	471	2	559	2	142	134	116	72	67	257	10	7	267	267
Total ..			2,533	8,762	306	10,989	201	1,770	2,172	2,925	1,890	1,385	6,506	1,152	328	7,658	7,658
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.																	
25	395 to 399 and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity ..	66	131	13	184	49	23	23	30	33	25	101	16	6	117	117
26	392 to 394, 397 and 398	Robbery ..	184	634	40	778	150	57	133	204	83	144	471	58	21	529	529
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	125	2,438	203	2,270	69	234	128	61	143	1,623	2,120	79	13	2,199	2,199
28	428 and 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	36	259	12	283	14	62	33	46	45	82	185	41	12	226	226
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460.	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.	1,809	8,004	165	9,648	633	426	1,365	3,004	565	3,693	7,337	295	198	7,532	7,532
30	311, 400 and 401	Attempt .. Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	23	176	4	195	3	23	28	59	14	65	142	4	4	142	142
Total ..			2,251	11,652	527	13,376	918	836	1,714	3,414	885	5,542	10,368	493	254	10,861	10,861
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																	
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	42	212	10	244	8	66	38	46	49	26	131	152	28	283	283
32	336 and 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ..	64	347	8	403	1	134	74	108	38	34	188	16	7	204	204
Total ..			106	559	18	647	9	200	112	154	87	60	319	168	35	487	487
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																	
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle .. ordinary ..	973	5,333	138	6,168	169	836	780	2,114	501	1,747	4,500	138	70	4,628	4,628
34	406 to 409	Attempt ..	3,488	26,644	4,413	25,719	1,044	2,338	2,720	9,353	1,555	8,584	23,905	2,389	1,191	26,294	26,294
35	411 to 414	Criminal breach of trust ..	711	1,458	46	2,123	26	242	641	650	265	216	1,177	301	92	1,478	1,478
36	419 and 420	Receiving stolen property ..	109	308	1	417	1	10	88	231	76	3	310	52	36	362	362
37	447, 448, 453 and 456	Cheating ..	308	775	10	1,073	6	89	321	356	100	159	625	147	44	772	772
38	401 and 462	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking. Breaking closed receptacle ..	93	332	22	403	16	110	65	104	68	27	221	736	158	957	957
Total ..			10	28	3	35	2	6	10	15	2	15	20	2	2	22	22
Total ..			5,699	34,962	4,638	36,023	1,265	3,642	4,639	12,846	2,574	10,764	30,822	3,755	1,591	34,577	34,577
Grand total ..			*11,478	57,980	5,562	63,906	2,461	6,857	9,357	19,965	6,047	18,092	49,656	5,877	2,348	55,532	55,532

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1944 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1946.

STATEMENT AA.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1945.

PART I.—Return of cases.

(1) Serial number.	(2) Law.	(3) Offence.	(4) Number pending from previous year.	(5) Number reported in the year.	(6) Number in which investigation was refused.	(7) Number remaining for investigation (columns 4) + (5) - (6).	(8) Number proved to be false.	(9) Number due to mistake of law or non-cognizable.	(10) Number at end of year pending.	(11) Convicted.	(12) Discharged.	(13) Not detected or apprehended.	(14) Total true cases (11) + (12) + (13).	(15) Total true cases.	(16) Total magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	(17) Grand total (14) + (15).
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289 and 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	Public and local nuisances	19,156	231,822	..	250,978	8	23	19,270	228,327	1,928	61	230,316	6,351	6,210	236,667
2	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable * ..		7,354	84,113	49	91,418	32	786	9,084	78,377	1,502	322	80,250	6,409	6,109	86,659
3	Offences under Criminal Tribes Act VI of 1924 † ..		1,153	3,026	1	4,178	2	29	1,131	2,617	234	11	2,863	18	21	2,881
	Total ..		27,663	318,961	50	346,574	42	838	29,485	309,321	3,664	394	313,420	12,778	12,340	326,207

* 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 1944 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1945.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

(1) Serial number.	(2) Law.	(3) Offence.	(4) Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170 of Criminal Procedure Code, at end of year.	(5) Arrested by the police during the year.	(6) Released under Section 109, Criminal Procedure Code.	(7) Released by magistrate's order before trial.	(8) Number of persons tried.	(9) Number convicted.	(10) Number acquitted or discharged.	(11) Arrest at close of year.	(12) Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at the end of year.	(13) Number arrested.	(14) Number convicted.	(15) Number acquitted or discharged.
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	3,055	108,478	789	57	232,253	230,232	2,021	43	3,898	3,161	6,288	156
2	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ..		2,407	47,536	1,170	193	83,787	81,133	2,654	50	2,730	1,697	6,438	439
3	Offences under Criminal Tribes Act VI of 1924 ..		196	2,705	57	1	2,850	2,616	234	240	396	18	18	..
	Total ..		5,658	158,719	2,016	251	318,890	313,981	4,909	333	7,024	4,876	12,744	595

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1944 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1945.

STATEMENT B.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1945.
PART I.—Return of cases.

(1) Serial number.	(2) Law.	(3) Offence.	(4) Number pending at beginning of year.	(5) Cases reported in the year.	(6) Total for disposal (cols. 4) and (5).	(7) Number dismissed without trial.	(8) Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 253, 245 and 494, Cr.P.C.).	(9) Discharge or acquittal.	(10) Conviction.	(11) Number perishing at close of year.	(12) Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	(13) Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	(14) Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
1	115, 117, 118, 119 120-B (1), 120-B (2) ..	Abetment of non-cognizable offence .. Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ..	4	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
2	121 to 130, 505 ..	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	137 ..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229 ..	Offences against public justice	118	1466	1,584	..	125	210	1,100	67	10	70	..
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants	..	42	47	..	..	9	34	4	..	..	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	31	211	242	..	..	48	132	27	..	45	..
7	465 to 477-A ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	10	131	141	..	4	10	45	5	75	..	..
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures	50	510	560	..	20	113	422	5	..	20	..
9	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade marks	..	7	7	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
10	149, 163-A to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	39	3,482	3,521	..	69	404	2,998	45	70	85	..
	Total ..		255	5,849	6,104	113	240	804	4,794	152	155	220	..

CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.

11	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage ..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
12	370 ..	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
12-A	376 ..	Rape by the husband	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..		..	6	6	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..

CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.

13	384 to 389 ..	Extortion ..	1	39	40	7	9	18	3	3	..	..	..
	Total ..		1	39	40	7	9	18	3	3	..	..	..

STATEMENT B—cont.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1945—cont.
PART I.—Return of cases—cont.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	(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.	Cases in which accused died, abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, or in which charges were dropped or became inactive during trial.	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.	Number pending at end of year.	Number declared by the court to be mistakes of law or fact, or to have occurred, or to have been declared by the court 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 IV.—Minor offences against the person.																
14 345	..	Wrongful confinement	..	..	..	318	5,995	6,313	5	..	3	..	262	..	..	..
15 352, 355, 358	..	Criminal force	..	..	..	..	17	1,704	1,200	1,704	2,435	712	..	378	137	..
16 324	..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	..	..	..	..	17	..	6	2	5	4	..	..	..	..
17 323	..	Voluntarily causing hurt	..	..	..	531	10,996	11,527	1,552	2,951	4,764	1,651	609	276	175	..
18 374	..	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	849	17,017	17,866	2,763	4,657	7,208	2,367	871	654	312	..	..	..	..
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																
19 417, 418	..	Cheating	..	..	..	1	94	95	20	35	31	5	4	4	..	..
20 403 to 405	..	Criminal misappropriation of property	..	..	..	5	89	94	19	19	37	14	5	..	..	..
21 426, 427, 434	..	Mischief (simple)	..	..	..	71	1,248	1,319	225	285	614	133	62	36	..	..
Total	..	..	77	1,431	1,508	264	339	682	152	71	40	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
22 295-A, 298	..	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
23 490 to 492	..	Criminal breach of contract of service	..	..	..	..	4	374	68	111	144	28	..	18	10	..
24 493 to 498	..	Offences relating to marriage	..	..	..	23	351	374	48	27	93	73	23	5	9	..
25 500 to 502	..	Defamation	..	..	..	19	235	254	317	499	811	2,241	106	73	305	..
26 504, 506 to 510	..	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	..	..	..	105	3,869	3,974	28	76	259	11,351	42	15	14	..
27 271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	..	Public and local nuisances	..	..	..	117	11,639	11,756	68	..	7	61	..	..	..	..
28 294-A	..	Keeping a lottery office	..	..	..	..	68	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 *Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	..	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	..	Public nuisances	..	..	..	1	3,407	3,408	2	30	351	3,017	8	25	938	..
31 Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	..	Disputes as to immovable property	..	..	..	..	16	16	1	..	8	..	7	..	..	..
32 Cases under Chapter XXX VI, Cr.P.C.	..	Maintenance of wives and children	..	..	..	68	593	661	5	..	420	152	84	..	..	..
Total	..	..	333	20,184	20,517	472	743	2,095	16,924	283	136	1,366	..	..	..	..
Grand total	..	..	5,068	174,725	179,783	1,304	17,128	9,264	147,798	4,389	191	7,065	7	..	..	..
33 Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,116	20,075	172,042	5,672	1,176	8,963	7	..	..	..

* 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 1944 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1945.

STATEMENT B—cont.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1945—cont.
PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	(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 appearing in 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, 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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120-B (1), 120-B (2).	..	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 121 to 130, 505	..	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 137	..	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	..	Offences against public justice	114	1,371	102	8	1,667	5	254	1,253	80.2	47	108	..	..	..	..	..
5 181 to 189, 217 to 223.	..	Offences by public servants	25	49	4	..	78	..	17	58	109.4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	..	False evidence, false complaints, and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	64	152	102	4	312	1	77	156	61.4	16	62	..	..	..	..	..
7 465 to 477-A	..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	32	118	8	..	158	3	28	122	96.8	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
8 264 to 267	..	Offences relating to weights and measures	33	463	82	..	578	..	126	433	79.4	5	14	..	..	..	..	..
9 482 to 489	..	Making or using false trade marks	..	11	..	..	6,734	..	758	5,740	86.4	101	100	..	..	..	..	..
10 149, 153-A to 156, 160.	..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	120	6,039	607	..	6,734	35	758	5,740	86.4	101	100	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	390	8,203	995	12	9,540	44	1,270	7,765	84.4	176	285	..	..	..	..	36
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																		
11 312 to 316	..	Causing miscarriage	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 370	..	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 376	..	Rape by the husband	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	80.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	8	4	4	80.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.																		
14 384 to 389	..	Extortion	5	93	..	..	98	..	49	10	10.8	7	32	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	5	93	..	..	98	..	49	10	10.8	7	32	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT E.
Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force for 1945.

Districts.	Sanctioned.				Actual.				Arms and Ammunition of the Force.				Punishments.									
	Total strength.		Men.		Officers.		Men.		Number of rifles.		Number of smooth bore and 410 muskets.		Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Under Police Act.		Under Sections 350, 351, 348, 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)	(22)
Chief Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Madras City	153	153	2,108	135	1,897	10	23	299	151	1	14	47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	
Vinayakam	77	77	1,055	79	976	301	301	856	79	1	5	2	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	
East Godavari	64	64	1,040	69	971	254	254	454	62	1	3	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	
West Godavari	33	33	439	36	403	41	41	259	40	1	8	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Kistna	44	44	553	50	503	74	74	438	52	1	12	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	
Guntur	61	61	896	64	832	80	80	508	63	1	12	5	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	
Nellore	71	71	896	68	828	93	93	492	71	1	10	2	36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total	259	259	4,919	366	4,553	843	843	3,007	387	1	50	11	149	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	
Kurnool	62	62	895	73	822	106	106	448	56	1	3	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	
Bellary	57	57	781	62	719	72	72	479	58	1	8	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	
Anantapur	58	58	803	65	738	172	172	383	60	1	12	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	
Cuddapah	55	55	754	61	693	122	122	360	56	1	7	43	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	
Chittoor	57	57	937	62	875	97	97	520	64	1	5	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
Chingleput	58	58	953	60	893	298	298	920	81	1	4	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	
North Arcot	57	57	970	68	902	76	76	649	55	1	13	34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	
Total	404	404	6,083	451	5,632	946	946	3,759	430	1	52	2	227	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	
Salem	77	77	1,123	86	1,037	113	113	761	77	1	6	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	
Coimbatore	68	68	1,037	68	969	61	61	451	69	1	22	34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
The Nilgiris	21	21	344	21	323	61	61	218	21	1	2	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Malabar	83	83	1,308	82	1,226	216	216	448	82	1	8	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
South Kanara	35	35	514	45	469	83	83	312	34	1	11	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	
Trichinopoly	64	64	968	66	902	71	71	652	70	1	5	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
Total	348	348	5,294	368	4,926	905	905	2,842	353	1	54	8	142	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	

South Arcot	55	55	851	62	789	85	85	408	62	1	11	36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Tanjore	69	69	1,058	80	978	67	67	524	71	1	22	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
North Madras	48	48	817	55	762	72	72	529	51	1	5	55	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
South Madras	32	32	342	34	308	332	332	71	30	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Raman	64	64	1,040	72	968	221	221	389	67	1	8	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Tinnevely	69	69	1,140	82	1,058	68	68	624	70	1	6	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Total	337	337	5,248	385	4,863	513	513	2,845	351	1	53	6	166	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	
Railway Police, Madras	37	37	645	36	609	96	96	35	35	1	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Railway Police, Trichinopoly	38	38	724	38	686	104	104	35	35	1	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	75	75	1,369	74	1,292	200	200	70	70	1	5	12	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	
Criminal Investigation Department	36	36	34	36	36	36	36	36	36	1	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Provincial Police Training School, Vellore	50	50	25	176	24	7	406	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Central Recruits School, Vellore	9	9	8	7	6	2	180	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Central Recruits School, Coimbatore	9	9	8	9	8	3	225	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Central Recruits School, Anantapur	68	68	41	92	38	12	811	19	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	1,797	1,797	25,176	1,908	22,889	13,792	13,792	2,164	2,164	3	228	27	743	31	31	31	31	31	31	3	89
Grand total	1,797	1,797	25,176	1,908	22,889	13,792	13,792	2,164	2,164	3	228	27	743	31	31	31	31	31	31	3	89

Notes.—(1) This statement does not include Assistant District Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank nor does it include the officers and men of the Malabar Special Police.

(2) Jansadars, head constables, head sowers, 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 strength of the Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore, is not shown in this statement, as it has now been treated as temporary addition to the permanent strength—Vide G.O. No. 558, Public (Police), dated 30th October 1935.

* Includes an undistributed reserve of 10 sergeants.

† Includes 30 probationary sub-inspectors under training in the school.

‡ Includes arms supplied to the special and temporary additional forces, but excludes 2,325 rifles, 156 revolvers, 18 guns Lewis machine, 2 guns machine V.B. and 16 guns machine D.P. with the Malabar Special Police and 1,590 guns, 12 bore in districts and excludes 179,476 muskets of the Forest Department lent to the Police.

STATEMENT E—concluded.
Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force for 1945—concluded.

District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of constables.					Number who have left the force during the year.					Percentage on total actual strength of		
	By promotion.	By award during the year.	By promotion.	By award during the year.	By promotion.	By award during the year.	By promotion.	By award during the year.	By promotion.	By award during the year.	By promotion.	By award during the year.	By promotion.	By award during the year.	By promotion.	By award during the year.	By promotion.
	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
Chief Office	763	125	1,897	78	11	15	22	23	454.4	8.7	1.13						
Madras City	763	125	1,897	78	11	15	22	23	454.4	8.7	1.13						
Vijayanagar	600	70	978	50	1	5	3	10	252.9	6.6	0.94						
East Godavari	600	70	978	50	1	5	3	10	252.9	6.6	0.94						
West Godavari	600	70	978	50	1	5	3	10	252.9	6.6	0.94						
Krishna	600	70	978	50	1	5	3	10	252.9	6.6	0.94						
Guntur	600	70	978	50	1	5	3	10	252.9	6.6	0.94						
Nellore	600	70	978	50	1	5	3	10	252.9	6.6	0.94						
Total	1,234	366	4,300	247	11	50	18	20	189.7	5.8	0.95						
Kurnool	287	73	853	30	1	3	2	6	193.5	6.5	0.82						
Eluru	327	62	760	25	5	8	4	6	134.6	3.9	0.74						
Anantapur	699	65	797	17	1	12	1	7	83.5	2.0	0.81						
Cuddapah	373	61	659	31	1	7	2	3	347.9	15.3	0.42						
Chittoor	333	62	821	36	..	5	21	9	85.7	9.3	0.91						
Chingleput	487	60	951	32	6	4	26	13	295.2	7.7	1.28						
North Arcot	451	68	770	26	1	13	3	8	149.6	4.4	0.93						
Total	3,017	451	5,701	197	15	52	73	64	181.8	6.0	1.084						
Salem	798	86	1,081	34	7	6	4	8	79.4	4.6	0.69						
Coimbatore	574	68	896	36	21	22	43	11	113.8	4.8	1.56						
The Nilgiris	210	21	266	11	..	2	..	3	108.7	5.8	0.86						
Malabar	499	82	1,273	48	6	9	3	1	138.4	3.3	0.74						
South Kanara	246	45	408	17	2	11	6	3	85.7	4.3	1.79						
Trichinopoly	518	66	833	26	2	5	1	4	101.9	5.3	1.33						
Total	2,855	368	4,750	172	38	55	57	22	107.7	4.5	1.06						

South Arcot	495	62	821	16	214	150	134	203	29	3	11	24	2	2	79.6	4.3	0.23
Tanjore	627	80	895	..	88	209	179	266	28	11	22	24	12	8	178.5	8.1	0.82
North Madras	345	55	749	8	77	177	215	175	25	2	5	6	1	6	125.0	4.4	0.75
South Madras	262	34	332	9	49	73	82	82	7	1	2	3	1	2	70.8	3.9	0.55
Ramanad	435	72	788	..	16	240	214	205	18	2	8	1	2	9	96.1	6.7	1.36
Thanevelly	550	82	972	..	190	224	202	221	46	5	6	6	2	4	65.7	2.9	0.38
Total	2,714	385	4,557	33	634	1,073	1,026	1,152	153	24	54	42	20	31	105.7	5.2	0.63
Railway Police, Madras	426	36	615	7	135	144	106	143	30	8	2	5	3	6	54.7	1.9	0.92
Railway Police, Trichinopoly	572	38	719	31	126	165	181	141	11	1	3	5	1	4	66.3	5.8	0.53
Total	998	74	1,334	38	261	309	287	284	41	9	5	10	4	10	60.9	3.9	0.71
Criminal Investigation Department	45	36	33	..	1	9	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	36.2	2.8	..
Provincial Police Training School, Vellore	..	76	24	..	2	4	4	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	179.0	..	7.69
Central Recruits' School, Vellore	..	7	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Recruits' School, Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	92	38	..	3	4	5	2	4	29	..	47	1	1	..	..	0.77
Grand total	2	13,355	1,908	22,700	417	3,147	5,483	5,176	893	137	231	247	153	217	165.2	5.83	0.88

sanctioned in 1942 for the work in connexion with the Transport Control Branch were disbanded on 31st December 1945. The office establishment continued to work satisfactorily.

Traffic and Licensing Branch.—Basic ration coupons for all private cars and supplementary coupons for the officers of the Madras City Police continued to be issued in this office. The number of vehicles for which basic coupons were issued during the four quarters of the years 1943, 1944 and 1945 are as follows:—

Basic coupons issued during the years 1943, 1944 and 1945.

	1943.	1944.	1945.
Quarter ending 30th April —	4,919	3,865	3,783
Quarter ending 30th July ..	3,790	3,808	3,736
Quarter ending 31st October ...	3,818	3,787	6,966 (includes second issue).
Quarter ending 31st January —	4,118	3,787	3,757

Stores.—The prices of all store articles continued to be high due to war conditions and considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining leather and woollen articles.

49. Civic Guards.—The Civic Guard organization inaugurated in 1940 did not come up to expectation. Consequent on the cessation of hostilities the abolition of the scheme in the city was recommended and Government have since approved of it.

50. Air Raid Precautions.—Consequent on the cessation of hostilities the Police Control Room was closed and the subsidiary scheme discontinued. Baffle walls put up in offices and Police Stations were removed.

CITY POLICE OFFICE,
EGMORE, MADRAS,
28th March 1946.

51. Strikes and disturbances.—There were four labour strikes and two communal troubles during the year but they are not worth mentioning.

Four hundred and eighty-six persons were convicted under Civil Disobedience Movement and Defence of India Rules during the year 1945.

Unrest among students of the City Schools and Colleges was evident towards the end of the year and a number of students' strikes in support of the Indian National Army and Anti-Represion Day necessitated special police vigilance and precautions.

52. Foodgrains and other control orders.—The special rationing staff dealt with 538 cases under the various Ordinances and Control Orders as against 372 in the previous year and convictions were secured in 92 per cent of the cases. Nearly 300 and 125 of the cases were under the Madras Rice and Firewood Rationing Orders respectively and the rest under various other control.

53. General—Police messes.—Only one mess continued during the year for the use of the Special Emergency Force personnel engaged on Vulnerable Points duties.

Blood bank.—Sixty-one volunteers of the Malabar Special Police and 137 members of the Madras City Police donated their blood to the bank.

The year of Victory was a most strenuous one for all branches of the City Police and all ranks performed the arduous work thrown on them cheerfully and well. The City was the base for operational moves to the Far East, and was also R.A.P.W.I. Reception Centre. Political activity grew intense consequent on the announcement of elections to the Legislatures; economic conditions continued to be difficult.

Although the City Police had to shoulder additional responsibilities all ranks acquitted themselves creditably.

R. HUME,
Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX C.

REMARKS OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATES ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORTS OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PROVINCE FOR 1945.

Vizagapatam.

I forward herewith the Police Administration report for 1945, Vizagapatam district. The Police administration has been satisfactory. It is expected that the bifurcation of the Police districts will lead to greater efficiency.

21st February 1946.

H. H. CARLESTON.

East Godavari.

The administration in the year 1945 was quiet, smooth and efficient owing to the proper guidance and effective control of the District Superintendent of Police—both Mr. F. L. Underwood, O.B.E., and Khan Bahadur Khaja Mohi-ud-din Hussain Sahib Bahadur. There were no political disturbances worth mentioning. The I.N.A. day passed off peacefully applying section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, in a very few places as suggested by Mr. Hussain. The Communists who have been trying to get a hold over labour and who are prone to foment trouble have been under due control.

2. The work of the Special Branch and of the Cocanada Town Police is of a high order. They have displayed marked ability in discharging their onerous duties.

3. The morale of the Force continues to be very fair. Khan Bahadur Khaja Mohi-ud-din Hussain Sahib Bahadur has been visiting interior villages getting into touch with the people. This is greatly appreciated by the public.

21st February 1946.

R. C. RATHO.

West Godavari.

The Police administration in the West Godavari district during 1945 was satisfactory, efficient and progressive; there was good control over crime, and law and order were well-maintained; the administration of the District Superintendent of Police was marked by close supervision, tact and firmness. The relations between the Police and the Magistracy continued to be very cordial, in general; the public also feel that the Police administration was quite satisfactory.

2. The strength of the Police force is inadequate, especially in the delta areas; the personnel of the Sub-Inspectors needs improvement.

3. Discipline was maintained well.

4. The turn-out of the Armed Reserve was good.

5. Percentage of detection was fair.

6. Security work and control of criminal tribes were generally good.

7. I am glad to record my sincere appreciation of the good work of the Police in all respects in this district during 1945.

11th February 1946.

T. S. RAJAMAYYA.

Kistna.

The general Police administration of the district was very satisfactory. The District Superintendent of Police inspected several stations during the year and had a special drive against slackness. Security work was good.

20th December 1945.

S. A. QADIR.

Guntur.

The relations between the public and the Police are cordial. A constable had to open fire at Pusulur village under the orders of a head constable to prevent two armed parties from clashing with each other. The firing was necessary and effective. Two persons were killed. The detection of crime is good and much valuable property that was stolen was quickly recovered. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sri Rao Sahib B. Subbarayadu, handled one or two communal troubles in Guntur taluk tactfully. There have been no communal clashes in the district during the period under report.

22nd February 1946.

S. M. HUSSAIN.

Nellore.

The two major problems on the Law and Order side which had to be tackled during the year 1945 was the communal tension at Nellore and the agrarian disputes of Venkatagiri. Both these questions were tackled confidently by the District Superintendent of Police and his very successful Deputy at Nellore. Even though serious disorders were apprehended at Venkatagiri at one time it was possible to avoid an open clash.

The great achievement of the year was in the matter of speedy disposal of criminal cases. About the beginning of the year, a drive was launched to see that delays in Courts which were pretty bad at that time, were eradicated. On the initiative of the District Superintendent of Police all subordinate Police officers co-operated in the drive. The result was that towards the end of the year there was not a single case pending in any Court for over three months for reasons within the control of the executive staff.

17th February 1946.

T. A. VARGHESE.

Kurnool.

The later half of the year showed a decided improvement in the Police administration in the district.

2. The discipline of the force has been good.

3. Detection of crime, especially of grave crimes, was good. It is good to note that there were no factious murders in the year. Theft cases also have decreased.

4. The work of the vigilance committee has not been satisfactory.

5. Factions and bad characters have been kept down by timely action under security sections.

6. There is not much political activities in the district but the parties are carefully watched.

7. The District Superintendent of Police has taken prompt action whenever communal troubles appeared probable. There were several cases which caused some anxiety. Especially one case at Chagalamarti was really a very serious matter—a Hindu Muslim trouble about music before mosque where matter went up to the High Court. A serious situation and more serious consequences were averted by the strong and timely action of Mr. Rai (District Superintendent of Police) which deserves recognition, as his action has set a good example in the district by which numerous other similar troubles of the future has received an effective check.

8. Police morale in the district is good.

13th February 1946.

M. R. BANGARA.

Bellary.

Discipline in the Force has been well maintained. The number of dismissals are same as in the year 1944. There is a slight increase in the number of degradations and a large increase in the number of black-marks.

2. There has been a general fall in crime during the year and a very perceptible decrease of grave crime. House-breakings and thefts decreased considerably and there was a slight increase in the percentage of detection. There is a slight decrease in the percentage of Police cases ending in conviction, but an increase of the percentage of successful security proceedings. Credit must be given to the preventive work done by the Police.

3. The Police are not now taking a sufficient share in the prevention of smuggling of food-stuffs from the district across the border and something must be done to get the Police to help in this important matter.

4. There was little political activity during the year. But communist influence is just beginning to be felt in the district.

23rd February 1946.

R. D. PAUL.

Anantapur.

Though I have had a short experience of the district, I can say with a good degree of confidence that discipline has been well maintained in the Force and this has been due to the untiring efforts of the District Superintendent of Police (Mr. A. K. Kunhiraman Nambiyar, I.P.) who has consistently combined strict control with sympathy and reasonableness. Security work has been well-handled and locals and strangers have both been well spotted out and booked. Detection work has been good and prosecution has been efficient under the able guidance of the District Superintendent of Police. On the whole co-operation between the Police and the Magistracy has been satisfactory and this has been due to the good understanding uniformly sought to be maintained between the two departments.

18th February 1946.

W. H. MITCHELL.

Remarks, dated 3rd October 1945, by T. S. Ramachandran, Esq., I.C.S.

There are no figures for me to give a reasoned opinion. My general impressions are that under the close and effective supervision of the present District Superintendent of Police, Mr. A. K. Kunhiraman, Police morale has been revolutionized by weeding out inefficient, dealing firmly and severely with delinquents and at the same time winning the love and respect of the Force as a whole by attending to their personal comforts in respect of food and clothing and housing. Security work has been systematized and freed from the stigma of lazy concoction. Magisterial work has been expedited and systematized by closer co-operation between and more frequent mutual consultation and check by the Police and Magistracy.

Cuddapah.

The most unsatisfactory feature is the increase in the number of murders by nearly 35 per cent. The true reason for this is the serious slackness on the part of the Police in Jammalamadugu division particularly in dealing with 'grave crimes.' A number of serious cases received, if at all, perfunctory attention and it was only towards the end of the year after matters were taken up with the District Superintendent of Police that improvement became visible. There is no doubt whatever that supervision was lacking and the work was allowed to go easy.

The District Superintendent of Police blames this state of affairs on the nervousness developed by the Police due to action taken against them in some torture cases. As observed by the District Magistrate last year, sadistic tendency on the part of the subordinate police should be put down and it was wholly wrong to blame the District Magistrate or the Government directly or indirectly. The real cause was slack supervision and want of care in posting suitable men to heavy stations in Jammalamadugu division. Please see in this connection the District Superintendent of Police's Weekly report for the week ending 17th November 1945 and my remarks, dated 15th January 1946, on his further report.

The Administration Report states that the detection under 'house-breaking' has fallen owing to this nervousness. This, of course, is incorrect, because there is no reason why this particular item of work alone should suffer due to apprehensions on the part of the Police, and not other items. In fact, the number of prosecutions against Police officers by Government and by private parties was neither large nor alarming. I would say the remedy is in closer attention to house-breaking cases and better check by superior officers.

The detection under cognizable crime has also fallen. Relative to 1944, 1945 may be said to have been free from political stress. Nothing can account for the fall save want of diligence and adequate control.

I would emphasize that justification for serious defaults in detection of grave cases should not be sought in outside causes. Continuous and careful check should be exercised and crime, especially grave crime, should be tackled with vigour and despatch.

Concerning security cases, several of the charges under this head were ill-conceived and involved mere harassment. I consider here also proper attention failed to be paid.

Another matter where attention was paid too late to be of use was in regard to Dasara and Muharram celebrations. The District Magistrate pointed out in the previous year that lack of adequate Police bandobast necessitated suppression of the rights of the Hindus sanctioned by Courts of Law, in connection with the Dasara celebrations. This year also, section 144 had to be repeated in violation of rights found by judicial tribunals. The reason was there was no forethought and there was no attention paid to the bandobast arrangements which were needed. One other interesting result of this state of affairs is that the Muslim community gets bolder each year and calls for increasing inroads upon the rights of the Hindus, going to the extent of asking for the closing of radios and the stopping of playing of private music in all houses. All this is most unsatisfactory and a firm hand should be taken. Adequate backing should be made available.

In regard to control over traffic, Cuddapah town was, in fact, left without any attention. I had to write repeatedly to the District Superintendent of Police about this. Similar neglect prevailed in other big towns and was taken to the notice of the District Superintendent of Police.

In Proddatur town, sales of firewood occurred at illegal prices. No action was taken by the Police till I called attention to this state of affairs; I believe disciplinary action was taken against the subordinates. If all-round attention had been paid by the higher authorities, there would have been no need for this.

The abuse of loading and charging excess fares in public conveyances was widely prevalent, but has now abated.

Regarding important branches of work, I have no reason to congratulate the Police. There was deterioration as indicated above, all due to want of care and supervision.

Although I am disappointed with the administration of the last year, I am glad to say substantial improvement is being effected and, I hope, this will be kept up.

M. SESHADRI.

Remarks by Sri M.R. Bangara for the half year ending 30th June 1945.

Grave Crime:—There is no decrease under murder, rioting and rioting with deadly weapons and fire-arms. Cuddapah has always been noted for these crimes. The recent cases of riotings were handled very effectively by Mr. Le Fevre. This prompt action after visiting the scene has had a very good effect locally.

Police Discipline:—Police discipline is very good now especially after Mr. Le Fevre took charge of the district. There are no instances now of torture or alleged highhandedness by Police subordinates. By prompt action and personal investigation in all grave crimes the District Superintendent of Police has set a good example which is being readily taken up by his subordinates. There were no Hindu-Muslim friction. Bus over-loading and irregularities are being specially watched and effectively checked by the District Superintendent of Police.

There has been a great improvement in the Administration in the past few months and I am sure this will be kept up. This is very creditable for a district like Cuddapah in which crime is very heavy.

Chittoor.

In respect of public peace and political agitation, the year was uneventful. But the Police were kept busy by the presence of a Division of West African troops in the district. These contributed materially to an increase of crime of various degrees and detection of these cases was rendered difficult because local people could not identify the offenders, who all look alike to persons not used to West African features, and because military rules and procedure were often serious obstacles in the way of successful detection. But of late the West Africans and Indians have grown used to each other's ways and crime has decreased noticeably, except traffic accidents which continue to be appreciable. Police assistance to the Excise officers in putting down illicit distillation of arrack which was a fruitful cause of West African crime, contributed materially to the recent improvement in the situation.

Local crime continued to be prevented, detected and prosecuted satisfactorily. The slight increase in property crime calls for no remarks. There was a noticeable increase of smuggling of food-grains into Mysore State where black-market prices were very high. Military lorries helped the smugglers. As the border is extensive and as the smugglers employed various methods and devious routes, the efforts of the Police to put down this crime touched but the fringe of the problem. Very recently some results have been achieved and smuggling by lorries has almost stopped, though cart-loads still find their way across. The special C.I.D. staff asked for to deal with the problem has yet to arrive.

The Police Co-operative Stores continued to render useful service to the general public.

16th February 1946.

M. KARAMATULLAH.

Chingleput.

Crimes.—Compared with the last year, there has been a general increase in the number of crimes during the year until now, though there is improvement over last year in their detection. Action under the preventive provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code has also been adequate.

Investigation.—Investigation by the subordinate Police has improved over last year, but it can be quicker still. The detection work of the Police in tracing out the culprits responsible for the theft of large quantities of telephone and telegraph wires cannot be called satisfactory.

Relations between Civil and Military.—There have been clashes between the Civil and Military particularly with the Africans and those of the M.C.L.U. men stationed at Avadi, Gummudipoondi, etc., in number of cases. Some of them were serious as they resulted in molesting and ravishing women residing in villages close by. By prompt and effective steps these clashes were brought under control; the investigation and reports of them were also equally prompt.

Relationship between the Police and the Magistracy.—The relationship was cordial throughout, though there were occasions for me to observe that in some cases Police officers in charge of criminal cases did not co-operate to the extent necessary with the subordinate criminal Courts in pushing through the progress of cases. With the existing staff, the lower rank not being efficient, I can only observe that the Police did their best though there could have been some improvement. But later, on circulars issued both by me and the District Superintendent of Police in consultation with the Deputy Inspector-General (Mr. Janardhana Rao), cases are found to be progressing more satisfactorily than before.

Miscellaneous.—There were a number of aircraft accidents and shortlived strikes in the district. There was no trouble and calmness prevailed throughout. Reports about these were very prompt from the District Superintendent of Police and they were coming in a complete stage.

General.—The strength of the Police force was not increased in the Avadi Base Area though the District Superintendent of Police has been agitating for it. The existence of several camps of the Defence (Army, Navy and Air Forces) and the advent of the new camps of Africans—all these required concentration and the existing District staff was able to shoulder the responsibility, though with strain, and discharged it efficiently. The control of the District Superintendent of Police over the station staff was generally effective and good.

13th November 1945.

B. MADHAVA RAO NAYUDU.

North Arcot.

There was an increase in the number of cases reported as compared with the previous year, 1,652 as against 1,450, and notwithstanding the increase, crime was handled efficiently and detection showed a marked improvement over last year.

2. The statistics furnished of admissions into the hospital reveal a decline in the health of the Force, but it must be remembered that there was a virulent epidemic of scabies all over the district, and the constabulary appears to have got their own share of it.

3. It is pleasing to find that discipline was well-maintained during the year. The award of punishments was obviously judicious, and the fall in the number of appeals only confirms it.

4. There was good co-operation between the Police and village officers and crimes were reported promptly.

5. Unsuitable members of the Village Vigilance Committees having been weeded out, the committees functioned satisfactorily.

6. Communal tension continued in various centres of the district and political developments have only tended to increase the bitterness between the communities. Nevertheless no flagrant breaches of the peace occurred and this must be attributed to the precautionary measures and prompt action taken at the very earliest stage of any threatened trouble.

7. The Armed Reserve did commendable work in putting out a big fire in the Military Engineering Park at Katpadi. The Government have also been pleased to permit grant of rewards to the men as a special case. The Armed Reserve and the P.G.R. morale left nothing to be desired.

8. The relations between the Magistracy and the Police were cordial during the year and this is due in no small measure to the good sense and tact exercised by the present District Superintendent of Police, Sri Rao Sahib V. R. Rajaratnam.

20th February 1946.

S. AHMED ALI.

Salem.

I have no personal knowledge about the administration last year. I am, therefore, not able to offer any useful remarks about the Police administration last year. From the statistics, however, it is seen that the work was carried on successfully.

S. A. QADIR.

1st February 1946.

Coimbatore.

I strongly support the District Superintendent's demands for increase of Police stations, officers and men. In spite of the shortage of these, the year's work is quite satisfactory but could be improved if District Superintendent of Police's recommendations are accepted.

The number of desertions and difficulty in recruiting men requires urgent investigation.

The Reserve Police should be housed as suggested by the District Superintendent of Police.

Generally speaking the Village Vigilance Committee did not work satisfactorily, save in a few cases.

19th February 1946.

F. W. A. MORRIS.

The Nilgiris.

Reference is made in paragraph 10 of the report to accommodation for the two platoons of the Malabar Special Police at Ootacamund. I have written to the Industrial Adviser to the Government of Madras recommending that Block No. 19 be handed over to the Police at least as a temporary measure but have had no answer so far, for this purpose. There is rather better accommodation in the buildings which the Navy put up in the grounds of Bombay Castle which, so far as is known at present, will be vacated by the end of June 1946. These, however, can be put at the disposal of the Police only if the Bombay Castle and these additional buildings are acquired and this I am considering.

It is gratifying to see that money rewards have been given to private persons as this is an indication that the public are helping the Police by co-operating in their activities. The Village Vigilance Committees have been of some useful assistance but their greater co-operation depends a great deal on the Police subordinates in the locality.

There has been a considerable drop in the number of house-breakings and thefts when compared with the figures of 1944 and it is good to read detection has improved that the percentages of property recovered has increased.

The year was a quiet one on the whole. A greater interest in politics was noticed particularly in the latter part of the year but there were no "incidents". The whole Police Force of the district is to be congratulated on a year of consistent good work and on its tact, steadiness and firmness in dealing with several awkward situations.

25th February 1946.

I. M. FRASER.

Malabar.

On the whole crime was light during the year. It is doubtful whether this state of affairs will continue. There was an improvement in reporting and registration of crime. Also, I think, in discipline. In general the record is satisfactory and the report mentions such defects as were noticed.

Political activity is strong in Malabar. So is the feeling between the parties, in particular between the Communist and Congress parties and between the League and its opponents. There was a great deal of electioneering activity in the latter part of the year in connexion with the Central Assembly elections and by way of preparation for the Provincial elections. That there were no serious troubles is due in a considerable measure to the vigilance of the Police.

It is satisfactory to note that during the year arrangements were made for the purchase of the "Pootheri Cottages" at Calicut for the accommodation of the Sergeant-Major and other Police Officers. This remedies a long standing defect.

I agree with the views in the last paragraph of the report.

20th February 1946.

E. W. BOUCHIER.

Malabar Special Police.

1. The high standard of administration was continued in spite of some difficulties.

2. The Commandant observes that the standard of work of some of the rank-promoted Jamadars was not quite up to the mark. Also of the lack of the necessary number of gazetted officers for that the supervision was keenly felt through the year. I agree with these remarks. The Commandant does not have enough gazetted officers for the present strength of the force and I trust that this disability will be rectified.

3. It has recently been suggested that the Malabar Special Police should be taken off anti-smuggling duties. I have given my detailed views separately, but wish to note here—

(i) that this work is of vital importance to the people of Malabar,
(ii) the Malabar Special Police established control, after others had failed, and have kept it up,
(iii) the Malabar Special Police are doing this work honestly and well.

9th February 1946.

E. W. BOUCHIER.

South Kanara.

1. Though the difficulties of the scheme of intensive procurement of rice, and the problems connected with the control of foodstuffs and offences relating to food laws, etc., were even more acute and arduous during the year 1945 than in 1944, the Police continued to handle the situation effectively and to give me the utmost co-operation. I feel I must express once again my sincere thanks to the District Superintendent of Police who has evinced a high sense of responsibility.

2. The prompt registration of crimes as well as their detection have considerably improved. Yet, there is more scope for preventive action, particularly in the Udipi subdivision as already pointed out. In the previous year I had to remark that some of the Sub-Inspectors were deplorably inefficient. I must now record that this feature has disappeared and I notice due smartness, sense of duty and efficiency in most stations. A wholesome fear of close control and supervision is in evidence and there is a marked change in the general standard and efficiency of the Force. The work of the department has been very satisfactory. This is due in no small measure to the disciplinary action taken by the District Superintendent of Police in some of the deserving cases. If there have been more dismissals and slightly more punishments during the year, they have had the salutary effect of infusing the right spirit and mentality in the force. And for this, praise is certainly due to Mr. Harvey who, though young, has shown the necessary sternness to exercise due control over cantankerous and unruly subordinates.

3. The relationship between the Police and the Magistracy has been cordial. The relationship between the Police and the public is on the whole satisfactory, though in this sensation-mongering district petty incidents, beneath notice, are often grotesquely exaggerated.

4. The Armed Reserve appears to have attained a high degree of efficiency.

5. The measures taken to prevent trespass on Railway lines were effective and the results fairly satisfactory.

6. I endorse the view of the District Superintendent of Police that the Police must have more rations as their physical strain is greater.

27th February 1946.

P. RAMADOSS.

Trichinopoly.

The following remarks have been left behind by my predecessor when he handed over charge:—

"I was District Magistrate, Trichinopoly, for about 3½ months of the year. The Police Administration was satisfactory. Although the relations between the gazetted officers of the Police and the Magistracy were cordial, I consider there is room for improvement in the relations between the Sub-Magistrates and the Sub-Inspectors.

A. D. CROMBIE."

I have no comments to make.

1st March 1946.

T. A. VARGHESE.

South Arcot.

I have no remarks to offer as I joined the district very recently, I append herewith a copy of the remarks left by my predecessor Rao Bahadur K. P. Krishnan Nayar, on the Police Administration of the district.

"Remarks on the Police Administration of the district.

There has been substantial improvement in police administration during the year. The morale of the Force definitely improved after the advent of Rao Bahadur Monappa, and after him Mr. Arul as District Superintendent of Police. The latter sends the District Magistrate monthly reports of crime and detection, giving an intelligent analysis of the incidence and detection of crimes; he also sends copies of his notes of surprise inspections. The Reserve Police was in a depleted state, many men having been sent away on patrol duty at outposts; Mr. Arul has mobilized the Reserve by recalling men from outposts and replacing them with Taluk Police."

15th February 1946.

B. MADHAVA RAO.

Tanjore.

There has been an increase of crime under all heads in the year under report. This is mainly due to war time conditions which prevailed throughout the year. Some of the notable criminals have been rounded up. Vigorous action has been taken under the preventive sections. It is gratifying to note that the Subdivisional Magistrates co-operated with the Police in security work and disposed of security cases filed before them promptly.

2. There were no instances of serious communal clashes, nor political trouble which required the serious attention of the Police. In connexion with the agrarian agitation, mainly centred in the Mannargudi Division, the Police had to be specially vigilant. The expulsion of two of the Communist leaders from the district who were fomenting trouble helped the Police considerably in keeping the unruly elements under good control. The two leaders have since returned but they are now interesting themselves in elections. A lot of work was cast on the Police in connexion with the Mahanavami festival. The festival bandobast was very efficiently managed and the arrangements made in that connexion were appreciated by the public. The organized smuggling of rice to Jaffna and the surrounding deficit districts had to be dealt with

by the Police, as also the manning of chowkies for the prevention of transport of various controlled commodities outside the district. Sea-wise smuggling was really a difficult problem to deal with without the aid of steam launches manned by Armed patrols. As smuggling was not completely prevented, there were complaints that it was being connived at by the subordinate Police. There was definite improvement with the transfers of inefficient and suspected men. The mobile parties, organized by the District Superintendent of Police, for which credit is due to him, provided an effective check in some instances on the smugglers and their activities. It must also be said that it is to the credit of some Police officers that they withstood the temptations and discharged their duties well under trying circumstances. On the whole, the Police staff, having regard to its strenuous and multifarious duties, acquitted itself well and commendably.

4. The relations between the Police and the public and the Magistracy continued to be good.

5. The Civic Guards in the district are reported to be not an efficient lot generally. Some of them, however, distinguished themselves in detective and preventive work and earned rewards. The Village Vigilance Committees, except in a case or two, did nothing noteworthy.

2nd March 1946.

MD. ISMAIL.

Madura North.

One of the most important events of the year was the serious rioting in Madura in November. The situation was very ably handled by the District Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madura and their subordinates and was speedily brought under control. Co-operation between the Police and Magistracy in this occasion was all that could be desired. Special mention in this connexion should be made of the work of the City Magistrate, Mr. Dhanaraj.

Relations between the Police and Magistracy were generally excellent, the only exception to this being in this case, at times of the Joint Magistrate, Dindigul, Mr. Rajagopalan. The blame for this was, I regret to say, entirely his administration was generally inefficient.

J. W. PRITCHARD.

Madura South.

There were no features of any special importance during the year. The administration was, as far as I had occasion to see it, efficient. Relations between the Police and Magistracy were cordial.

J. W. PRITCHARD.

Ramnad.

I forward herewith the police administration report of this district for the year 1945. Mr. Pritchard was in charge of this district up to 1st April 1945. From 2nd April 1945 to 31st October 1945 I was in charge and Mr. Sivaraman for the rest of the period. The administration during the year has been good. Mr. Jakeman has taken personal interest in the prevention and detection of crime. He had an effective control over the staff. There is no doubt that the percentage of detection has gone down when compared with the percentages of the previous two years but as Mr. Pritchard observed in the last year's administration report, it is not desirable to judge detection work mainly on percentages. I agree with the District Superintendent of Police that the decrease need not be viewed adversely as it may be due to registration of a large number of cases *enuo motu* by the police. It is creditable that crime under all heads has decreased. There is a great need to increase the police

staff all round. Proposals have already been submitted in this connexion.

In several parts of the district the police force is without quarters. It is time that this problem is solved without further delay.

Relations between the Police and the Magistracy have been cordial.

P. V. NARASIMHA RAJU

1st March 1946.

Tinnevely.

The year witnessed many changes in the personnel of the District Superintendent of Police and the officers in charge of Subdivisions.

2. Paragraph 15.—The Deputy Inspector-General of Police pointed out certain specific instances in his inspection reports. Action has already been taken on them to instruct the Subdivisional Magistrates. I am instructing the District Superintendent of Police to bring cases of inadequate appreciation of offences reported against Village Officers promptly to my notice in future.

3. Paragraph 16.—The Armed Reserve kept up their high standard during the year. They did very good work at Vikramasingapuram Mills and on anti-smuggling duties.

4. Paragraph 17.—I agree with the District Superintendent's (of Police) appreciation of the statistics of crime during the year.

5. Paragraph 22.—The decrease in dacoities and robberies is significant result of good police work in the year. However, 1945 has perhaps touched the lowest figures for grave crime and there may be increase again due to many causes.

6. Paragraph 35 (a).—The fall in the percentage of convictions is unsatisfactory. It is due partly to inadequate investigations by inexperienced personnel. As pointed out by the District Superintendent of Police in paragraph 31, the work turned out by Sub-Inspectors is not always quite satisfactory.

7. Paragraph 40.—*Criminal Tribes Act*.—In a few cases proposals were received from the District Superintendent of Police for registration of criminal tribe members sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. I have pointed out that such cases may be brought up a few months before release or after release.

Habitual Offenders Restriction Act.—The application of the Act may be limited to those which are really necessary for the prevention of crime. At present individuals bound over to be of good behaviour have in some cases been put up even before the expiry of the term for which they were bound over.

8. Paragraph 40 (d).—*Abeysance system*.—The power of granting and cancelling abeyance may be delegated to the District Superintendent of Police as before, with provision for appeal to the District Magistrate.

9. Paragraph 43.—It is satisfactory that the security work done during the year has improved upon all previous records.

10. Paragraph 44.—*Immoral Traffic Act*.—The provision of rescue homes and shelters has been found to be impracticable owing to the attitude of local bodies.

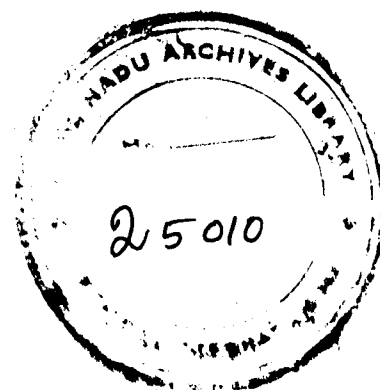
11. Paragraph 47.—*Village Vigilance Committees*.—The Village Vigilance Committees have generally failed to function well in this district.

12. *General*.—The relations between the Magistrates and the Police have generally been cordial.

The administration of the district during the year under the successive District Superintendents of Police has been vigorous, active and effective.

V. N. VISWANATHA RAO.

10th March 1946.



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