

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
POLICE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
1921.

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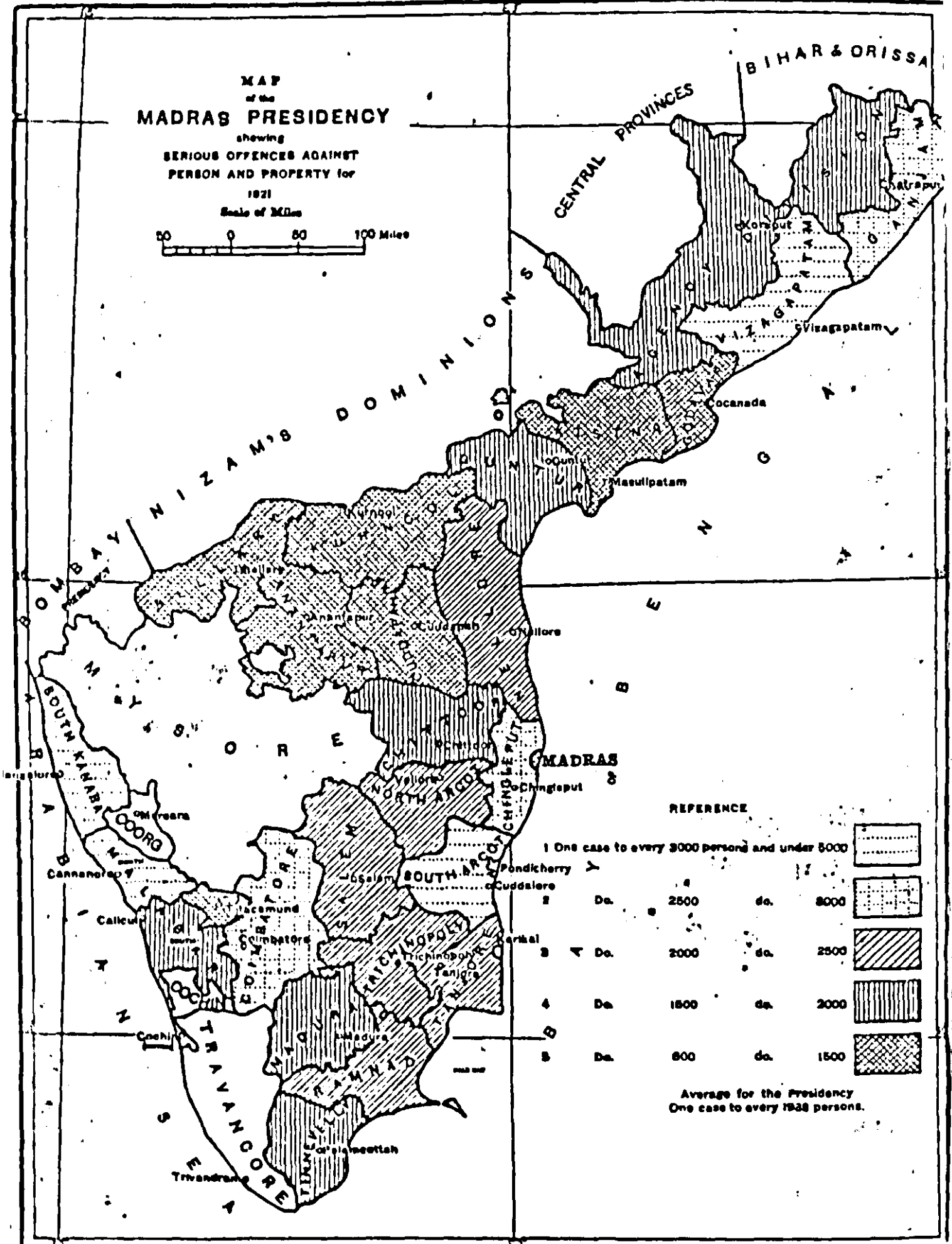
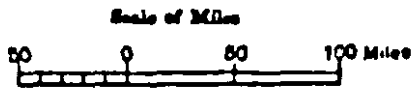
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* Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 208, Judicial, dated 18th February 1908; letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 802, dated 30th March 1915—G.O. No. 778, Judicial, dated 16th April 1915; and letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 1395, dated 10th September 1915—G.O. No. 2331, Judicial, dated 24th September 1915.

† Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 208, Judicial, dated 18th February 1908.

MAP
of the
MADRAS PRESIDENCY

showing
**SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST
PERSON AND PROPERTY for
1921**



REFERENCE

1	One case to every 3000 persons and under 5000		
2	Do. 2500	do.	8000
3	Do. 2000	do.	2500
4	Do. 1500	do.	2000
5	Do. 600	do.	1500

Average for the Presidency
One case to every 1938 persons.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE
FOR THE YEAR 1921.

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

The late Mr. P. B. Thomas, C.I.E., was in charge of the department until 10th June 1921 when he proceeded on leave and I was in charge for the rest of the year.

Officers.

Messrs. George and Travers Phillips were in charge of the Northern and Southern Ranges, respectively, throughout the year. The charge of the Central Range was held by Mr. Hasted until 2nd May, when he went on leave; by Mr. Sullivan, as Superintendent of Police in charge, for six weeks; by Mr. Deano until November 1st, on which date he proceeded on leave, and by Mr. Stevenson for the rest of the year. I was in charge of the Western Range until June, Mr. Mainwaring from 20th July to the end of November, when he went on leave, and Mr. Coningham thereafter, Mr. Hitchcock holding charge for a short period in the interval. Mr. Hannington was in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department up to the end of March, when he proceeded on leave, resuming charge in the beginning of December. Mr. Coningham officiated in his absence.

As the districts of Madura and Coimbatore were found to be too heavy to be divided between a Superintendent (with a Personal Assistant) and one subdivisional officer, two additional subdivisions in the former and one in the latter were sanctioned for one year, the Personal Assistant in Madura district being abolished. The cadre of Deputy Superintendents was consequently raised by two temporary appointments. On account of the formation of the Agency division, the Narasapatam subdivision in Vizagapatam was abolished and a new subdivision constituted with headquarters at Vizianagram in place of the Pārvatipuram subdivision.

Changes among district officers were less numerous than in the previous year, eleven districts remaining without a change. Nine districts had a single change, seven districts two and one district three. For want of officers fourteen subdivisions were left without a separate officer in charge, one for more than six months, one for more than four months, one for more than two months and the rest for shorter periods. At the close of the year eighteen Superintendents had Personal Assistants.

Of three officers on military duty two were released during the year. Mr. Withinshaw and M.Ry. T. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, continued on other duty outside the department throughout the year.

The department sustained a serious loss in the death of Mr. P. B. Thomas while on leave in England. Mr. Thomas was an officer of great ability, possessed of remarkable soundness of judgment. He was much beloved in the department and during his short tenure of office (2 years and 2 months) carried through many useful measures. Mr. Rowley, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was killed in action in the Mappilla rebellion and Mr. Lancaster, a Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, died of wounds received in action against the rebels.

A Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police resigned and three officers of the Imperial Police and two of the Provincial Service retired.

2. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the last day of the year was 29,295 or 3,691 less than the figure for the previous year. The main cause of the decrease was the abolition of the fifteen per cent vacancy reserve of the Taluk Police.

Strength;
Statement D, columns 15.

The temporary additional forces (1,422) shown at the end of the statement D consisted of—

- (1) Plague Police (788).
- (2) Punitive Police (306).
- (3) Temporary private guards (37).
- (4) Police force for watching criminal tribes (141) and
- (5) Temporary forces enlisted for other purposes (150).

The abolition of the vacancy reserve, with the exception of that of the Armed Reserves, consequent on the revision of the pay of the constabulary during the year, reduced the sanctioned strength of districts by 3,632 men. Partial effect was given to the reduction by the discharge of unpromising material and permission was given to complete the process gradually, as it was impracticable to do it suddenly. There was, therefore, an excess of 1,512 men over the sanctioned strength at the close of the year as against 541 vacancies at the beginning, the actual strength being 1,579 men less than in the previous year. At the end of the year there were vacancies only in Coimbatore, Anantapur and Madras City. There was a marked decrease in resignations and desertions which may be attributed to the improved pay coupled with the somewhat stringent economic conditions of the time. In Madras City, however, the recent revision of pay did not cause contentment and a further improvement thereof was made by Government after the close of the year. The Commissioner reports that recruits of a good class are not forthcoming. The Naik scheme, which was being tried experimentally in Coimbatore, was abolished on the introduction of the new scale of pay, the men in that rank being absorbed as first and second class constables. With the stoppage of recruitment, the Central Recruits' Schools were closed towards the end of the year and the school at Balliguda in August.

Recruitment.

In spite of an increase in the number of men discharged (+ 365) the casualties fell from 2,603 in the previous year to 2,457. Resignations decreased by 109 and desertions by 284. The number of discharges was largest in Bellary (259). An acting Inspector and a Sub-Inspector of Chittoor district and a constable of Trichinopoly district resigned to join the Non-co-operation movement. Two Inspectors, one Sub-Inspector and eleven men lost their lives in the Mappilla rebellion.

Casualties;
Statement E, columns 81
to 86.

The health of the force showed an improvement. Mortality fell by 46, the percentage to the actual strength decreasing from 1.5 to 1.4. The percentage of admissions into hospitals declined from 167.3 to 146.3, while the daily sick rate remained the same as in the previous year (2.6).

Health;
Statement E, columns 87
to 89.

3. There was a fall in the percentage of punishments for all offences from 31.4 to 24.9. This figure is the lowest reached in the last 34 years. I hope that the better pay has made the constabulary value their appointments more highly. The decrease was most marked in Rāmnād (21.2 against 49.3) where it is partly ascribed to the prompt granting of leave made possible by the power given during the year to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors

		Conduct:		
		Departmental punishments; Statement E, columns 10 to 13.		
		Percentage of the number of officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength.		
		1919.	1920.	1921.
For absence without leave	...	8.0	7.8	6.5
For offences other than absence without leave.	...	24.4	23.6	18.4
Total	...	32.4	31.4	24.9

31.4 to 24.9. This figure is the lowest reached in the last 34 years. I hope that the better pay has made the constabulary value their appointments more highly. The decrease was most marked in Rāmnād (21.2 against 49.3) where it is partly ascribed to the prompt granting of leave made possible by the power given during the year to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors

to grant leave, and in Madras City (24.5 against 48.0). The Commissioner does not give any explanation for the fall in Madras which may probably be accounted for in a large measure by the dislocation of ordinary routine owing to the disturbed conditions which prevailed for a considerable time. The percentage in Trichinopoly, though again the highest (43.9), is considerably below that of the previous year (68.5), a result ascribed partly to the strict disciplinary action taken then. The other districts with a high percentage were Bellary (37.8 against 57.4), Madura (36.5 against 54.9), South Arcot (36.0 against 40.7) and the Railway Police, Trichinopoly (35.9 against 43.6), in all of which there was a fall compared with the previous year. The average was exceeded in eleven other districts while ten districts showed an increase. It was particularly noticeable in Chingleput, Salem and Cuddapah districts and in the Agency division, where it may be ascribed to increased supervision consequent upon the new constitution of the police district and its subdivisions.

The percentage of punishments for absence without leave declined (6.5 against 7.8), Trichinopoly returning the highest percentage with the largest decrease. The percentage was above the average in eleven other districts and Madras City, and lowest in South Kanara, Rāmnād, Vizagapatam, North Malabar and South Malabar, the first and the last three districts returning low percentages in the previous year also. The decrease in Rāmnād and Bellary was marked.

There was a considerable decrease in dismissals, 238 against 279. The decrease occurred in all but nine districts, and was conspicuous in Tinnevely, Kurnool, Madras City and Gōdāvāri. The number of dismissals was largest in Cuddapah and high in the Agency division, Madura and Rāmnād.

The percentage of blackmarks to the actual strength of men declined from 23.1 to 18.2. The decrease occurred almost everywhere, being marked in Rāmnād (- 222), Madras City (- 205), Guntūr (- 183), Trichinopoly (- 178), Madura (- 173) and Kurnool (- 169).

Free recourse was had to the system of awarding deferred punishments. The number awarded in the year was 4,381 and that pending at the beginning of the year 1,873. Of the total, 1,222 were confirmed, 3,504 remitted and 1,528 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of the number cancelled to those disposed of was 74.1 as against 67.3.

The number of appeals disposed of by the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police decreased, the number in the Southern and the Central Ranges being larger than in the others. The proportion of appeals in which the punishments were cancelled or modified fell slightly.

The number of appeals dealt with by the Inspector-General was slightly larger but the percentage of those in which the punishments were cancelled or modified declined appreciably. Sixteen appeals were preferred to Government and three to the Government of India; in all the former, the punishments were maintained, while the latter were withheld by the Government.

The number of police officers convicted by criminal courts showed a considerable decline, being 126 against 179. Sixty-nine officers were punished for offences committed in their official capacity and 57 for offences committed in their private capacity, as against 107 and 72, respectively, in the previous year. Convictions both under the Police Act and for allowing prisoners to escape decreased, the former largely (13 against 34) and the latter slightly (49 against 52). There was no conviction for extortion. The fall in convictions occurred in most districts, being marked in Trichinopoly, Kurnool and Bellary. Vizagapatam alone contributed no case. The increase was noticeable in South Malabar. An Inspector in Ganjām and a Sub-Inspector in South Arcot were fined for assaulting private individuals and a Sub-Inspector and two head constables of North Arcot were fined for illegal arrest and wrongful confinement. A constable of Coimbatore, who had murdered his wife for infidelity, was sentenced to be hanged. A constable of Kistna and another of Nellore district were convicted of criminal misappropriation and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine and six months, respectively, the

*Judicial punishments,
Statement E, columns
14 to 21.*

latter being also awarded a fine of Rs. 200. A head constable and five constables in South Malabar were convicted for joining the rebels, and another constable of Coimbatore is under trial on a similar charge.

4. The King's Police Medal was awarded to Deputy Superintendent Muhammad Kalim-ul-lah Sahib Chida Bahadur, Inspectors J. W. M. North (Madras City) and R. Jagannatha Rao Nayudu (Nellore district), head constables A. V. Govindarajulu Nayudu (Madras City) and Ignasimuthu (Rāmnād), and constables K. G. Natesa Mudaliyar and P. E. Muruga Pillai (both of Madras City). The C.I.E. was conferred upon the late Mr. P. B. Thomas. The title of Diwan Bahadur was conferred upon M.R.Ry. T. Venkoba Rao Avargal, District Superintendent of Police, of Khan Bahadur on E. V. Amu Sahib Bahadur and V. G. Muhammad Khan Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Superintendents of Police, of Rao Sahib on M.R.Ry. S. Ponnuranga Mudaliyar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, M.R.Ry. T. Ramakrishna Ayyangar Avargal, M.R.Ry. K. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal and M.R.Ry. S. Venkatesa Ayyar Avargal, Inspectors, and of Khan Sahib on Abdul Aziz Sahib Bahadur, Inspector.

The number of officers rewarded by promotion was 11 against 14.

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

	1920.		1921.	
	Number of persons.	Amount.	Number of persons.	Amount.
Rewards to the police.	Madras City... ..	467	383	4,427
	Districts, including Criminal Investigation Department.	5,708	6,598	49,758
	Total ...	6,190	49,602	54,185
Rewards to private individuals including village officers.	Madras City... ..	127	68	688
	Districts, including Criminal Investigation Department.	4,681	4,185	35,513
	Total ...	4,758	37,790	36,201

The amount of rewards disbursed in the year increased, the number of police officers rewarded and the amount paid to them being larger than in 1920. In several special cases rewards were sanctioned by Government, the most noteworthy being the payment of Rs. 2,090 to a number of police officers in South Malabar for valuable work in preserving the peace in Calicut in February last, when intense political excitement prevailed. The expenditure was largest in Madura, where Rs. 1,753 were disbursed among Kallars and Kallar panchayats for valuable co-operation with the Kallar Special Officer in arresting Kallar criminals, most of the rewards being distributed by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Member of Council, during his visit to the district, and Rs. 668 among several police officers for good work during the riot at Perungamanallur in 1920. In Rāmnād also, the amount spent was high, resulting in a marked improvement in the work and conduct of the police and greater cordiality between them and the public. In Vizagapatam and Madras City also the expenditure was large. In the former Rs. 970 were paid to police officers and private individuals in a house-breaking case attended with considerable loss of property and in the latter Rs. 1,695 were distributed among 42 police officers and 2 private individuals for good work during the labour troubles. A considerable measure of co-operation was received from the public and the amount disbursed to private individuals was nearly the same as in the previous year. Bellary improved upon the advance made in 1920 in rewarding private individuals. In several districts insufficiency of funds prevented larger expenditure and I have had to instruct officers to grant rewards on a reduced scale. This concession to financial stringency is unfortunate,

as undoubtedly rewards both to the police and to private persons are productive of good results. Numerous instances of good work by private individuals are recorded in district reports, all of which were recognized to the extent to which funds permitted. For courageously following a gang of dacoits and shooting one of them, eight private individuals in Anantapur were paid Rs. 100, out of which Rs. 100 were given to one of them in the shape of a gold wristlet.

Other noteworthy rewards were:—Rs. 500 paid to Muhammad Husain Khan Sahib, Assistant Special Chenchu Officer, Kurnool, for help rendered in the capture of Chenchu criminals, and Rs. 250 sanctioned by Government, to a Sergeant, a Sub-Inspector and two constables of North Arcot and to the Assistant Surgeon, who trained them, for winning the shield for the best police team in India and for being placed third among all the competing teams at the St. John Ambulance All-India Competition held at Calcutta in March last.

Among rewards paid from sources other than Government were:—Rs. 500 offered by M.R.Ry. Mothi Ganga Razu Garu, Zamindar and Merchant in Kistna to certain police officers for good work in a case of burglary in his house, a Sub-Inspector and a head constable receiving Rs. 250 and Rs. 120 respectively, and Rs. 400 by the Kashmir Darbar to a Sub-Inspector of Bellary for the arrest of a swindler.

5. There were 3,462 head constables and 25,296 constables in the force at the close of the year and 24 or 0.7 per cent of the former and 1,941 or 7.7 per cent of the latter were classed as illiterate.

Education :
Statement E, columns 24
and 25.

Three officers held charge of the school, i.e., Messrs. Mullaly, Elliott and Stanbury. Vacancies in districts having declined, the enlistment of Sub-Inspectors was restricted and the staff of the school temporarily reduced by two lecturers in May. Further recruitment of Sub-Inspectors has since been suspended, as the cadre was over strength owing to the substitution of clerks for Reader Sub-Inspectors. Proposals for the further curtailment of the staff have since been sanctioned by Government. Six Probationary Assistant Superintendents and a Probationary Deputy Superintendent were in the school at the beginning of the year and of the former, one resigned, another died of wounds received in the Mappilla rebellion and a third was posted to a district after completing his training. Three Probationary Assistant Superintendents and one Probationary Deputy Superintendent joined the school during the year.

At the beginning of the year, there were 9 Inspectors and 64 Sub-Inspectors of the district police, 2 of the City, 6 of Pudukkottai, 1 of Bangalore and a district police Sergeant in the school. Three Inspectors and 2 Sub-Inspectors of the district police, 9 of the City, 2 of Bangalore and a district police Sergeant joined the school during the year. Of the Inspectors, 7 were posted to districts after training and 2 resigned; and of the Sub-Inspectors, 58 of the district police, 2 of the City, 6 of Pudukkottai and 1 of Bangalore passed out. The services of a district Sub-Inspector were dispensed with, the probation of another terminated and a third resigned. At the close of the year, there were in the school 3 probationary Inspectors, 5 Sub-Inspectors of the district police, 9 of the City, 2 of Bangalore and 2 Sergeants. Of the Inspectors, one is a B.A., another holds the Secondary School Leaving Certificate and the third has no educational qualifications; and of the Sub-Inspectors, 3 are holders of Secondary School Leaving Certificate and 2 have not passed any examinations.

The Shorthand Bureau, consisting of 23 Sub-Inspectors, did a very strenuous year's work. The staff attended 1,400 political meetings and 25 conferences, in addition to attending courts to give evidence in prosecutions arising out of reported speeches. As the number of Telugu shorthand Sub-Inspectors has been found inadequate and as no Sub-Inspectors have yet been trained in Kanarese shorthand, proposals were submitted to Government in the current year for an addition of eight Sub-Inspectors to the staff but only three additional Sub-Inspectors for Telugu shorthand work have been sanctioned. Six Sub-Inspectors were sent to the Christian School of Commerce at Lucknow to learn Urdu

shorthand, in addition to the two mentioned in my last report. They are reported to be making satisfactory progress. The Kanarese Shorthand Manual is nearing completion and is likely to be finished in the current year.

The results in "First-Aid to the Injured" were again poor, but steps will be taken to improve matters after the reopening of the school.

As Government ordered the constabulary to be armed with latti for the purpose of dealing with unlawful assemblies, a system of latti drill, drawn up by two Punjab police officers, was introduced and men were called in from all districts to be trained as instructors by Inspector Mr. H. Last of the Central Recruits' School, Vellore, who has since been deputed to all districts to inspect the instruction which is being given.

The Police band was maintained efficiently and provided with new music. It secured six private engagements bringing in Rs. 535.

The usual annual police conference and police sports were held in January.

With the stoppage of recruitment, the number of recruits in the schools declined gradually and all the schools were closed, the *Central Recruits' Schools*, Vellore and the Coimbatore Schools in the beginning of November and the other two in the beginning of December. The schools were all inspected by the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police and myself.

Details of the number of constables trained in each school and the number of prizes awarded are given in the following statement:—

School.	Number who passed out during the year.	Number who received prizes		
		For good conduct (Rs. 2).	For obtaining high marks.	
			First prize (75 per cent of the marks: Rs. 2).	Second prize (60 per cent of the marks: Rs. 1).
Vellore	266	88	9	20
Coimbatore	308	163	6	78
Anantapur	349	207	46	73
Vizianagram	257	97	16	68
Total ...	1,180	555	77	239

Fifteen head constables were passed out of the schools after training. Special prizes for good shooting and Jiu Jitsu in the Vellore School were keenly competed for. As the results of training in the Recruits' Schools in the past have not been entirely satisfactory, Mr. Mullaly was deputed to visit the schools and to suggest improvements. His investigation disclosed the fundamental defect of an insufficient number of instructors in proportion to recruits. I, therefore, submitted in October last proposals for strengthening the staff, but on account of the closure of the schools, Government have deferred taking up the matter. The Constables' Guide which had become obsolete was thoroughly revised and brought up to date by Mr. Mullaly, and the new edition has since been printed and supplied.

6. The total cost of the department for the year 1921-22, excluding the final account for March 1922, was Rs. 1,62,15,827 or an increase of Rs. 9,48,753 over the corresponding figure for the previous year. The increase occurred mainly under "Presidency Police," "District Executive Force," "Criminal Investigation Department and Railway Police" and was due to the revision of pay of the subordinate police officers from 1st March 1921 which accounted for about 7.8 lakhs and increased expenditure under "Travelling Allowance" and "Contingencies."

7. The want of money continued to prevent progress in the provision of quarters for the subordinate staff. The number of police officers for whom quarters existed at the end of the year was 401 Sub-Inspectors, 98 Sergeants, 2,005 head constables and 14,525 constables.

Cost:
Statement D, columns
16 to 18.

Housing the force.

the percentage to the sanctioned strength being 27.0, 64.5, 56.1 and 61.4, respectively. On the reduction of the strength of the Cordite Factory guard the military buildings occupied by the staff were handed over to that department. In Bellary some of the military buildings were returned as they had become unfit for occupation. Owing to the inadequate grants for repairs for the past several years many buildings have fallen into a very bad condition and some have been condemned. This is involving Government in a considerable loss on capital account. The necessity for more liberal grants for repairs has been pressed upon the notice of Government, but so far without result.

Some proposals for the construction of quarters for Sub-Inspectors in a cheap style were sent to Government, but no orders were received upon them. The question of adopting kacha buildings for lines for constables has been raised by Government and is under examination.

8. District reports show that there was improved co-operation on the part of the village police, except in some of the places where the Non-co-operation movement was active. The number of village officers rewarded in the year was 826 or 23 less than in the previous year, while the expenditure was Rs. 8,133 or Rs. 408 more. Superior officers spared no pains in interviewing village officers and instructing them in their duties. The effect was remarkable in Anantapur, where, in addition to the expenditure being the largest, Mr. Beckett's personal interest was repaid by increased assistance from the village officers. In a factious district, like Cuddapah, it was but natural that there was not much co-operation; while, in Kistna, in spite of the vigorous Non-co-operation propaganda, the co-operation was not appreciably affected. Reporting of crime by village officers is generally said to be satisfactory, but little enthusiasm is shown in the surveillance of village criminals and in village patrol. In some districts District Magistrates have, at the instance of Superintendents, issued circulars to village officers regarding their duties. The District Magistrate, Ganjūm, remarks that the village officers do not render adequate help in spite of all inducements. It might be well if the orders of Government conveyed in G.O. No. 1920, Home (Judicial), dated 13th September 1917, reviewing the report of the year 1916, as to the action to be taken by subdivisional magistrates were to be reiterated. District reports mention several instances of good work by village officers, which received due recognition. Specific instances of neglect of duty by village officers were reported to the Revenue authorities to be suitably dealt with.

The work of ghat talaiyaris was satisfactory. Their presence has an effect in preventing crimes on highways and rendering the roads more safe. They persuade bandymen and travellers to collect at the ghats and travel together. Several of them received rewards for arresting criminals and helping the police in raiding resorts of gangs in forests. Some progress was made in providing them with land but it is difficult to get remunerative land near the tannas. District Superintendents of Police are arranging with Collectors and Forest officials for the free supply of forest materials for talaiyari huts and for providing wells at the ghats.

9. The Armed Reserves were generally up to the strength and efficient. Drill and discipline were good. The emergency forces were kept up to strength as far as possible. All the Reserves were mobilized, most of them frequently. The strength of the Cordite Factory guard was reduced to its pre-war level. The formation of an Armed Reserve for the Nilgiris referred to in the last year's report has been sanctioned but it has not yet been constituted. The Rajahmundry Reserve of the Agency division was strengthened and incorporated in the Gōdāvari district. It is called the Rajahmundry Special Force and is available for use in the East Coast districts. A special temporary force of a strength of 1 Inspector, 4 Sergeants and 216 men was sanctioned in the current year for guarding the Mappilla Camp Jail at Bellary. The report of the military officer deputed to inspect the signalling sections in Reserves disclosed that both instruction and equipment were out of date and steps have been taken to remedy the defects. An Assistant Superintendent of Police and twelve head constables from districts were sent to Poona to undergo a course in

army signalling, of whom four head constables were sent back without training as they had not a sufficient knowledge of Hindustani, the medium of instruction. With the sanction of Government, another batch of one Sergeant and six head constables was sent to Poona in September and went through the course.

The Armed Reserves underwent a period of unprecedented strain during the year. Not only had the Armed Reserve in several districts to be kept fully or partially mobilized for considerable periods to deal with the situation in its own district but Reserves had to be employed outside their own districts to a very unusual extent. This was necessitated by the disregard for law and order prevailing in certain districts owing to the political situation, the prolonged labour troubles in Madras City and the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and, at the beginning of the current year, by the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Mappilla rebellion threw an immense amount of work on the Malabar Reserves and caused a great deal of additional escort duty on part of the Coimbatore and Salem Reserves.

During the disturbances of the year the respect that has been shown to the Armed Reserves is remarkable. Their appearance on the scene has frequently prevented an ugly situation from developing.

Railway Police.

10. The jurisdiction of the Madras and Trichinopoly Railway Police districts remained unchanged.

Thefts, the principal form of crime on the railways, increased slightly, the figures for the year under review and the previous one being 2,521 and 2,307 respectively. The increase was mainly under thefts in running trains, 521 as against 356 of 1920, thefts from railway platforms and passenger sheds and of railway materials being almost the same in number as in 1920, i.e., 1,025 as against 1,004 in 1920. Theft from wagons, goods sheds and station yards declined from 801 in 1920 to 741.

There was an increase in thefts from running goods trains on the South Indian Railway by organized gangs of thieves who used to board trains on steep gradients or when detained at outer signals of stations. This is being met by sending armed patrols on the trains and on parts of the line. An additional supply of firearms to the Railway Police has been sanctioned since the close of the year.

A number of thefts from parcels carried in brakevans and of substitution of spurious parcels for the genuine ones occurred on the north-east line of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and in this connexion an underguard and two accomplices who were arrested in the act by the Railway Police are under trial.

A number of thefts from first and second class compartments in mail and passenger trains on the north-east line were finally checked by the arrest of two local thieves.

A series of thefts from sealed goods wagons on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway were committed by the menial servants of the railway who used to remove the seals from the card on the wagons and restore them without damaging them. This procedure was detected by a special staff deputed to investigate these occurrences and after the conviction of three offenders this form of crime ceased.

There were one minor collision and four derailments, of which two were due to wash-outs by floods.

Attempts to derail trains numbered nine and cases of throwing stones at running trains 49. There were no serious attempts to wreck trains. Four pot-sleepers were placed on the line near Kulittalai on the South Indian Railway over which a passenger train ran. This is suspected to have been a reprisal for the destruction of about 30 Palla huts, situated close to the line, by a spark from an engine. Another instance of an attempt to derail a train was on the same railway between Padalam and Madurantakam. In this case the down Boat Mail ran over a survey stone which had been placed on the line. Attempts to derail trains and stone-throwing having been most prevalent between Egmore

and Vandalur on the South Indian Railway, the Superintendent has moved the District Magistrate of Chingleput to warn the inhabitants of the adjoining villages that a repetition of such offences will involve the imposition of punitive police.

The South Indian Railway suffered severely at the beginning of the Mappilla rebellion. One station was completely wrecked and considerable damage done to four others. Eight railway bridges were damaged. The permanent way was torn up in numerous places and telegraph lines were cut. Traffic on the part affected was suspended for a week. In cases arising out of the damage done 199 persons were convicted and some more are under trial.

The number of persons run over by trains and killed was 315 or 14 more than in the previous year.

A new text-book called the Railway Police Constables' Guide was compiled for the guidance in their duties of Railway Police constables and has been issued lately.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

11. With a generally adequate rainfall, the year was favourable for agriculture and employment was available, except in parts where scarcity prevailed. The prices of food grains fell but did not reach the level of 1918. The failure in the recovery of ragi is specially noticeable. The volume of grave crime, as will be seen from the following table, declined by 8.4 per cent but was still 6.0 per cent above the figure for 1917.

Year.	Number of Government acres per rupee.			Grave crime (true cases).
	Klca.	Cholam.	Bagl.	
1917	7.8	12.6	14.0	30,910
1918	6.9	9.9	12.0	42,056
1919	4.7	6.5	6.9	50,754
1920	4.6	6.6	6.7	42,552
1921	5.5	8.2	8.8	39,301

12. The number of true cases of cognizable crime excluding nuisances decreased from 59,109 to 56,131 (5.0 per cent). The decrease was contributed by 17 districts headed by Madura (—25.7 per cent). Guntūr, Salem and Kistna record a decrease of 16.9, 16.9 and 9.8 per cent, respectively. The statistics of crime in respect of the districts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari, the Agency division and South Malabar will not bear comparison with former years as the formation of the Agency division has affected the area of the first three districts and the Mappilla rebellion has completely upset the normal conditions in South Malabar. The formation of the Agency division and the consequent closer supervision by the subdivisional officers is said to have resulted in more crime being reported in parts of the Agency. There was an increase of crime in 11 districts and of a few cases in Madras City, the principal increase being in Tanjore (+13.4 per cent) and Coimbatore (+11.6 per cent). Kistna again headed the list with 4,185 cases. Other districts returning high figures were Madras City (2,950), where the increase was only by 7 cases, South Arcot (2,656), Malara (2,461), Tanjore (2,430), Guntūr (2,395) and Salem (2,373).

Offences under special and local laws rose from 17,240 to 18,541 while nuisances declined from 93,356 to 77,295.

13. The local distribution of serious offences against person and property is shown on the map prefixed to this report. There were ^{Serious offences against person and property.} 21,832 such cases, being 4.9 per cent less than in the previous year, the ratios for the two years being 1 case to every 1,938 and 1,804 persons, respectively. Madras City, Kistna, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah and the Nilgiris again ranked as the most criminal districts, with Bellary and Gōdāvāri added for the year under review.

14. As will be seen from the attached statement of grave crime for the last ^{Grave crime.} three years, the decrease shown in 1920 continued, the number of cases being 3,581 (8.4 per cent) less than in that year. The fall occurred under house-breakings, thefts and cattle thefts. The principal districts to show a decrease were Madura (—22.6 per cent), Salem (—20.1 per cent), Guntūr (—20.1 per cent) and Kistna (—16.1 per cent). The decrease in Madura was due principally to the special measures adopted to deal with Kallar crime. The fall in Guntūr is attributed to vigorous action taken against criminal gangs in the previous year and in Kistna to the same reason coupled with efficient security work. I am inclined to think, however, that the widespread influence of the Non-co-operation movement in those districts has operated to prevent the reporting of crime. In Salem the reason assigned is improved supervision of the criminal Koravars. There was an increase in Tanjore (+11.3 per cent), Bellary (+16.6 per cent) and the Railway Police, Trichinopoly (+12.7 per cent). In Tanjore, Kallars from Madura and criminals from Pudukkottai and Trichinopoly were responsible for much crime. They were traced and proceeded against. Bellary was subject to frequent depredations by a wandering gang of Donga Yerukalas of Kurnool district. On one occasion one of its members was shot by the Bellary Police and three were arrested subsequently. Gang crime received close attention. In South Arcot an important success was achieved by the conviction under section 400, Indian Penal Code, of 15 Padayachis of Vellayankuppam. Valuable information leading to this result was given by a member of the gang undergoing imprisonment in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly. In recognition of the assistance given by him the convict was granted a remission of four years' imprisonment by Government. A Sub-Inspector has since been awarded the King's Police Medal for bravery in arresting the leader. Another batch of these Padayachis is under trial. A case under section 402, Indian Penal Code, is being worked up against a newly traced gang in Guntūr. Several dangerous gangs in Tinnevely were arrested. A Yerukala gang in Kistna was convicted under section 401, Indian Penal Code, and another mixed gang is being proceeded against under that section. A third gang in the same district was also accounted for and is being dealt with under the bad livelihood sections.

True cases of grave crime reported during the three years ending with 1921. (Compiled from special returns from districts)

Districts.	Murder, 802, 803, 808, I.P.C.			Dacoity, 395, 397, 398, 399, 402, I.P.C.			Hobbery, 392, 393, 394, 397, 398, I.P.C.			House-breaking, 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460, I.P.C.			Theft, ordinary, 379 to 382, I.P.C.			Cattle-theft, 379 to 382, I.P.C.			Total.		
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1919.	1920.	1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Madras City ...	16	9	19	1	...	1	7	7	18	553	491	439	2,149	1,766	1,564	29	11	14	2,749	2,281	2,046
Ganjam ...	27	23	37	14	8	10	19	14	15	865	607	411	1,162	879	769	147	110	43	2,234	1,641	1,235
Vinayapatam ...	25	29	21	17	8	10	20	14	21	589	408	275	958	844	679	169	187	53	1,778	1,440	1,059
Golivar ...	30	19	21	44	15	24	86	46	57	836	722	567	2,100	1,818	1,516	212	163	89	2,804	2,783	2,274
Agency ...	16	10	34	52	29	33	27	14	38	296	241	651	179	190	516	158	131	347	727	605	1,619
Kistna ...	33	18	24	18	19	24	43	34	43	1,322	1,338	1,074	2,134	1,959	1,730	397	311	158	3,952	3,674	3,083
Quntar ...	45	31	39	66	67	43	67	60	49	851	663	579	1,010	1,043	813	251	212	135	2,291	2,076	1,658
Nellore ...	31	35	34	37	53	31	59	71	60	557	415	377	796	659	561	177	123	86	1,656	1,356	1,149
Kurnool ...	62	67	45	191	132	100	74	75	49	735	584	545	682	559	433	166	126	117	1,901	1,553	1,289
Bellary ...	29	26	39	77	33	59	52	56	46	395	296	373	348	327	356	65	76	88	976	824	961
Anantapur ...	31	64	52	61	94	59	59	82	75	437	422	542	423	445	442	125	123	123	1,134	1,232	1,298
Caddapah ...	51	57	69	17	25	23	42	24	37	431	279	313	290	241	263	72	77	59	1,03	793	763
Chittoor ...	26	28	19	40	25	15	56	31	37	706	493	404	623	667	480	279	223	172	1,740	1,467	1,127
Chingleput ...	18	8	13	6	8	6	16	14	11	412	318	344	778	607	625	169	79	89	1,341	1,024	1,008
North Arcot ...	20	20	20	23	8	6	25	20	30	620	565	437	1,014	826	734	267	191	115	2,052	1,575	1,342
South Arcot ...	14	25	18	22	9	12	37	11	31	612	507	449	1,420	1,232	1,108	468	247	167	2,814	2,622	1,785
Tanjore ...	17	15	20	19	12	11	45	37	44	632	527	561	622	789	904	337	177	192	1,772	1,556	1,732
Madura ...	57	59	79	61	87	24	63	55	39	1,002	767	591	992	879	719	466	425	301	2,642	2,252	1,743
Ramanad ...	45	60	41	24	19	23	56	40	39	462	436	373	331	256	359	150	152	152	1,094	1,053	978
Tinnevely ...	57	35	41	13	31	36	61	72	79	615	562	513	674	752	693	189	189	228	1,614	1,642	1,590
Salem ...	60	80	72	52	24	21	86	64	39	534	470	418	1,129	943	765	537	461	325	2,419	2,052	1,639
Trichinopoly ...	79	35	24	22	12	15	26	37	45	538	422	371	890	953	816	245	261	212	1,772	1,723	1,477
Coimbatore ...	133	112	110	15	12	28	28	27	31	240	232	284	524	512	573	350	252	317	1,325	1,287	1,311
The Nilgiris ...	1	9	4	1	2	1	...	2	1	130	127	71	191	168	149	7	5	3	329	334	229
South Malabar ...	23	27	78	22	8	252	41	17	22	789	504	374	891	624	463	261	159	114	2,935	1,249	1,261
North Malabar ...	3	6	15	2	2	2	10	6	5	204	109	67	263	209	164	20	17	17	515	349	283
South Kanara ...	29	23	11	16	2	10	15	14	11	281	167	144	354	401	389	22	17	14	569	611	579
The Railway Police, Madras	6	2	1	...	2	4	4	5	9	42	25	14	1,052	1,291	1,364	...	...	...	1,710	1,212	1,292
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	...	2	4	1	1	...	...	5	5	16	21	12	1,208	1,016	1,157	1	...	...	1,226	1,045	1,178
Total ...	952	974	954	965	629	659	1,144	956	963	15,793	12,609	11,521	24,227	21,019	21,103	5,502	4,523	3,775	49,754	42,852	39,291

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE

15. The number of murders was 984, the largest on record, and 10 more than in the previous year. Coimbatore although it showed 3 cases less than in the previous year stood first as usual. The

Murder.

number for South Malabar is of course abnormal. Forty-two cases attributed to the Mappilla rebellion are included therein, but this number is doubtless far below the actual one. The number was high in Salem, Madura and Cuddapah. In the first two districts there was a decrease of 10 per cent and 21.3 per cent, respectively, while there was an increase of 21.1 per cent in Cuddapah. These districts are notorious for murders due to factions. In Cuddapah district, factions are particularly prevalent and although some attempt is made by the police to use the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code to prevent their culminating in murder and rioting, the delay in the disposal of such cases, which are often hotly contested, is apt to defeat their object. Similarly, in murder cases the preliminary inquiry often drags on for an inordinate time. To counteract these disabilities Government were asked to appoint a special first-class magistrate to deal with such cases, but the request has been refused during the current year on financial grounds. In Kurnool and Anantapur there was a decrease by 32.8 per cent and 23.5 per cent, respectively. In the latter district, the quartering of a punitive police force at Maddigubba, chiefly at the cost of certain influential and turbulent Reddis, has had a salutary effect. Probably the imposition of punitive police will be found the most effective means of keeping the peace in the lawless tracts of the Ceded districts.

Sexual matters and robbery are the motives of a large proportion of the murders.

A dismissed karnam in Gōdāvāri was charged with the murder of his successor, but the case was thrown out as not proved. In the same district an informant of the Excise department was brutally done to death. Two of the five persons charged were convicted under sections 304 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code, respectively, one getting a sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 and the other three months' rigorous imprisonment.

In North Arcot district two forest guards were shot while asleep for having proceeded against two villagers for infringement of forest laws. The case ended in discharge.

A suspected case of human sacrifice occurred in Ganjām where a girl of four years was murdered. The murder remains undetected.

In Nellore a toddy contractor, who was a witness in a case against non-co-operators, was murdered while the accused in that case were on bail pending appeal. The case could not be brought home to anybody.

16. There was one case of infanticide in each of the districts of Anantapur, Chingleput, Tanjore and Tinnevely. All the offenders were widows and the motive for the crime was to avoid social disgrace. They were sentenced to transportation for life, which was subsequently commuted to various terms of rigorous imprisonment.

Infanticide.

17. The year was characterized by widespread unrest. The organization of the

Disturbances:

(1) Due to political agitation. Non-co-operation and Khilafat movements extended over practically the whole Presidency and their adherents, many of whom were paid, were actively engaged in sowing the seeds of discontent among the people at large, taking advantage of the adverse economic conditions, and in raising a spirit of hatred against the Government which they avowedly desired to subvert. These movements received an impetus from the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee which was held in Bezwada on March 31st, 1921, under the presidency of Mr. M. K. Gandhi and of the Majlis-ul-ulema which was held at Erode on April 2nd and 3rd under the presidency of Muhammad Ali Sahib. Further momentum was added by the lecturing tours of these two leaders and of other leaders from Northern India which immediately followed these meetings. Mr. Gandhi paid another visit to the Presidency in September.

Primarily to this propaganda may be ascribed the Mappilla rebellion which stands apart from all other instances of disorder owing to its magnitude. Next in importance were the labour troubles in Madras which arose in connexion with

the labourers in the Buckingham and Carnatic Cotton Mills. These labour disturbances were not free from a connexion with politics as politicians of extremist views had long been connected with the Labour Union of the mills, and had impressed their views upon it.

In other districts, especially Guntūr, Cuddapah, Nellore and Kurnool, exponents of the Non-co-operation movement organized resistance to the forest laws which led to breaches of the peace, notably in Guntūr. In Guntūr the situation was serious in July when a seven days' hartal was proclaimed in the town on account of the arrest in Palnad and committal to jail for failure to give security under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, by the District Magistrate, of two local vakils who had gone there to organize opposition to, and a boycott of, the authorities. Some of the local leaders of the Non-co-operation movement had to be arrested and proceeded against under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, whereupon the hartal was cancelled and, order having been restored, security was not demanded in the proceedings against the leaders. In Cuddapah district, in November, a forest cooly was beaten to death and a forest range officer beaten and robbed. In Guntūr, on one occasion, about thirty villagers attacked forest subordinates and a small party of the police and rescued a prisoner arrested for a forest offence. On 23rd September, in the same district, a large crowd of villagers surrounded some forest officials and a party of police and forcibly rescued cattle impounded for illicit grazing. The police opened fire in self-defence and dispersed the mob without any casualty.

Again, in other districts such as Gōdāvāri, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, North Arcot, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Salem and Coimbatore, the anti-drink element of the Non-co-operation movement caused disturbances by interference with sales of liquor and toddy shops and by picketing such shops. A mob stoned the court-house at Tiruvannāmalai, North Arcot district, to force the release of an accused in a picketing case, but it was dispersed by the resolute action of the Circle Inspector. Another mob stoned the police station and the police at Cuddalore on 26th October for a similar reason. On the arrival of the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent with armed police, the crowd dispersed. On 21st August, a mob stoned a police station in Trichinopoly Town and snatched away a carbine from a constable. A serious riot was narrowly averted by the efficient action of the Town Inspector. At Tirupati on December 20th, on the occasion of the arrest of five disorderly persons, a crowd of some thousands assembled at the police station and demanded their release. On this occasion also it was due to the influence of the Police Inspector that violence was avoided.

In many districts large crowds assembled and made noisy demonstrations at the trial of political agitators and on the occasions of their removal to jail after conviction. On such occasions (of which the trials in Tanjore of Yakub Hasan Sahib and Abdul Majid Sahib Sharar, editor of the "Qami Report" are notable instances) it was often with the utmost difficulty and by the use of extreme forbearance that the police avoided a forcible collision with the crowds. Another expedient of the agitators was to parade the streets with parties singing seditious songs.

About July the question of the non-payment of taxes began to be discussed in Guntūr, Gōdāvāri and Kistna. By a resolution passed at a meeting of the Guntūr Congress Committee on 10th November, permission was sought of the All-India Congress Committee to introduce the withholding of payment of taxes and similar steps were taken in the Kistna and Gōdāvāri districts. The All-India Congress Committee by a resolution, dated 4th November 1921, left the matter of practising civil disobedience to the decision of the Provincial Congress Committees and on 8th December, the Guntūr District Congress Committee applied to the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee for permission to establish civil disobedience including non-payment of taxes. On 17th December the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee met at Guntūr and refused to sanction complete civil disobedience, but at another meeting held at Bezwada on 7th January 1922, the question of non-payment of taxes was left to District Congress Committees to decide. On 13th January the Guntūr District Congress Committee decided to introduce the

non-payment of taxes except in certain areas, and taxes were actually withheld in some places. Mr. Gandhi criticised the decision adversely and at a meeting held on 26th January 1922 the Guntūr District Congress Committee decided to refer the matter to a Committee consisting of Mr. T. Prakasam and others who reported on 11th February 1922 that the district was not fit for the non-payment of taxes.

Before this date the Government and the district authorities had shown their determination to enforce payment and a considerable amount of the taxes had already been collected.

Similarly, the East Kistna District Congress Committee resolved on 11th January to withhold the payment of taxes until 25th January 1922 but decided on 23rd January that they should be paid. The West Kistna District Congress Committee passed a similar resolution on 24th January 1922. The West Gōdāvāri District Congress Committee resolved on 21st January 1922 and the East Gōdāvāri District Congress Committee on 23rd January 1922 to pay the first instalment of kist and subsequently both Committees decided that all instalments should be paid. This narrative, to complete which I have been obliged to include incidents occurring in the current year, will show that the position was one of extreme tension in the districts of Guntūr, Kistna and Gōdāvāri at the end of the year. In Guntūr district by November Mr. Konda Venkatappayya had actually been appointed Governor of the Andhra Desa and a Collector, Tahsildar and other officials appointed. A considerable number of village officers resigned, mostly in Guntūr, Kistna and Gōdāvāri districts and to a small extent in Cuddapah. The municipal councils of several municipalities came under the influence of the Non-co-operation movement. Six municipalities presented addresses to Mr. Gandhi and at least nine others passed resolutions in favour of doing so. In Guntūr an intensive agitation against the formation of municipalities in Chirala and Rēpalle was conducted by a prominent non-co-operator and for months the former was almost entirely evacuated by its inhabitants in protest. In North Arcot district agitation and unrest were very pronounced in the towns possessing a large Muhammadan population, such as Vellore, Ambur, Vāniyambādi and Tiruppattūr. The campaign of vilification of Government assumed such proportions about August that action under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and the sections of the Indian Penal Code dealing with sedition had to be initiated.

In Berhampur in Ganjām district at the end of September vigorous action was taken on the occasion of the meetings of the Andhra Provincial Conference and the Andhra Mahajana Sabha and two of the notorious agitators of the Kistna and Guntūr districts were sent to jail. Similar action was taken, and continued for some months, in other districts, with the result that political agitation became less violent and that order was restored throughout the Presidency.

(ii) *The Mappilla rebellion.* The Mappilla rebellion in South Malabar broke out on the 20th August 1921.

The Khilafat movement found favourable ground in South Malabar and it received all possible support from the leaders of the Non-co-operation movement.

So early as February intense excitement was aroused in Calicut by the committal to jail for six months by the District Magistrate of Malabar of Messrs. Yakub Hasan Sabib, K. Madhavan Nayar, U. Gopala Menon and Moidin Koya, for refusing to obey the order of the District Magistrate under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting a meeting at Calicut at which Yakub Hasan Sahib was expected to speak. On the day of their committal to jail (16th February 1921), an enormous crowd of Mappillas assembled on the sea-shore and the streets leading thereto and assumed a very threatening attitude. Troops and police were called out by the District Magistrate and at one time the use of force seemed inevitable. Finally at a late hour of the evening the mob yielded to pressure from the police and to the menace of the Leinsters' Lewis guns and gradually dispersed. Thereafter Khilafat and Non-co-operation propaganda was vigorously pressed throughout the district.

Efforts at counter-propaganda were made, the principal public demonstration being a large meeting held in July at Ponnāni, the stronghold of the Khilafat

movement. This meeting had the effect of causing several of the leaders to withdraw from the Khilafat movement.

Incidents significant of coming trouble occurred early in August. At Pukkottur in connexion with a quarrel between the agents of the Nilambur kovilagam and a local Mappilla several thousands of Mappillas collected with the intention of converting the kovilagam buildings into a mosque and resisting arrest. Trouble was averted for the moment by the extraordinarily brave and resourceful conduct of Inspector M. Narayana Menon who faced the mob single-handed, and persuaded them to disperse. In Tanur the arrest of a local Mappilla who had been carrying out Khilafat propaganda and had committed a criminal offence by destroying a toddy shop was prevented by force of numbers. The district authorities then found themselves confronted with a situation of open defiance to the authority of Government.

It was, therefore, decided to arrest certain of the leaders of the opposition to Government, who cherished the idea of setting up a Mappilla Raj, and to make a beginning at Tirurangadi. Consequently on August 20th the District Magistrate Mr. E. F. Thomas, C.I.E., accompanied by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police Mr. N. E. Q. Mainwaring and the District Superintendent of Police Mr. R. H. Hitchcock, C.I.E., M.B.E., with a force of military under command of Captain P. McEnroy, D.S.O., M.C., of the 2nd Leinster Regiment and of police proceeded to Tirurangadi. Some arrests were made. The news of these arrests, coupled with the false report that the famous Mambram Mosque, across the river at Tirurangadi, had been destroyed, were immediately spread abroad and great crowds of Mappillas from far and near marched on Tirurangadi advancing upon it from two opposite directions.

Constable No. 1222, Velayudhan Nayar, of the Calicut Reserve was killed while taking a message from an outpost to the headquarters in the court-house. While one party of troops and police went out against the crowd coming from the direction of Parappanangadi, a mob advanced towards the court-house from the eastern side. This mob was met by a force under Mr. W. J. D. Rowley, who had just joined the district as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Palghat, and who was accompanied by Lieutenant W. R. M. Johnstone attached to the 2nd Leinster Regiment. Mr. Rowley was killed when endeavouring to persuade the mob, upon whom he was reluctant to fire, to disperse. By his side two head constables, Govindan Nayar and Muhi-ud-din, a Mappilla, were killed. Lieutenant Johnstone was also killed at the same time. That afternoon the District Magistrate handed over the control of the situation to the Military Commander.

That same afternoon Inspector Mr. J. Reedman, in charge of the Malappuram Special Force, who had been prevented by illness from proceeding to Tirurangadi with the Special Force, was killed as he was making his way there with some transport. His orderly constable No. 790 Kunhali was killed at the same time.

At this time the telegraph lines along the railway were cut and Parappanangadi railway station, the nearest railway station to Tirurangadi, and five miles distant therefrom, and other parts of the railway line were wrecked. The forces remained in Tirurangadi on the 20th and next day marched to Parappanangadi and thence along the railway line to Feroke which was reached at about 7 p.m. and where they entrained for Calicut. Mr. Tottenham, District Superintendent of Police, North Malabar, took a detachment of the North Malabar Armed Reserve to Feroke road and railway bridge on the 21st and this party held that very important and exposed position for some days. The rebellion spread rapidly in the Ernad and Walluvanad taluks and Martial Law was proclaimed on the 24th August and continued in force for the rest of the year.

The severest engagement with the rebels took place on August 26th at Pukkottur when a column commanded by Captain McEnroy was attacked by Mappillas on its advance to Malappuram. It was here that Mr. C. B. Lancaster, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Malappuram, was mortally wounded by a sniper. He died the same day at Malappuram. His death deprived the department of a very promising young officer possessed of a reckless bravery. The rebels soon split up, though considerable bodies maintained cohesion for some time, and took to looting and murder, constantly endeavouring to elude the forces in

their pursuit. A strong military force had to be employed. A special force of police, known as the Auxiliary Police, and now as the Malabar Special Police, was raised, consisting of 8 Subadars, 16 Jamadars, 60 non-commissioned officers and 600 men divided into 6 companies.

The Indian officers and men were, almost to a man, ex-military men. They had belonged principally to the 2/73rd regiment, the recruitment of which during the war had been mainly carried out by Mr. Hitchcock, who succeeded in raising the Auxiliary Police in a remarkably short time. The force was officered by an officer of the Indian Civil Service, a Probationary Assistant Superintendent and demobilized officers of the British Army who offered their services and were given appointments as Temporary Assistant Superintendents of Police. The Auxiliary Police worked with the troops under command of the Martial Law Commander and gave a very good account of themselves. Its casualties in killed, including some in the current year, have been Jamadar K. P. Kunhi Raman Menon, one Naik and four constables, and in wounded two British officers (Messrs. Colebrook and Fraser), Subadar Sanjiva Menon, Jamadar Kunhi Raman Nayar, one Havildar and twelve constables.

The casualties among the regular police in Malabar were two Assistant Superintendents of Police, one Inspector, three head constables and five constables.

Of these men the case of head constable No. 921 Haidross deserves special mention, as he stuck to his post, the outpost at Mudikode, although well aware of the danger, on account of which he had sent away the men under his orders.

Two constables of Nilambur were murdered while trying to carry a message to troops at a time when ordinary inhabitants of the locality were afraid to move about.

Special measures were taken for the protection of the parts of the Nilgiri district adjoining Malabar and on the night of December 15th a party of police consisting of detachments from the Armed Reserves of the Salem, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore districts under a Sergeant, stationed at Pandalur in the Nilgiri-Wynaad, was attacked by a considerable body of rebels. One constable of the Salem Armed Reserve was killed, as also were two surveyors and three peons of the Madras Revenue Survey who were in the same building as the police. The Gudalur Circle Inspector M.R.Ry. C. N. Seshagiri Rao who was living in the post office at Pandalur, which was also attacked, was murdered.

The police were unfortunate in having occupied their post, which was incapable of defence, only on the previous evening.

The Nilgiri district also lost a Mappilla Sub-Inspector, Shaikh Muhi-ud-din and two Nayar constables who had been sent towards Malabar to gather intelligence and were murdered by rebels on 14th September.

One of the most atrocious acts of the rebellion was the murder and decapitation, while expiring in his wife's arms, of Khan Bahadur K. V. Chek Kutti, a retired Inspector of Police, who had rendered loyal and distinguished service to Government, of which he was well known to be a staunch supporter.

Retired head constable Kumara Panikkar was also murdered in his wife's house at Tuvvur, evidently on account of his connexion with the Government, as he had a son serving in the police and relations in Government service.

A tribunal of three judges and courts of specially empowered magistrates were established to try the thousands of rebels who participated in the heinous crimes committed during the rebellion.

A special staff, working under Deputy Superintendent Mr. C. Karunakaran Nayar, was organized by Mr. Hitchcock to perform the stupendous task of collating the information received, which formed the basis of the cases put before the courts. This organization has worked with extraordinary success. The number of persons convicted up to the end of the year is placed at slightly over two thousand.

By the end of the year the rebellion had been almost completely put down and Martial Law was abrogated on 26th February 1922.

I feel it appropriate here to bring to notice the valuable service rendered to Government by Mr. R. Lescher, who had resided in Malabar as a planter before the rebellion. He returned from a visit to England at the beginning of the rebellion and at once volunteered to serve with troops to whom he was attached as Intelligence Officer, whilst Martial Law prevailed. His great personal influence and local knowledge in the Nilambar neighbourhood were of great advantage.

Mr. Lescher has also been of much assistance to the F Company of the Malabar Special Police, located at Nilambar, in which he has taken great interest and to the amenities of whose existence he has largely contributed.

An account of the disturbances in Madras will be found in the administration report of the Madras City Police appended to this report.

(iii) *Madras City Labour riots.*

On the 3rd April the coffee-hotel keepers and jutka drivers in Kumbakōnam went on strike, their alleged grievance being the enhancement of taxes by the municipality. The strikers became aggressive, and the arrest of the ringleader by the police had to be effected. He was taken to the police station which was attacked by a mob. The police were compelled to fire in self-defence when one of the rioters was killed and another fatally wounded.

(iv) *Kumbakōnam riot.*

In the municipal town of Karūr, Trichinopoly district, on the night of 24th August 1921, a dramatic pandal was surrounded by a mob who pelted it with stones. The Deputy Superintendent Mr. R. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar was present with a few policemen. He managed to get away nearly the whole of the audience, but the aggressive attitude of the mob made it impossible for some of the audience or for the theatrical company to withdraw. The theatre was besieged all night and the mob, who were bent on wrecking it, were kept at bay with difficulty. The Deputy Superintendent was obliged to fire a few shots and one of the rioters was killed. The situation was cleared up in the morning by the arrival of the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police with a military force. The disturbance was engineered by some non-co-operators because the proprietor of the theatrical company refused to give a benefit performance for the Tilak Swarajya Fund. Mr. R. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar acted with great resolution and courage on this occasion.

(v) *Karūr riot.*

The persistent attempts of non-co-operators to put a portrait of Mr. Gandhi on the car during the car festival of the Hindu temple at Vadapalli in Gōdāvari district in April occasioned a disturbance. On the appearance of a party of the Armed Reserve the crowd dispersed.

(vi) *Putting Mr. Gandhi's portrait on a temple car.*

On 14th August 1921 the Public Works Department Overseer had to order the breaching of a canal bank in order to prevent the village of Yenalapalle in the Kistna district being flooded out. This was opposed by the villagers of West Vipparu, to whose interests it was detrimental, and they attacked the police and the villagers of Yenalapalle. The police had to open fire resulting in 2 casualties.

(vii) *Riot at Yenalapalle.*

A serious outbreak occurred in the Cannanore Jail on 4th December. When the prisoners were being taken out for food, a Mappilla life-convict raised a war-cry and immediately a large number of other prisoners got out of hand. They broke into the carpenter's shop and arming themselves with tools and other articles, attacked the warders and the hospital, liberated some convicts and attempted to escape. They were fired upon by the warder staff under orders of the Superintendent of the Jail and 10 prisoners were shot dead and 11 wounded.

(viii) *Outbreak in Cannanore Central Jail.*

In Rāmnād district about 1,000 Nadars armed with latis, "aruvals" and guns surrounded the Puthur village of the Srivilliputtūr taluk and injured the Revenue Inspector and several village officials when they went to carry out the eviction order of the Revenue Divisional

(ix) *Riot in Puthur, Rāmnād district.*

Officer, Sivakāsi, in respect of certain temple lands. Forty-one out of the 51 persons charged were convicted.

18. In several districts the lowest classes manifested a spirit of rebellion against the social disabilities imposed upon them by immemorial custom. In Gōdāvāri there was friction between the Idigas (toddy drawers) and Kapus (cultivators) and Kshatriyas. In Kistna similar friction culminated in a riot between the Christian Adi-Dravidas and the caste ryots in Kovvali. In Chingleput district the Adi-Dravidas showed some aggressiveness which took the form of an attack upon some caste people in Sembiam and the encroachment upon poramboke land for the purpose of building houses in a few other villages. Intervention of the District Magistrate and of the police was necessary in some instances to prevent a breach of the peace.

In Trichinopoly district, determination on part of the Adi-Dravidas not to perform customary services to caste people was the cause of a serious riot in June at Vadakkalūr, Perambalūr taluk. Houses were burnt down on each side, the paracheri having been set fire to first.

In the Rāmnād district, the aspirations of the Nadars to higher social rank, combined with their prosperity, has produced a state of tension between them and other communities which, it is believed, is only prevented from culminating in violence by the presence of the Special Police Forces at Sivakāsi and Kamudi. There was a manifestation of similar conditions in the Tenkāsi and Ambāsamudram taluks of the Tinnevely district.

A considerable sensation was caused in the Chittoor district about the middle of the year by a self-styled religious and social reformer, named Umamaheswara Pantulu, a native of the Guntūr district. After exploiting the district and neighbourhood for some months he claimed supernatural powers and gave out that on the 5th July at Tirupati he and his wife would sit on a fire of sandalwood, give forth inspired words, and finally ascend into heaven. Some 40,000 people assembled in Tirupati, and, as none of the promised wonders were demonstrated, the crowd became excited and dangerous and it was only by the impostor's consenting, in fear of his life, to be escorted to the railway station and put in a train to Guntūr that a very threatening situation was terminated without serious disturbance.

19. Dacoities numbered 880, a rise of 25·9 per cent. Robberies were 968, a rise of 1·3 per cent. These figures include 252 dacoities returned by South Malabar most of which are attributable to the rebellion. In the Agency division several grain dacoities committed by Kutia Khonds and attributable to the bad season, were successfully dealt with. Seventeen districts including Madras City returned an increase in the total under the two heads. There was a decline in Kurnool (— 58), Salem (— 47), Anantapur (— 42), Guntūr (— 35), Nellore (— 33) and Madura (— 29). Crimes by Chenchus diminished by more than half in Kurnool after Mr. Pitt's operations in 1920 and the special police party employed there was withdrawn at the close of the year. The fall in Guntūr is owing to vigorous action of the previous year against gangs. The breaking up of local gangs, raids on routes frequented by them and the arrest of absconders from settlements, in Nellore, and close supervision over Koravars registered under the Criminal Tribes Act, in Salem, account for the decline in those districts. In Bellary, where there was an increase, and in Anantapur, several dacoities were due to scarcity. A recent report from the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, shows that the attention paid to the wandering gangs in the district of Anantapur was insufficient.

20. House-breakings numbered 11,591, a decrease of 8·5 per cent on the previous year. The decrease occurred in most districts and was marked in Kistna (— 19·4 per cent) which, however, showed the highest number. The cases in this district are ascribed to a large extent to local Yerukalas and Woddars and to an itinerant gang of Woddars from

Social Movements
(1) Uprising of
lowest classes.
Gōdāvāri
Kistna.
Chingleput.

Trichinopoly.

Rāmnād.
Tinnevely.

(ii) A religious impostor
in Tirupati.

Dacoity and robbery.

House-breaking.

the adjoining tracts of Guntūr and Hyderabad. Excluding the Agency division, there was a rise in only six districts, Anantapur (+ 28.4 per cent) and Bellary (+ 26.0 per cent) showing the chief increases. In Anantapur the reasons given are the activities of gangs from outside and of the resident Korachas who had evaded registration under the Criminal Tribes Act; while in Bellary the increase is ascribed to the absconding criminals of the neighbouring district of Kurnool. Steps are being taken for better co-operation between the neighbouring districts.

21. There was a fall in thefts in most districts, the number being 21,103 compared with 23,019, a decline of 8.3 per cent, most of the districts contributing to it. Kistna, Madras City and Gōdāvari again returned high figures.

A noteworthy case was the theft of jewels worth Rs. 32,050 from the jewel room of the Hindu temple at Nemam in Rāmnād district. Property of the value of Rs. 24,000 was recovered and four of the offenders, mostly temple servants, were convicted.

22. Cattle thefts decreased by 17.3 per cent from 4,565 to 3,775. The decrease was marked in Kistna (— 39.5 per cent), Madura (— 29.2 per cent), and Salem (— 27.3 per cent). The cause is attributed to the fall in the value of hides. An increase occurred in six districts and Madras City. In the Agency division, Salem, Coimbatore and Madura, the number of cattle thefts was high. The system of branding cattle in vogue in the old Jeypore district was abandoned as it was found to be useless.

The number of cattle-poisoning cases fell from 29 to 22, the Agency division showing the largest number (7).

23. The number of true cases dealt with in the year rose from 38 to 52, 14 of which ended in conviction.

24. Certain Kepmaris in Coimbatore district cheated two merchants of Calicut to the extent of Rs. 21,360 by passing of as gold dust, a mixture of lead filings, mercury and fine sand. Two were sentenced each to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. In Kistna the head clerk of the Sub-Magistrate's office, Kaikalūr, with the connivance of the second clerk and of the head accountant of the Taluk office, embezzled over Rs. 3,000 of Government money by altering the figures in contingent bills. The head clerk and the head accountant were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years, but the latter was acquitted by the High Court. Instances of Hindu temple cars being burnt occurred in the Tanjore, South Arcot, North Arcot and Chingleput districts. Finally a young convert to Christianity of the oilmonger caste belonging to the Salem district was arrested on suspicion by the Chingleput Police and found to be the culprit. It transpired that he was of unsound mind and had been deserted by his people. He was put up under the security sections and was bound over for three years. He is now in jail for failure to furnish security.

25. The number of deaths treated as justifiable homicide was 38. Of these 17 were caused by the police in the execution of their duty. Of these 17 cases 12 were caused during the suppression of riots or dispersion of unlawful assemblies, the incidence being, in Madras City 7, in Kumbakōnam 2, in Kistna (Yenalapalle village) 2, and in Karūr 1. The five other cases were caused by the police when attacked by criminals who resisted arrest, 1 in Guntūr, 3 in Kurnool and 1 in Bellary. Ten persons were killed in the suppression of an outbreak of prisoners in the Central Jail, Cannanore. In the remaining cases, the deaths were caused by private persons in the exercise of the right of private defence. Six of these cases related to collision with thieves and dacoits and five to other causes. In the Agency division a dacoit who had escaped from the police custody attempted to kill an informant when the latter pluckily killed him with a tangi.

Cases of accidental deaths from drowning disclosing culpable negligence numbered 94. Of these, 65 were in Coimbatore, 17 in Salem, 8

in Rāmnād and 4 in Ganjām. Five persons in Rāmnād were prosecuted and fined. Four women were drowned in the Rushikulya River in Ganjām owing to the capsizing of a boat. Two boatmen were prosecuted but they have since been discharged. In the other cases action under section 133, Criminal Procedure Code, was taken.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

26. In several districts preoccupation with cases arising from the political agitation acted prejudicially upon the handling of crime. *Crime—how dealt with: (Statement A, Part I).* Detection remained stationary, the percentage being 33·6 as against 33·9. Detection of murders, dacoities, robberies and cattle thefts improved, the increase in the percentage being 4·3, 5·7, 2·4 and 0·8, respectively. Detection of burglaries and thefts fell by — 1·3 per cent and — 2·0 per cent, respectively. The fall in detection occurred in 18 districts with Chingleput (— 14·8) at the head. In this district a large body of the district police was employed at Sembiam which was affected by the labour disturbances which had their focus in the Perambur area of Madras City upon which it borders. This prevented the usual concentration upon investigation. The fall in the percentage was 8·6 in Gōdāvāri, 7·5 in Ganjām, 6·9 in the Railway Police, Trichinopoly, 6·8 in the Nilgiris, and 6·7 in Vizagapatam. Detection of robberies declined by 10 per cent in Vizagapatam and of dacoities by 23·3 per cent in Ganjām. There was an improvement in Kurnool (+ 6·6), Anantapur (+ 4·7) and Chittoor (+ 4·0). In Kurnool it was mainly under dacoity and robbery, in Anantapur under murder and in Chittoor under murder and dacoity. Gōdāvāri, Guntūr and Kistna returned the low percentages of 24·4, 24·6 and 25·6, respectively. The decline in Gōdāvāri, where the percentage of detection in burglaries was slightly above half of the Presidency average, is partially accounted for by inadequate supervision of criminal gangs. With a view to the improvement of detection, and of prevention also, I am hoping to introduce shortly a system of classification of crime and criminals which has been elaborated by Mr. Chotham and is believed to have contributed considerably to the improvement in the detection of burglary in the Madura district where it has risen from 9·5 in 1919 to 16·2 in 1920 and 20·8 in the year.

Cases in which investigation was refused: Statement A-1, columns 5 and 6.

The percentage of refusal of investigation to cases reported was 0·6, a fall of 1 per cent. The principles governing this matter are generally well understood.

The number of cases referred to the police by magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, declined again, the number being 1,278 as against 1,391. Of these cases 1,168 were cognizable and 110 non-cognizable. Eight hundred and sixty-nine cases or 68·0 per cent were reported false. The number was the largest in Salēm (103), high in Coimbatore (88), Kistna (78), Tanjore (76), Nellore (74), Guntūr (72) and Chittoor (70). In South Arcot, Madura, Trichinopoly and Anantapur the instructions of the District Magistrates resulted in keeping the number low.

The number of sessions held in the mufassal was 239 as against 305; of these 39 were attended by District Superintendents of Police, 33 by their Personal Assistants and 88 by subdivisional officers, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 58, 48 and 93, respectively. The numerous other calls on the time of district officers were responsible for the drop. In Madras City all the four sessions held in the year were attended by the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners as usual.

Property lost and recovered

27. The statement given below shows the amount of property lost and recovered during the last three years.

Property lost and recovered (Police cases).

District.	1919.			1920.			1921.			Remarks.
	Lost.	Recov-ered.	Per-cent-age.	Lost.	Recov-ered.	Per-cent-age.	Lost.	Recov-ered.	Per-cent-age.	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
Madras City ...	2,64,051	71,806	27.2	2,35,380	72,008	30.6	2,07,000	67,168	32.4	
Ganjām ...	1,84,606	21,826	11.8	74,304	15,535	20.9	81,000	11,564	14.4	
Vizagapatam ...	1,39,688	82,141	58.9	87,757	21,944	24.9	67,087	8,884	13.1	
Godāvāri ...	1,80,030	16,754	9.3	1,55,279	30,719	19.8	1,30,001	28,112	21.6	
Agency ...	30,934	11,370	36.8	55,123	20,124	36.5	74,941	27,053	36.1	
Kistna ...	8,40,795	47,209	5.6	2,98,548	40,595	13.6	12,87,802	43,733	3.4	
Guntūr ...	1,71,691	36,818	21.4	1,31,099	25,505	19.5	1,01,608	12,569	12.4	
Nellore ...	1,37,409	35,413	25.8	89,078	16,434	18.5	1,03,428	19,006	18.4	
Kurnool ...	2,09,485	29,412	14.0	1,44,641	21,061	14.6	1,13,750	12,021	10.6	
Bellary ...	1,59,302	25,508	16.0	90,207	19,344	21.4	1,10,112	18,374	16.7	
Anantapur ...	1,21,914	13,047	10.7	94,845	13,007	13.8	1,01,821	16,351	16.0	
Cuddapah ...	1,25,384	22,648	18.1	76,781	13,512	17.6	89,616	12,719	14.2	
Chittoor ...	1,02,292	17,050	16.7	83,623	9,855	11.8	82,769	7,912	9.6	
Chingleput ...	1,00,468	14,009	14.0	63,687	15,564	24.4	69,315	10,531	15.2	
North Arcot ...	1,21,678	52,803	43.5	87,433	27,000	30.9	78,007	21,212	27.2	
South Arcot ...	1,30,470	49,201	37.7	1,22,757	21,896	17.8	80,180	12,712	15.8	
Tanjore ...	1,28,318	33,209	25.9	1,70,933	35,206	20.6	1,03,880	24,022	23.1	
Madara ...	2,02,033	40,379	20.0	1,99,379	49,747	25.0	1,45,179	31,815	21.9	
Rāmnād ...	1,51,340	48,059	31.8	1,61,212	19,825	12.3	1,41,957	52,815	37.2	
Tinnevely ...	1,10,822	13,712	12.4	1,55,495	22,083	14.2	1,21,801	16,867	13.8	
Salem ...	90,867	20,302	22.3	86,074	22,625	26.3	1,08,879	16,001	14.7	
Trichinopoly ...	1,01,095	19,891	19.7	99,217	19,148	19.3	1,13,016	17,461	15.4	
Coimbatore ...	65,181	27,580	42.3	98,759	31,492	31.8	75,084	27,599	36.7	
The Nilgiris ...	43,613	26,035	59.7	30,328	19,578	64.6	39,812	6,850	17.2	
South Malabar ...	2,13,206	13,787	6.4	65,131	11,700	18.1	2,10,309	8,220	3.9	
North Malabar ...	17,009	4,519	26.6	13,605	3,789	27.8	14,002	2,028	14.5	
South Kanara ...	52,614	12,058	22.9	84,338	11,127	13.2	40,323	8,750	21.7	
The Railway Police, Madras.	96,777	42,751	44.2	80,992	26,015	32.3	85,237	25,795	30.3	
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	62,568	18,834	30.1	75,031	16,756	22.3	84,564	20,439	24.2	
Total ...	88,31,657	8,25,620	21.5	92,01,706	6,82,780	21.3	42,01,322	6,00,892	14.5	

* Revised figure furnished by the district.

More property was lost by ten lakhs in the year than in the preceding one. The loss, as usual, occurred mostly by house-breakings and thefts. The average loss per case in burglaries was Rs. 241 as compared with Rs. 133 in 1920 and Rs. 140 in 1919. As usual, the amount lost was greatest in Kistna which shows a rise of nearly ten lakhs. In this district the recovery was also the least (3.4 per cent). The district is overrun by resident and foreign criminals and the detection of burglaries (12.5 per cent) was a little over half the average for the Presidency. The percentage of recovery was highest in Rāmnād which was nearly equalled in Coimbatore and the Agency division. The improvement in Rāmnād was remarkable. The Nilgiris showed the greatest deterioration. The fall in Vizagapatam was also appreciable.

28. The number of cases under classes I to V decided by courts decreased from 19,210 to 17,007 and of these 12,766 or 75.1 per cent ended in conviction, the percentage for the previous year being 73.7. The improvement was contributed by 16 districts of which Kurnool and South Kanara were most prominent. There was an appreciable improvement in Cuddapah, Anantapur and Bellary also. Godāvāri, Chingleput and Ganjām showed a noticeable falling off. Madras City again returned the highest percentage with North Malabar second and Nellore last. The largest number of prosecutions was in Kistna which was closely followed by the Agency division. The number of prosecutions was large in Madras City, North Arcot and Coimbatore.

The number of persons tried in these cases was 56,592 as against 39,413 in the previous year. Of these, 20,595 or a percentage of 36.4 were convicted as against 35.1. Twelve districts and Madras City showed improved results which were marked in South Kanara. There was an appreciable decline in the percentage of convictions in Vizagapatam, Ganjām, the Nilgiris and Trichinopoly.

Recoveries made during the year of property lost in 1921 as compared with 1920

The number of cases prosecuted by Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the mufassal rose from 7,412 to 8,342, the percentage of successful prosecutions being 69·3 as against 65·7. They appeared in 886 appeals as against 835 and the percentage of success was 73·8 as against 71·5. This improvement in numbers and results is primarily attributable to the strengthening of the staff in 1920. The practice of magistrates setting apart certain days of the week exclusively for police cases was adopted in the districts of Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam and Chittoor. The District Magistrates of Tanjore and South Arcot have instructed the magistracy in their districts to follow this procedure. Complaints have been made of the delay in paying batta to witnesses which often occurs in magistrates' courts and Superintendents have been directed to bring instances, of which they become aware, to the notice of the District Magistrates, as it constitutes a real grievance in the case of the majority of witnesses who live by daily labour. In Madras City the prosecuting staff prosecuted 1,505 cases as against 1,925 and of these 1,351 ended in conviction.

29. Instances in which the sentences awarded were inadequate or the accused were improperly discharged were promptly brought to the notice of the District Magistrates. The offence of receiving stolen property still continues to be dealt with inadequately by some magistrates, a case in point being that of a rich and influential Reddi of Chittoor district who was awarded a punishment of only a fine of Rs. 100. In some districts infringements of the rules under the Criminal Tribes Act were not sufficiently punished. In one district a sliding scale of punishment for unauthorized absence was in vogue for some time, until the District Magistrate put a stop to it. It consisted of a fine of Re. 1 for the first offence, Rs. 2 for the second and Rs. 3 for the third. In Rāmnād and Trichinopoly where also the sentences for offences under the Act were inadequate, the District Magistrates have instructed the magistracy to impose deterrent sentences. In Rāmnād the number of cases thrown out on insufficient grounds was unusually large and in several instances a conviction was obtained after revision.

30. The number of prisoners who escaped from police custody during the year was 171 or 12 more than in the previous year and the number recaptured 112. Fourteen prisoners who had escaped in previous years were also recaptured. In 31 of these cases, the police were found free from blame. In the remaining instances 87 constables were dealt with departmentally and 67 prosecuted of whom 26 were convicted and 27 discharged, the others being under trial. The number of escapes was the largest in the Agency division (49) and high in Kistna (20). In the former district nineteen prisoners escaped together from the sub-jail at Nowrangapur by night. Most of the escapes occurred at night owing to lack of suitable accommodation during the journey. Notwithstanding a strong police guard, 25 prisoners concerned in 6 cases of dacoity, confined in the sub-jail at Gannavaram (Kistna) made a successful bid for liberty on the evening of the 10th March by overpowering the constable on sentry who fired wounding one man but not fatally. Arming themselves with arms and ammunition from the guard room which they broke open, they fired at random to keep off any would-be captors and broke into the treasury strong room from which they carried away property concerned in cases to the value of Rs. 3,000 and Government money amounting to Rs. 300. In all 14 dacoits escaped of whom 11 were recaptured. Six of the constables were dismissed for neglect of duty. A smart recapture was that of one Prithivi Singh of Lahore undergoing sentence of transportation in the Lahore conspiracy case. He jumped out of the Calcutta mail near Ongole while being escorted to the Rajahmundry Central Jail and was arrested by the Guntur Police on suspicion. A constable in Bellary responsible for the escape of a prisoner committed suicide. Coimbatore was the only district in which no prisoners escaped from police custody.

31. The number of cases struck off as wilfully and maliciously false declined again, being 3,912 or 450 less than in the previous year. The decrease was general to most districts and, excluding

Ganjām, was marked in Kistna (— 80), Nellore (— 69) and Chingleput (— 66). South Arcot showed an appreciable increase (+ 50). Prosecutions were instituted against persons who preferred false complaints, in 200 cases, 33 on the sanction of the magistrates and 167 on the initiative of the police, resulting in the conviction of 76 persons or a percentage of 38·0 as against 32·8, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 183 cases and 60 persons. The number of convictions was largest in Chittoor (12) and high in Guntūr (10) and North Arcot (10). Coimbatore showed the largest number of cases struck off as wilfully false (281) but prosecutions followed in only 4 cases of which none were convicted. In Salem and South Arcot the number of such cases was 259 and 254, with 6 and 9 prosecutions and 4 and 6 convictions respectively.

Out of 115,537 cases prosecuted by the police 1·6 were declared false after trial, the percentage being the same as in the previous year, *Cases found false after trial.* i.e., 0·2. The percentage was high in the Agency division (1·2) and Cuddapah (0·9). No case was declared false after trial in the Nilgiris nor in North Malabar.

32. The number of habitual criminals under police surveillance is given in the *Prevention: Habitual criminals.* annexed statement. There was a considerable decrease in the fresh registration of both known deprecators (— 627) and suspects (— 1,115) and a slight decrease in that of receivers (— 56), the percentage of the decrease being 24·7, 25·3 and 27·3, respectively. The number of bad characters removed from the register on the ground of having given up a life of crime was 4,337 as against 3,768. The total number of bad characters at large on the last day of the year fell from 25,018 to 22,957 and of these 1,984 were out of view, the percentage being 5·6 as against 9·4. The highest percentage of persons out of view was again returned by Madras City (17·1) and it was, as in the previous year, high in Tanjore (13·6), Kistna (13·2) and Coimbatore (12·8). The percentage was again the lowest in Tinnevely (3·6). Other districts returning low percentages were Madura (4·3), Cuddapah (5·7) and South Kanara (5·8). The number of persons with history sheets who were convicted was 1,741 as against 1,808. The reduction in the number of registered bad characters is a step in the right direction and I am taking measures to have the number further reduced this year. The decrease in the number of the constabulary must be met by a concentration upon the watching of only the most active and dangerous criminals. Special instructions were issued during the year with a view to making history sheets a more useful record. Temporary outposts of which some more were opened in the year have proved a valuable factor in the surveillance of criminals. The deprecations by gangs in the Ceded districts and in Nellore and Guntūr are serious and are engaging attention.

Return of known deprecators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1921.

Class of persons.	Number at large on 31st December 1920, i.e., excluding those in jail, but including those out of view.		Number brought under surveillance during the year.						Of the number in columns 2 to 5, number removed from the register during the year.						Of those included in columns 2 to 5 number in jail on 31st December 1921.		Number at large on 31st December 1921.		Of the number shown in column 12, number out of view.		Number of persons with history sheets convicted during the year.					
	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		12 (a)		13			
1	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Known deprecators	9,754	67	660	9	1,020	16	1,801	18	255	1	192	2	930	11	524	7	467	12	2,180	13	9,677	64	1,213	7	1,210	20
Receivers of stolen goods	728	47	9	1	8	...	136	13	9	...	18	...	192	21	5	1	63	3	4	2	590	34	3	...	8	1
Suspected persons	14,067	855	613	18	833	1	3,203	87	179	4	174	8	3,090	93	548	18	1,336	68	559	3	12,330	262	726	35	492	10
Total	24,549	469	1,282	23	2,261	17	5,230	118	443	5	284	10	4,212	125	1,077	26	1,866	83	2,743	18	22,597	360	1,942	42	1,710	31

* The variations as compared with the figures in the report for 1920 are due to the revised figures returned by some districts.

The relations between the British and the French Police and those of the Native States of Mysore, Hyderabad and Travancore continued to be cordial.

The settlement at Blumannagadda in Chittoor having proved a failure from an economic point of view, was ordered to be closed and all but 40 families consisting of 165 members were transferred to settlements in Guntūr. The schoolmaster of the school at the settlement supervises the remaining settlers as Assistant Manager under the control of the Joint Magistrate, Madanapalle, who has been invested with the powers of Manager. The Deputy Inspector-General, who has lately visited the settlement, reports that matters are not at all satisfactory and that the inmates are allowed out freely on passes and are supposed to be committing crime. Owing to cessation of work in the mica mines at Kalichedu in Nellore district the Dommaras who had been placed in a settlement there were allowed to return to their villages. They are reported to be making an honest living. Sitanagarani settlement in Guntūr district was notified as the place of residence for the Rudrapal Korachas of the Bellary district and the entire tribe was transferred thereto in March. It was exceedingly satisfactory that, although news of the impending transfer was known, the police managed to prevent a single person from passing out of view and that the 350 persons were moved without incident. In this settlement and in Stuartpuram in the same district, notwithstanding an increase in the strength of the members, the number of absconders decreased. The members in the Guntūr Reformatory settlement find employment on road work and in the jute mills, but are reported not to be under satisfactory control. The agricultural settlement at Allur in the Nellore district was declared to be part of the settlement at Kavali. In this settlement want of adequate work within, and the difficulty of procuring work outside, has necessitated a large reduction in numbers and it is proposed to allow families who give promise of earning an honest livelihood to reside in villages on passes. Such persons have been selected by the Commissioner of Labour. The behaviour of the Donga Woddars in the Siddapuram settlement is said to have been fair. Agriculture and blanket weaving are their principal sources of livelihood. This settlement is under the management of an Inspector of Police. The four Woddar boys who underwent training at the Kolar Industrial Institute have returned and are working as carpenters. An all-round improvement is recorded in the Aziznagar settlement which continued under the management of an Inspector of Police. The Koravars living in the Kulasekharapatnam settlement under the management of Mr. J. H. A. Weth, where they get work in the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Ltd., and outside, find themselves so well off that some of their relations have joined them voluntarily. As there was difficulty about voluntary residents living with compulsorily settled persons the Government have in the current year extended the notification to the former also. The settlements at Perambur and Pallavaram worked satisfactorily.

The total strength of the various settlements in the Presidency on the last day of the year was 7,188, consisting of 2,318 males, 2,264 females and 2,606 children. The number on the rolls in the various schools in the settlements was 1,273 (756 boys and 517 girls).

Sections 3 and 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act were extended to the following tribes during the year:—

- Amagunta Poligars of Chittoor district.
- Attur-Melnad Koravars of Salem district.
- Dommaras of Chittoor district.
- Donga Yerukalas of Anantapur district.
- A mixed gang called the Jutur mixed gang under the leadership of notorious Reddis of Cuddapah and Anantapur districts.
- Kintali Kalingas of Vizagapatam district.
- Koravars of Perumbalai and Pennagaram in Salem district.
- Salem-Melnad Koravars of Madura district.

The part of section 10 directing members to report themselves at fixed intervals was extended to Donga Woddars and Donga Yerukalas of the Kistna district.

The number of persons registered under the Act during the year was 5,654 of whom 3,757 were Kallars of Madura. The policy of removing well-behaved members from the registers, or exempting them from reporting themselves, was continued. Some members in Coimbatore were exempted from reporting on the

guarantee of persons who undertook to look after them. In North Arcot, Jogis and Koravars who had been removed were re-registered for relapsing into crime.

The number of persons convicted under the Act rose from 2,713 to 3,367 or an increase of 24.1 per cent. The largest number was in Madura (1,415). Convictions under section 24 numbered 62. In addition to this 39 persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 23.

Supervision over registered members was generally effective. The intervals at which members were required to report themselves under section 10 varied with local conditions and the degree of criminality of the tribe. In Vizagapatam I noticed that the Pydis were required to report themselves only once a fortnight. This is not effective and I have directed the Superintendent of Police to examine the question. Fifty children (33 boys and 17 girls) of the Vaduvarpatti Koravars of Rāmnād are attending as boarders the American Baptist Mission School at Aruppukkottai, 50 out of the 100 monthly scholarships of Rs. 5 each, sanctioned by Government, being utilized for the purpose. The dormitory for them, the cost of which the Government promised to provide, has been built. Three boys are being trained as masons in the American Mission Industrial School at Pasumalai in Madura district, but little scope is found to exist for vocational training of this sort. The idea of giving industrial and manual training at Aruppukkottai to the Koravar children, which was mooted, had to be abandoned as it was found impracticable. The most promising scheme seems to be the encouragement of cottage industries on the lines followed in Madura in dealing with Kallars. Some of the Koravars own land and the Superintendent is endeavouring to provide some more with land from the Sivaganga zamindari. A number of them are working in the Kulasekharapatnam factory and a few more in a ginning factory at Pandalgudi in Rāmnād.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib A. K. Raja Ayyar Avargal, Kallar Special Officer, has continued the work of Kallar reclamation with almost magical success. Taking advantage of the traditional respect of Kallars to the decrees of their caste panchayats, and using the prospect of applying the restrictions of the Criminal Tribes Act as a lever, he has been working upon the system of exempting suitable villages from the restrictions of the Act provided that the Kallars formed a panchayat which undertook to be responsible for the good conduct of the members of the community and to help the authorities in arresting offenders and in other ways. Panchayats were established in 501 Kallar villages and for the most part have been working well. With their assistance about 100 warrants, many of them long outstanding, were executed and the Kallar Special Officer was able to say at the end of February in the current year that only one warrant for a Kalla was remaining unexecuted, which was subsequently executed.

Great progress was made in the other branches of reclamation work noted below :—

(1) *Education.*—A total of 169 schools had been opened up to the end of the year and handed over to the management of the Taluk Board or of a Mission. Most villages contribute at the rate of Rs. 3-12-0 per village per month for the education and welfare of their children. One hundred and forty-eight children, of whom 16 are girls, have been placed in boarding schools and are getting free primary, or vocational, education. The American Madura Mission, the Swedish Mission and the Roman Catholic Mission receive boarders at the low rate of Rs. 5 a month. Troops of boy scouts have been started at Kilagudi and Usilampatti and Kallar girls in boarding schools are being trained as girl guides. Representatives of the Kallar boy scouts and girl guides attended the large Scout Rally held in Madras in January of this year before His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. A Tamil journal called the "Piramalai Reformer" has been started and enjoys a wide circulation in the Kallarnad. Three very successful sports meetings were held, one under the auspices of the American Madura Mission, and the others attended by the Kallar community.

(2) *Establishing industries.*—Altogether nine industrial centres had been established up to the end of the year. The following industries are being taught and carried on: weaving, rope and tape making, mat making, basket making, carpentry, black-smith's work and tailoring.

These industries were started through Kallars who had learnt them in jail and others without employment. A traditional aversion to such occupations had

to be overcome but they have now caught on. An immense amount of labour is involved in procuring and supplying the materials, in selling the manufactured articles and in keeping accounts on a very large scale. The way in which Mr. Raja Ayyar has tackled these matters and overcome the difficulties is beyond all praise. During the year he spent Rs. 14,814, and sales and the value of stock in hand amounted to Rs. 6,822. The aim of these industrial centres is to train Kallars to carry on cottage industries in their villages.

(3) *Agriculture.*—Endeavours have been made to obtain darkhast land for Kallars and in order to accelerate this and to grant loans for agricultural purposes, Government have been asked to appoint a Special Revenue Officer.

(4) *Labour outside the district.*—Efforts to induce Kallars to leave their localities for places where labour is available have not been of much success but some 500 of them have taken up employment on the tea estates of the High Range of Travancore.

The process of transforming the Kallar people from a criminal community to an industrious and honourable section of society has, therefore, been fairly started. The scheme was outlined by Mr. Loveluck in 1920, when he was the District Superintendent of Police of Madura, but has passed far beyond his designs. Its expansion on the present sound lines is the work of Mr. Raja Ayyar and its success has been largely achieved by his personality. His influence with the Kallars is unique. The Government have sanctioned the continuance of his appointment for a year and the extension of his operations into the Rāmūd district. He has also been recently given the rank of Superintendent of Police.

The number of persons sentenced to enhanced punishment declined from 2,153 to 1,935, the decrease being common to most districts. *Old offenders.* The figures were high in Madras City. The number of persons ordered to notify residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, fell from 502 to 437 and the number prosecuted for disobeying the order from 123 to 117; of the latter, 91 were convicted as against 94.

Security for good behaviour. The annexed statement shows the prosecutions in bad livelihood cases.

Prosecutions in bad livelihood cases.

Districts.	1917.		1918.		1919.		1920.				1921.			
	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage of persons bound over in those cases where disposal of	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage of persons bound over in those cases where disposal of
Madras City ...	23	12	15	12	36	55	29	22	..	74.6	21	23	..	84.6
Ganjām ...	109	74	67	89	68	62	41	27	10	67.1	61	49	..	84.5
Vinagapatam ...	24	16	44	39	47	36	72	64	1	95.8	73	49	2	81.2
Udāvari ...	103	49	105	42	144	40	182	60	22	44.2	49	41	7	50.6
Agency Division ...	..	..	16	13	43	55	48	42	2	91.8	40	49	10	67.9
Kiatna ...	99	42	114	48	160	64	154	46	50	62.7	209	126	41	79.2
Guntūr ...	172	82	161	99	164	102	261	129	47	62.2	124	74	2	14.3
Nellore ...	78	56	154	75	198	105	298	124	23	70.9	104	60	12	63.9
Kurnool ...	100	65	108	81	204	172	145	124	3	71.9	156	118	..	76.8
Bellary ...	137	65	77	61	147	69	420	198	145	72.6	253	207	72	76.7
Anantapur ...	63	34	12	10	79	43	97	68	14	81.8	180	100	31	84.8
Cuddapah ...	90	42	57	34	84	59	45	67	17	81.5	63	44	0	67.1
Chittoor ...	187	93	64	45	111	61	72	33	17	60.0	97	61	..	61.8
Chingleput ...	65	49	64	64	101	67	40	60	2	77.9	52	35	8	87.8
North Arcot ...	124	111	92	65	110	111	159	104	28	84.8	129	159	9	81.7
South Arcot ...	78	45	67	59	84	27	42	30	1	74.9	20	26	7	63.7
Tanjore ...	202	159	219	144	412	257	241	182	19	61.1	209	107	72	67.9
Madura ...	243	122	199	50	142	101	154	58	54	65.7	84	21	25	24.8
Kāmnād ...	123	71	81	50	112	24	111	62	9	61.8	202	120	27	74.9
Tinnevely ...	60	40	93	32	72	42	76	47	11	72.2	77	24	24	81.3
Balem ...	42	24	41	25	146	49	47	60	7	62.7	42	40	6	93.0
Trichinopoly ...	159	98	102	70	104	71	150	105	63	62.9	170	60	12	67.7
Coimbatore ...	110	81	137	91	62	25	63	27	12	72.5	54	34	14	100.0
The Nilgiris ...	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	100.0	4	3	..	100.0
South Malabar ...	43	27	23	13	23	17	24	17	6	64.4	24	14	17	91.2
North Malabar ...	18	14	11	7	11	11	8	2	1	60.0	12	3	1	80.0
South Kanara ...	10	6	12	6	9	8	23	12	4	75.0	21	15	..	76.9
The Railway Police, Madras ...	24	15	17	12	45	30	42	24	1	76.2	29	19	..	65.0
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly ...	18	9	19	7	46	38	36	23	6	61.2	29	19	2	73.1
Total ...	2,526	1,508	2,261	1,349	3,162	1,867	2,144	1,843	574	73.8	2,917	1,743	625	76.6

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 put up under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, during the year, was 2,817 or 327 less than in the previous year. The percentage of success, however, improved and was a record for the last 22 years. Bellary again showed the largest number proceeded against, although it was 67 less than in the previous year. Next came Kistna, Rāmnād, in both of which the increase was considerable (+ 54 and + 91, respectively) and Tanjore. The results were satisfactory in these districts; and preventive work was accompanied by a fall in crime in the first two. In Anantapur, where the number put up increased appreciably (+ 53), a very satisfactory feature was that 57 out of the 100 persons bound over had had history sheets opened for them. This shows that the police were aware of their criminals and observing their conduct. It also exemplifies what should be the chief object of maintaining history sheets. The careful maintenance of history sheets was of considerable value in the successful security proceedings against two dangerous and influential Reddis who were organizers of crime in the district, and in the imposition of a punitive police force at Maddigubba. One of these Reddis was bound over in a sum of Rs. 40,000 with two sureties for a similar amount and the other for Rs. 20,000 with two sureties for similar sums. The amount was reduced by the District Magistrate to Rs. 5,000 in the case of the two principals and to Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 2,500 in the case of their respective sureties. The number of persons put up in Guntūr, Nellore and Madura declined by 135, 96 and 70, respectively, and the percentage of conviction was below the average in all of them. The fall in Madura is ascribed to the more extended use of the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act, coupled with greater discrimination exercised in the selection of persons. The small number put up in Salem, South Arcot, Chingleput and Coimbatore points to insufficient attention to this branch of work. Some cases failed in Chittoor owing to the refusal of the Magistrate to remand, or adequately ensure the appearance of, the accused, who consequently escaped.

Of the 1,743 persons bound over, 447 were known depreicators and 37 receivers.

The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 455 as against 574. The largest number of pending cases was in Bellary and Tanjore.

The number of persons sent to jail for failure to furnish security was 1,215. In Bellary 176 out of 207 persons ordered to find security were sent to jail, corresponding figures for North Arcot, Kistna and Rāmnād being 91 out of 150, 87 out of 126 and 72 out of 120, respectively. All the 46 persons ordered to find security in the Agency division and all but one in South Arcot were sent to jail. One of the persons sent to jail in Nellore was a professional assassin of Anantapur who volunteered his services to an influential Reddi, who promptly informed the police. The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 279 as against Rs. 237. The amount was highest in South Kanara and high in Anantapur, Cuddapah, Madura and Tinnevely.

33. Mr. Hannyngton was in charge of the department up to the end of March when he went on leave and resumed charge on 1st December, Mr. Coningham officiating in the interval. The special temporary staff of a gazetted assistant, one Inspector, three Sub-Inspectors and three head constables sanctioned in the previous year to keep touch with labour and political movements was disbanded at the end of January with the exception of the gazetted assistant and the Inspector. The conversion of the post of Finger-print tester Sub-Inspector into a clerical appointment was ordered and the strength of the Criminal Investigation Department reduced by six Sub-Inspectors. The change, however, gave rise to legal difficulties in the matter of taking finger prints and had to be reversed. Increased political agitation and revolutionary tendencies extending almost throughout the Presidency threw very heavy work on the Special Branch. The arrangements for the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales were made in the year though the visit actually took place later. There was no very sensational crime during the year, but a fair amount of investigation was performed. Several postal thefts were investigated with the result that most of them were found to be due to carelessness or dishonesty in the Postal Department.

The number of references to the Bureau regarding the antecedents of suspected persons was 17,175 or 303 more than in the previous year; 3,777 were identified, the percentage being 22.0, the

Criminal Investigation
Department.

Finger-print Bureau.

same as in the previous year. The figures include 5,988 references from other Provinces, of which 531 were identified. The largest number of references were from Madras City, Kistna, Chittoor, Nellore and Tanjore, within the Presidency, and Burma, Mysore and Federated Malay States, outside. During the year, 17,351 slips were received for record and 6,386 eliminated, the total number on record being 228,078. The staff of the Bureau gave expert evidence on 464 occasions in civil and criminal courts and written opinions in 71 cases. A sum of Rs. 1,175 was realized as experts' fees for attendance in courts and furnishing opinions, in private cases. The steady increase in the fees realized points to the greater popularity of finger-print evidence.

The testing staff visited all the District and Central Jails and the Bangalore Jail. The Sub-jails at Russelkonda, Nellore, Mangalore and Calicut were added to the list of jails visited by them, as persons sentenced to more than one month's imprisonment were confined therein. Out of 10,956 slips handed over to the testers, 10,087 were tested. No mistakes were detected in the slips which shows that they were prepared with commendable care, by the head constables deputed for the purpose.

34. The port police establishments at Cuddalore and Cocanada were maintained throughout the year, the retention of the latter for another year having been sanctioned. Crime went down at the Cocanada port. The staff at the Cuddalore port was reduced by two constables and a boat crew was sanctioned in their place in the current year.

35. The number of unexecuted warrants again declined, the number being 2,615 or 192 less than in the previous year, notwithstanding an increase of 24 in the number pending for more than one year. The number pending in Guntur and Nellore continued to be large, the majority in the former district being against persons concerned in offences under the Criminal Tribes Act. The number fell by 38 in Madura and by 34 in South Arcot. In the former a large number of warrants against Kallars was executed through the Kallar Special Officer with the aid of Kallars themselves and in the latter the Superintendent paid special attention to the matter.

36. During the year Mr. Thomas inspected the districts of South Malabar, North Malabar, South Kanara, Chittoor, North Arcot, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris. He also escorted His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. I visited the districts of Kistna, Guntur, Gōdāvāri, Vizagapatam, Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Chittoor, South Malabar, Chingleput, South Arcot and Nellore. I also spent a few days in South Malabar at the beginning of the Mappilla outbreak. All the training schools were inspected. The touring of the Deputy Inspectors-General was adequate. All the stations in the Presidency were inspected by gazetted officers except three stations and two out-posts in the Nilgiris, one station in the Railway Police, Madras, five stations in the Railway Police, Trichinopoly, and eight stations and five out-posts in South Malabar. The Mappilla rebellion interfered with inspection work in South Malabar, the Nilgiris and the Railway Police, Trichinopoly, the Superintendent of which district was also on special duty at Madras in connexion with the labour troubles.

CONCLUSION.

37. The two Deputy Inspectors-General of Police who held charge of Ilanges throughout the year, Messrs. George and Travers Phillips put in much strenuous work and helped me greatly. Mr. Mainwaring, who had just returned from leave, was present at the outbreak of the Mappilla rebellion in Tirurangadi, took a prominent part in the events of the first two days and remained in Malabar for several weeks. His cheerful confidence and sound advice were a valuable asset.

I was fortunate in having the benefit of Mr. Filson's long experience as Assistant Inspector-General of Police which was of great value to me.

Mr. Moore had a particularly exacting time as Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department and turned out excellent work.

With regard to the Mappilla rebellion the services of Mr. Hitchcock stand apart as altogether exceptional. With his unique local knowledge and splendid devotion to duty he may be truly said to have been the mainspring of the suppression of the rebellion both as Chief Intelligence Officer to the Martial Law Commander and, even more so, after the abrogation of Martial Law.

It is impossible to mention all the police officers, who distinguished themselves during the rebellion, but the work of Deputy Superintendent Khan Bahadur E. V. Amu Sahib Bahadur has been of extraordinary value and merit and his personal courage conspicuous. Messrs. Elliott and Bishop, who worked with troops during the Martial Law period, rendered valuable service as also did the Company Commanders of the Auxiliary (now Malabar Special) Police, Messrs. C. G. Tottenham, I. M. Fraser, I.C.S., King, Colebrook, Charsley, and Bayzand. Mr. Tottenham also did very well in the first days in the defence of the railway bridge at Ferok.

Among subordinate officers the services of Inspector M.R.Ry. M. Narayana Menon have been particularly valuable. He has shown complete fearlessness in exposing himself to danger and has established a remarkable personal ascendancy over the Mappillas of Ernad, being chiefly responsible for the large number of voluntary surrenders of rebels in that area.

Inspector Rao Bahadur K. Nilakantan Nayar of Tirurangadi has also rendered services of a high order among Mappillas of very varying types.

The following Sub-Inspectors also rendered conspicuous services:—

Rao Sahib A. C. Govindan Nambiyar of Tirurangadi, whose work with troops and in getting information and making the arrest of a notable leader at personal risk has been most valuable; U. C. Kunhi Kannau, who showed great bravery when serving with troops and by whose action the areas of Mambad and Edavanna were kept out of the rebellion; V. M. Appu Nayar who displayed personal courage and also did excellent work in resettling the Nilambur area; K. Karunakaran Nayar and V. Krishna Menon who did exceedingly well in resettling the Pandikkad and Malappuram areas respectively.

The following honours were awarded during the current year for services rendered during the Mappilla rebellion:—

Companion of the Indian Empire.—To Mr. R. H. Hitchcock, District Superintendent of Police.

Bar to the King's Police Medal.—To Khan Bahadur E. V. Amu Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

The King's Police Medal.—To Mr. C. G. Tottenham, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Inspector M. Narayana Menon, Sub-Inspector U. C. Kunhi Kannan and Constable K. A. Sekharan Nayar.

Rao Bahadur.—To Inspectors E. Govinda Kidavu and K. Nilakantan Nayar.

Rao Sahib.—To Sub-Inspector A. C. Govindan Nambiyar.

In other districts the work of the superior officers has generally been of a high order and it is principally by the increased opportunity for distinction that certain officers can be singled out for special mention. The following are some whose services have been particularly valuable:—

Mr. Gadsden in Kistna, the heaviest district in the Presidency and the seat of much political activity. Mr. Clift in Guntūr, where he had to face a particularly trying and anxious situation of long duration. Messrs. Wright in Gōdāvāri, Chetham in Madura, Swoney in Ganjām, in all of which districts political agitation was particularly active. Mr. Chetham's work in dealing with ordinary crime was also exceptional. Mr. Swire in the Agency who devoted himself unsparingly to his enormous charge. Mr. Saunders whose work in Cuddapah was extraordinarily good. Mr. Hamilton whose administration of Rāmnād district has been very able. Mr. Beckett in Anantapur who produced good results as regards crime and political matters in a difficult district. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib A. K. Raja Ayyar Avargal to whose notable work as Kallar Special Officer reference has already been made.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu Garu, I.S.O., retired during the year as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Northern Range, Madras City Police, full of honours, after a most distinguished career in the department.

Assistant Superintendent.—Mr. Kaye whose work in Elore subdivision was of a high order.

Deputy Superintendents.—Khan Bahadur Sharif Muhammad Ali Sahib Bahadur in Bezwada and M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib S. Ponnuranga Mudaliyar Avargal, Personal Assistant to the District Superintendent of Police, Kistna, who handled many difficult situations with much ability. M.R.Ry. R. Guruvappa Nayudu Garu in Gōdāvāri where his political work was very valuable. M.R.Ry. R. Narayana Ayyangar Avargal in charge of Tenali subdivision, Guntūr district, who had to deal with a great deal of the trouble arising from political agitation and displayed much courage and common sense. M.R.Ry. C. Karunakaran Nayar Avargal who worked unsparingly on the overwhelming task of collating the information received concerning the crimes committed by individual Mappilla rebels. M.R.Ry. M. Venkatappa Avargal who dealt with the political situation in Erode and the Erode subdivision with much self-reliance, firmness and tact. His ordinary work was also very good. Muhammad Abdul Qadir Akhtar Sahib Bahadur, whose personal influence with the large Muhammadan population of North Arcot district, was an important factor in keeping political agitation among them within bounds. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib S. Venkatesa Ayyar Avargal, who as Personal Assistant in Madura, showed great resolution and resource on several occasions in Madura Town when rioting appeared imminent. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib K. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal who, as Inspector of Police, Madura Town, rendered extremely valuable service throughout a very difficult time. M.R.Ry. R. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal who distinguished himself on the occasion of the riot at Karur mentioned above. M.R.Ry. P. Duraiswami Pillai Avargal who has done very good work in Tuticorin Town.

Khan Bahadur V. G. Muhammad Khan Sahib Bahadur who retires this year, has put in much loyal service to Government and during the year as Personal Assistant in Tanjore had several difficult situations to handle arising out of the trials of conspicuous political agitators.

M.R.Ry. A. Vittal Rao Avargal attached to my office whose work is conspicuous for its ability.

Mr. Snedell, Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, who brought out an important publication at the cost of much labour.

The services of officers serving in the Madras City Police have been brought to notice by the Commissioner in his administration report which is printed as an appendix.

Inspectors.—Khan Sahib Abdul Aziz Sahib Bahadur, Rajahmundry; K. Venkataramanujam Nayudu, Bezwada; B. R. Chenga Reddi, Tirupati; A. Rajavelu Mudaliyar, Trichinopoly Town; Rao Bahadur E. Govinda Kidaru, Calicut; K. Venkatarama Ayyar, Sembiam; E. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Tiruvannamalai; T. Krishnan, Railway Police, Trichinopoly district; Rao Sahib M. Srinivasa Rao, Manager of the Shorthand Bureau.

38. The intensive political propaganda of the latter half of the year and the Mappilla rebellion constituted an ordeal for the morale of the subordinate ranks of the police force through which it passed triumphant.

The only defections due to the Non-co-operation movement were those of two Sub-Inspectors, of whom one was an acting Inspector, and a constable; while one Sub-Inspector, one head constable and eleven constables joined the Mappilla rebels for which they were prosecuted. All of them, with the exception of one who is still under trial, were convicted.

That the force has shown a splendid loyalty will be clear when the conditions under which they served in several districts, notably in the Northern Circars (except Vizagapatam) and Guntūr, are realized.

They were opposed with violence, threatened, widely abused from platforms, called traitors to their country and the myrmidons of her tyrants, insulted in

public, made the butt of ribald songs, sometimes spat upon, sometimes boycotted, sometimes cajoled and appealed to to desert their service, and perhaps, most of all, they felt, in the days when Government, out of tolerance to the Non-co-operation movement made no firm stand, that their position was not sure, that Government's steadfastness was uncertain. In spite of all this they stood firm and it is very remarkable, and a clear indication of the unreality of the political movement, that the mass of the people remained on good terms with them as individuals. This may be attributed in part to the fine restraint and forbearance almost universally shown by the men. As to those who joined the Mappilla rebellion it is not a matter for surprise that some men should be found who could not resist the call to join a great movement which stirred their feelings to their depth.

39. *Personnel*.—The pay of the constables was raised, in selected districts, from Rs. 9½, Rs. 10½, Rs. 11½, and Rs. 12½ to Rs. 16½, Rs. 17½, Rs. 19½ and Rs. 21½, respectively, and from Rs. 10, Rs. 11, Rs. 12 and Rs. 13 to Rs. 17, Rs. 18, Rs. 20 and Rs. 22, respectively, in the rest of the Presidency. The pay of head constables was raised from Rs. 21 and Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 and Rs. 35, respectively, throughout the Presidency, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 26 in selected districts, and from Rs. 17 to Rs. 27 in the rest of the Presidency. A monthly allowance of Re. 1 for the upkeep of uniform was also sanctioned for all head constables and constables. Government also undertook to bear the scavenging and water charges for the men housed in Government quarters. The fifteen per cent reserve of the Taluk Police was abolished to meet the additional cost of the pay of the constabulary, the sanctioned strength being reduced by 3,632. The Central Recruits' Schools were closed towards the end of the year. The pay of Inspectors was fixed at Rs. 275, Rs. 225 and Rs. 175, the percentage in each class being 10, 50 and 40, respectively, in supersession of the former pay of four grades on Rs. 250, Rs. 200, Rs. 175 and Rs. 150. A time-scale providing two grades of Sub-Inspectors on Rs. 115—5—125 (25 per cent of the cadre) and on Rs. 65—3—110 (75 per cent) was introduced. The old rate of pay for Sub-Inspectors was in five grades of Rs. 100, Rs. 80, Rs. 70, Rs. 60 and Rs. 50. The Naik scheme tried in the Coimbatore district was abolished. All subdivisional offices were abolished. The substitution of clerks for Sub-Inspector Readers to the Superintendents and the subdivisional officers was sanctioned and partially carried out. The Rajahmundry Special Force was constituted. There was a marked decrease in resignations and desertions and a considerable fall in punishments, both departmental and judicial. Expenditure under rewards increased.

Punitive Forces.—The punitive police force at Kamudi continued to be maintained. A punitive police force was quartered at Maddigubba in Anantapur district to check the criminal propensities of certain Reddis who were organizers of crime. A similar force has since been quartered at Rayachoti in Cuddapah district on account of infringements of forest laws accompanied by attacks on forest officers. Labour disturbances in Madras City were finally put down by the quartering of additional police in the affected area.

Crime and detection.—The volume of grave crime fell especially under burglaries, thefts and cattle thefts. Detection remained stationary. The results of cases tried improved.

Political.—The Non-co-operation and Khilafat movements spread widely and gave rise to many anxious situations.

Disturbances.—The Mappilla rebellion was the most notable event of the year. There was widespread unrest and many breaches of the peace occurred.

Kallar reclamation work.—Remarkable progress was made in the reformation of the Kallars in Madura district.

Visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.—The police arrangements in connexion with the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught earned the appreciation of His Royal Highness.

MADRAS,
14th July 1922.

F. ARMITAGE,
- Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENTS A TO E.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1921.

PART I.—Return of cases.

[Paragraphs 28 and 23.]

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4 + 5 - 6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 + 15).
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 11 + 12 + 13).			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																
1	118, 117, 118, 119, 120-B (1) ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ... Cognisable criminal conspiracy ...	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.																
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 234 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	4	41	..	45	1	2	18	14	4	6	24	10	..	34
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	1	1	3
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	10	7	..	17	..	2	5	6	1	2	9	0	8	18
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	3	49	..	52	..	2	5	2	1	42	45	..	..	45
7	212, 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	6	11	..	17	..	1	5	4	5	1	10	2	..	12
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	195	364	..	559	25	26	158	275	38	12	325	156	92	481
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	351	923	27	1,246	48	170	429	224	216	122	589	460	109	1,049
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	4	7	..	11	..	1	1	7	2	..	9	3	3	12
Total ...			573	1,404	27	1,950	74	205	621	534	267	185	1,013	641	208	1,654
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																
11	302, 303, 306 ...	Murder ...	844	1,014	2	1,383	18	73	371	213	306	373	894	8	5	902
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	60	140	..	200	7	33	66	47	27	11	85	1	..	86
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	103	202	..	305	4	63	64	98	47	19	164	4	1	169
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ... Attempt ...	17	49	1	65	11	10	13	11	14	5	31	6	..	37
15	877 ...	Unnatural offence ...	1	4	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	19	69	..	108	..	32	16	22	..	..	58	..	..	..

18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	268	753	21	1,000	18	118	219	296	130	78	525	416	93	941
		Attempt ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	9	42	...	51	6	16	6	5	6	12	23	1	...	24
20	324, 327, 330, 332.	Hurt	390	1,585	317	1,658	56	323	340	276	138	171	904	830	121	1,732
		Attempt ...	1	2	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	44	191	6	229	7	64	53	41	19	37	103	51	2	154
		Attempt ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	11	17	...	28	...	4	0	1	11	3	15	18	3	33
23	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	178	515	10	698	42	103	164	227	90	41	368	318	99	686
24	304-A, 339	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	42	143	...	184	3	41	37	31	45	13	89	9	1	98
		Total ...	1,520	4,997	857	6,160	183	911	1,404	1,367	865	823	3,412	1,669	323	5,041
<i>CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.</i>																
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	231	949	19	1,161	110	52	424	148	130	250	577	47	3	624
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	275	1,206	49	1,432	268	124	250	292	156	333	839	76	3	899
27	370, 381, 382, 430 to 433, 433 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	168	1,512	115	1,565	69	197	173	48	106	959	1,278	263	64	1,491
		Attempt ...	2	4	1	5	2	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	2
28	423, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	71	316	11	376	31	113	53	66	43	77	167	166	21	302
		Attempt ...	2	12	...	15	1	4	2	4	2	1	7	...	...	7
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 467 to 469.	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.	1,622	12,261	567	12,256	942	243	1,535	2,215	663	7,701	11,666	263	69	11,319
		Attempt ...	25	704	259	475	12	6	20	45	11	308	783	...	...	624
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	2	4	...	6	...	1	4	...	...	1	5	...	...	5
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,651	19,071	1,041	18,331	1,444	770	2,438	2,612	1,011	9,721	14,555	744	199	15,299
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.</i>																
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	64	263	15	317	31	45	74	60	49	16	131	765	92	899
32	320, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	37	209	4	242	6	59	59	55	16	23	56	45	16	161
33	374	Compulsory labour ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	101	477	19	559	37	105	133	115	65	39	226	811	108	1,037

STATEMENT A—continued.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1921—continued.

PART I.—Return of cases—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to 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 (cols. 14+15).
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or approved.	Total true cases (cols. 11+12+13).			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																
34	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle ... Attempt ... ordinary ... Attempt ...	944 2,832 21	4,523 21,237 100	110 2,843 17	5,362 21,076 167	345 1,545 6	695 2,214 14	825 2,335 25	1,583 5,051 65	436 1,245 19	1,436 8,526 36	3,665 17,665 137	108 2,812 930	40 803 144	2,678 20,477 187
35	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	485	1,238	21	1,692	51	285	521	492	107	150	770	930	144	1,700
36	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	174	568	...	760	5	24	98	454	140	15	613	18	12	631
37	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	169	451	6	634	14	56	217	197	62	70	835	180	24	615
38	417, 449, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking. Attempt ...	4	9	...	13	...	1	2	5	8	1	9	...	...	9
39	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ... Attempt ...	74 1 ...	241 22 4	52 9 4	363 14 ...	27 ...	64 2 ...	62 8 ...	84 1 ...	82 ...	25 8 4	193 18 4	2,651 3 ...	363 2 ...	2,844 21 4
Total			4,527	28,628	3,062	30,091	1,993	3,385	4,089	7,938	2,044	10,273	28,317	6,702	1,394	30,019
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
40	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	7	9	...	18	...	4	5	3	3	1	7	32	11	39
41	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 ...	4,226	72,228	1	76,447	9	64	3,642	69,197	3,141	21	72,360	5,072	4,583	77,432
Total			4,227	72,237	1	76,463	9	68	3,647	69,200	3,144	22	72,367	5,104	4,594	77,471
42	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.*		1,605	12,097	916	12,786	19	82	1,014	10,012	883	137	11,948	2,058	1,635	14,008
43	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911 † ...		1,153	4,472	...	5,625	...	66	1,799	3,313	222	4	8,539	35	83	8,574
Grand Total			16,107	141,282	5,423	151,966	3,749	6,592	15,173	95,291	8,490	21,203	130,407	17,764	8,483	148,171

* 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.

STATEMENT A—continued.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1921--continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons 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
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.														
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ... 120-B (1) ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ... Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.														
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	...	41	...	3	25	16	9	...	17	...	...	14
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	2	12	...	...	10	8	2	...	4	2	16	14
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	6	3	...	3	5	3	2	...	2	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	4	...	...	13	4	9	...	...	...	...	5
8	221, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	38	396	...	13	527	385	142	49	42	64	133	139
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	450	2,292	53	23	4,775	1,784	2,991	24	649	427	690	3,583
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	7	...	...	10	8	2	...	...	1	3	3
Total			590	2,667	53	42	5,367	2,210	3,157	73	714	494	843	3,708
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.														
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ...	351	1,381	34	101	1,456	389	1,067	119	337	21	9	13
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	19	123	5	5	99	63	36	6	46	...	...	9
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	88	368	16	8	417	199	218	12	57	3	1	14
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	5	38	3	4	35	12	23	3	4	3	...	11
Attempt			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	...	4	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	2
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	4	31	4	...	33	23	10	...	5	1	...	3
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	5	99	1	2	122	94	28	...	5	2	4	1
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335	Grievous hurt ...	115	857	29	27	1,284	582	702	20	101	97	205	880
Attempt			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT A—concluded.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1921--concluded.

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

Serial number.	Law	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons awaiting arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons Concerned in Magistrate's cases.		
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person—cont.														
19	325	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	4	12	...	...	16	6	10	...	2	-	-	7
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt Attempt ...	182	949	66	6	1,339	589	750	19	129	133	252	1,578
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves. Attempt ...	29	104	4	4	139	45	94	...	6	12	8	219
22	346 to 349	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	5	23	...	...	44	1	43	...	4	...	10	90
23	352, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	82	395	21	2	939	488	451	8	53	87	193	545
24	334-A, 339	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	7	79	5	...	91	36	55	3	10	2	1	11
Total ...			897	4,468	188	160	6,018	2,528	3,490	189	759	361	683	3,378
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.														
25	395, 397, 399, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	451	1,825	31	71	1,850	846	1,004	69	470	55	10	511
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	113	827	28	53	907	494	413	26	112	76	8	817
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences Attempt ...	104	318	5	6	557	181	376	1	49	41	176	961
28	429, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal. Attempt ...	6	124	1	5	205	110	95	1	6	28	44	233
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 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. Attempt ...	429	4,813	79	86	5,043	2,309	1,734	129	478	101	146	693
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves. Attempt ...	5	72	...	1	84	55	29	1	1	...	...	...
Total ...			1,112	8,600	141	222	8,682	5,028	3,654	227	1,107	301	384	2,657

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.														
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	27	132	1	...	330	134	198	...	26	72	243	2,169
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	11	71	11	...	97	65	32	1	19	6	22	50
33	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..			38	203	12	...	427	199	228	1	45	78	265	2,219
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.														
34	379 to 392 ...	Theft { of cattle ... Attempt ... ordinary ... Attempt ...	237	3,297	85	29	3,854	2,399	1,255	64	249	74	69	249
			672	8,484	191	92	10,592	6,787	3,555	136	729	1,066	1,658	9,941
35	406 to 407 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	44	574	26	9	630	476	154	135	89	165	170	1,355
36	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	34	564	7	3	706	521	185	2	24	6	12	12
37	419, 420 ...	Cheating ... Attempt ...	44	305	21	6	339	223	116	41	38	31	27	206
38	417, 418, 463 and 466.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking. Attempt ...	14	145	1	1	337	173	164	3	7	444	859	6,403
39	4-1, 463 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ... Attempt ...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	3	7
Total ..			1,063	13,458	232	141	16,398	9,630	6,764	231	1,001	1,776	2,796	19,203
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.														
40	206 to 207 ...	Offences against religion ...	16	18	...	16	87	10	87	...	...	66	41	175
41	274, 277, 278, 280, 283, 284, 285, 291 to 294 and offences punishable under Acts III of 1943 and III of 1959 and other local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	1,902	41,763	6	2	72,640	73,978	3,374	310	2,126	1,021	4,927	476
Total ..			1,918	41,781	6	16	72,727	70,376	3,391	310	2,126	1,021	4,927	476
42	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ...		965	11,201	27	20	14,006	13,662	1,407	23	609	559	1,759	609
43	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911 ...		68	1,220	12	8	2,558	2,223	255	702	65	20	64	1
Grand Total ..			6,571	63,311	734	613	123,223	106,543	21,240	1,704	6,574	4,603	11,743	11,217

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1929 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1931.

STATEMENT B.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1921.

PART L.—*Returns of cases.*

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 447, 448, 204, 205, 231, 248 and 404, Cr. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.													
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..
	120-B (1), 120-B (2)	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS L.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.													
2	121 to 120, 505	Offences against the State ...	...	6	6	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	126	1,691	1,817	39	116	297	1,264	101	11	15	10
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants ...	31	93	114	11	6	35	43	16	5	2	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	108	423	531	61	14	208	147	103	6	..	4
7	465 to 477-A	Attempt ... Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	17	163	180	45	13	74	19	29	5	..	1
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	2	294	296	5	4	80	205	2	..	11	..
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	...	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	195	195	4	8	22	160	1	..	1	1
Total ...			274	2,867	3,141	166	162	714	1,845	254	27	29	16

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

11	312 to 316	...	...	...	Causing miscarriage	...	...	1	13	14	5	2	6	...	1	2	...	...
12	370	...	...	...	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376	...	...	...	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total						...	...	1	13	14	5	2	6	...	1	2	...	...

CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*

13	384 to 389	..	...	...	Extortion	...	...	14	208	217	56	7	121	18	15	85	1	...
Total						...	...	14	203	217	56	7	121	18	15	85	1	...

CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*

14	343	...	...	...	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 353, 355	...	...	...	Criminal force	...	...	806	19,123	19,428	4,734	9,050	4,239	1,179	227	248	19	24
16	354	...	...	...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	...	11	11	1	2	1	6	1	...	...	...
17	323	...	...	...	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	...	558	15,929	16,484	2,428	8,630	3,721	1,282	418	55	8	26
Total						...	...	862	35,064	35,920	7,165	17,682	7,971	2,467	641	303	27	60

CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*

18	417, 418	...	...	...	Cheating	...	...	10	254	284	103	7	130	15	9	7	...	1
19	413 to 415	...	...	...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	...	...	14	229	243	83	10	112	23	10	20	2	...
20	421, 427, 434	...	...	...	Mischief (simple)	...	...	64	3,809	3,957	1,043	1,550	926	293	70	43	9	10
Total						...	...	112	4,352	4,494	1,229	1,607	1,233	331	89	75	11	11

CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*

21	474	...	...	...	Offences against religion	...	...	...	21	21	2	7	7	4	1	...	...	...
22	470 to 492	...	...	...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	7	7	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...
23	493 to 494	...	...	...	Offences relating to marriage	...	...	37	1,000	1,137	240	247	308	51	41	8	...	...
24	500 to 502	...	...	...	Defamation	...	...	26	809	855	161	90	110	20	16	2	...	...

STATEMENT B—continued.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1921—continued.

PART I.—Return of cases—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, accepted or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn (sections 217, 245, 259, 333, 346 and 404 Cr.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistaken of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above—cont.													
25	504, 505 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	133	7,270	7,403	1,633	3,610	1,462	503	145	88	9	12
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	35	2,410	2,445	34	137	218	2,046	10	1	8	3
27	234 A	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	11	11	1	...	1	8	1	1	...	...
28	* Cases under Chapter VIII (A) Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	3	30	33	2	1	21	3	6	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	14	919	933	5	241	506	143	38	...	...	...
		Total ...	243	12,037	12,285	2,179	4,435	2,834	2,781	256	100	17	18
32	Offences under other special or local laws not cognisable by the Police		6,473	74,495	80,968	3,885	24,594	5,205	43,652	5,132	74	169	21
		Grand Total ...	† 7,984	129,061	137,045	13,185	48,489	17,889	51,094	6,388	616	254	126

* 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 1920 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1921.

STATEMENT B—continued.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1921—continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

v-3

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, committled or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.														
1	118, 117, 119, 119 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120 B (1), 120 B (2) ...	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.														
2	111 to 130, 303 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	6	2	...	9	...	3	4	44.4	1	1	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	178 to 191, 201 to 204, 212 to 215, 225 A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	40	2,010	124	10	2,103	39	470	1,458	69.6	34	185	18	1
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	6	132	17	1	153	1	67	67	45.0	4	14	2	...
6	123 to 200, 203 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	41	508	44	8	645	21	370	222	83.0	35	14	...	...
7	465 to 477 A ...	Attempt ... Forgery or fraudulently using legal documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	13	180	21	1	211	4	155	21	10.4	24	7	...	2
8	264 to 277 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	2	22	2	1	23	2	81	22	73.0	...	1	11	...
9	482 to 483 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	162, 113 A to 155, 160 ...	Blowing, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	646	43	...	689	21	120	513	75.0	5	18	2	...
		Total	170	8,547	255	20	4,172	87	1,278	2,857	61.4	179	120	21	2

STATEMENT B—concluded.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1921—concluded.

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

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom process were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.															
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	13	...	...	13	...	10	...	...	...	3	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	13	...	...	13	...	10	...	...	...	3	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.															
18	384 to 389	Extortion	...	435	...	1	450	18	386	29	6.7	...	17	1	2
		Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	435	...	1	450	18	386	29	6.7	...	17	1	2
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.															
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 359	Criminal force	874	32,418	9	208	32,540	5,570	9,278	2,078	6.4	281	15,838	24	51
16	384	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	21	...	...	21	...	4	13	61.9	2	2	...	...
17	328	Voluntarily causing hurt	735	85,659	18	289	86,128	3,647	10,150	2,671	7.5	542	19,118	7	10
		Total	1,109	68,097	22	477	68,690	9,217	19,433	4,757	7.0	825	34,458	31	61

APPENDIX A]

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.															
18	417, 418	...	Cheating	14	222	...	5	231	15	192	21	9.5	1	2	...
19	403 to 405	...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	12	249	16	1	276	14	202	32	12.1	1	27	1
20	426, 427, 434	...	Mischief (simple)	91	8,426	7	37	8,486	936	2,955	618	7.3	201	3,761	10
			Total	117	8,897	23	43	8,993	965	8,349	666	7.5	203	3,810	11
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.															
21	298	...	Offences against religion	...	91	...	...	91	...	69	10	11.0	3	10	...
22	400 to 402	...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	16	...	...	16	...	2	12	75.0	...	2	...
23	403 to 409	...	Offences relating to marriage	32	1,497	...	4	1,515	66	723	58	3.9	54	594	...
24	500 to 502	...	Defamation	49	618	...	3	682	78	342	40	6.5	11	191	1
25	504, 506 to 510	...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	202	11,230	61	147	11,360	2,069	2,980	646	7.5	141	5,324	16
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	...	Public and local nuisances	30	2,254	129	3	3,410	66	331	2,795	82.6	25	183	42
27	294 A	...	Keeping a lottery office	...	16	...	...	16	...	3	12	75.0	2	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	317	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	...	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	...	Disputes as to immovable property.	11	121	...	2	130	2	69	20	21.5	24	5	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	...	Maintenance of wives and children.	14	914	...	11	917	111	503	143	15.6	27	130	...
			Total	327	17,747	110	170	18,117	2,412	5,051	4,259	9.217	221	6,350	55
32	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	...		3,108	62,440	11,842	2,392	91,247	2,752	7,811	16,714	29.3	2,239	27,610	145
			Grand Total	4,752	172,476	17,352	4,108	191,662	15,481	27,265	69,942	9.819	3,725	69,477	220

* In calculating this percentage, the number shown in column 11 against serial No. 25 has been left out of account.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>A.—Cognisable.</i>							
1. Theft ...				Rs.	Rs.		Recoveries made during the year of property lost in cases of previous years, Rs. 11,843.
{ a. In conjunction with larking house-trespass or house-breaking	9,784	2,463	25.2	23,89,854	2,13,941	9.1	
{ b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property ... ..	...	184	...	...	8,589	...
{ c. Other thefts	22,135	8,253	37.3	14,12,174	3,69,166	25.4	
2. Robbery. { a. Dacoity	824	127	15.3	8,20,942	19,906	6.2	
{ b. Other robbery	885	261	29.5	1,26,339	28,640	20.3	
3. Criminal breach of trust	1,759	368	20.9	2,46,429	42,891	17.2	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent ...	187	34	18.2	69,177	5,193	8.8	
Total ...	85,580	11,694	33.9	46,04,415	6,74,726	15.0	
<i>B.—Non-cognisable.</i>							
5. Extortion	119	8	6.7	8,206	109	8.3	
6. Criminal misappropriation	145	40	27.7	8,016	1,732	21.6	
Total ...	264	54	20.5	11,281	1,840	16.3	

STATEMENT D.

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1921.

[Paragraphs 2 and 6.]

Rangas.	Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Number of Head Constables.			15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Proportion of Police.		26	27							
										9	10	11										To area.	To population.									
			Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 18 and 17).	Area of district in square miles.	Population of districts.	Urban population of district.	Number of Police stations.	Number of outposts.	To area.	To population.	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.				
Eastern Rangas.	Chief Office		1	1		1	1						17			23	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.													
	Madras City		1	2		2	13	80	42	221	24	1	1,154	100	3	1,641				27	522,461	522,951	23	3	703	514	21,923	124				
	Deputy Inspector-General															1																
	Guntur												879			726																
	Vizianagaram												124			124																
	Gadchiroli												27			27																
	Agency (Old Mysore)						23	85	4	27	4		1,253			1,280																
	Mysore						10	61	8	8	137		84			1,112																
	Total			1	3	7	26	279	10	66	430		4,379			6,339					37,204	9,171,969	1,067,584	14	60	713	1,719	29,326	84			
	Central Rangas.	Deputy Inspector-General																														
Guntur													117			117																
Vizianagaram													133			133																
Koraput													119			119																
Balihar													119			119																
Bombaypur													119			119																
Chandrapur													119			119																
Chhatrapur													119			119																
Total				1	7	6	7	6	13	17	33		3,514			6,339					66,294	9,661,600	972,342	24	70	66	1,102	27,567	37			
Southern Rangas.		Deputy Inspector-General																														
	Chitradurga												141			141																
	North Arcot												147			147																
	South Arcot												147			147																
	Tanjore												147			147																
	Madurai												147			147																
	Kannad												147			147																
	Tamilnadu												147			147																
	Total			1	7	7	8	8	13	17	33		4,244			6,339					66,294	9,661,600	972,342	24	70	66	1,102	27,567	37			

STATEMENT D—concluded.

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1921—concluded.

Rangas.	Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
										Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.													Total.	
Madras.	Deputy Inspector-General Salem	1																											
	Triehinopoly																												
	Coimbatore																												
	The Nilgiris																												
	South Malabar																												
	North Malabar																												
	South Kanara																												
Total		1	7	2	7	6	20	3	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
The Railway Police.	Railway Police, Madras— Madras & S. M. Railway Bengal, N. Y. Railway Nizam's Government State Railway																												
	Railway Police, Triehinopoly— South Indian Railway																												
	Total		2	2		10	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Original Investigation Department.		1	1		1	0	0		1																				
Training Schools.	Provincial Police Training School Vellore																												
	Central Recruits' School, Vellore																												
	Do. Vistnagarum, Do. Coimbatore, Do. Annamalai																												
	Total		1			14	1	6	4																				
Grand Total		7	9	2	7	6	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Temporary Additional Forces																													

* Includes the strength of the Ohtrali guard employed in the district.
 † Includes orderlies of the Superintendents of the Railway Police.
 ‡ Includes the Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Railways and C.L.D. and includes orderlies.
 § Includes the Superintendent of Police, Bangalore.
 ¶ Includes six undistributed and excludes the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Coorg.
 ** Includes eight Deputy Superintendents to take charge of subdivisions when Assistant Superintendents are not available and three Deputy Superintendents for the Central Recruits' Schools now temporarily closed.
 †† Includes twelve undistributed reserve.
 ††† Represents the cost for the official year 1921-22 excluding the final accounts for March 1922—vide letter from the Government of India, Home Department, No. 423, dated 10th June 1918, read in G.O. No. 1466, Home (Judicial), dated 19th June 1918.
 †††† Owing to the revised system of apportionment of the cost of the Railway Police with effect from 1st April 1919, seven-tenths cost of the Railway Police is not recovered from the Railway Companies—vide G.O. No. 3708, Home (Judicial), dated the 1st December 1919.

STATEMENT E.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1921.

[Paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5.]

District.	Total strength.				Armament of the force.			Punishments.								Rewards.		Education.		Number of constables.				Number who have left the force during the year.			Percentage on total actual strength of										
	Sanctioned.		Actual.		Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bore.	Number of revolvers.	Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.				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 seventeen years.	Of seventeen years and over.	Number who have left the force during the year.			Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.							
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.				Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By kills, presents or money rewards.	Officers.						Men.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.				By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.			
	0	0	0	0	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33						
Chief Office ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Main City ..	130	1,320	130	1,320	1	131	130	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	15	10	19	10	10	1	1	1					
Northwards																																					
District																																					
Malabar ..	24	1,100	24	1,100	1	24	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Coastal	24	1,100	24	1,100	1	24	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Central	24	1,100	24	1,100	1	24	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Southwards																																					
District																																					
Malabar ..	24	1,100	24	1,100	1	24	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Coastal	24	1,100	24	1,100	1	24	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Central	24	1,100	24	1,100	1	24	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Southwards																																					
District																																					
Malabar ..	24	1,100	24	1,100	1	24	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Coastal	24	1,100	24	1,100	1	24	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Central	24	1,100	24	1,100	1	24	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Southwards																																					
District																																					
Malabar ..	24	1,100	24	1,100	1	24	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head constables are shown as N.P.

STATEMENT E—concluded.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1921—concluded.

1	2	Total strength.				Armament of the force.			Punishments.						Rewards.		Education.		Number of constables.					Number who have left the force during the year.				Percentage of total actual strength.					
		Authorized.		Actual.		Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bore.	Number of revolvers.	Dismissed.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.				Rewarded during the year.	Number of Police who have passed and went.		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, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge other than under preceding columns.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.		
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Under Police Act.	Under Sec. 30, Indian Penal Code.	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.	Other offences.		Officers.	Men.						By promotion.	By medals, pension or money rewards.								Officers.	Men.
Western		Madras		81	1,074	81	1,111	247	29	11	8	2	10	15	2	191	81	1,067	17	270	24	261	173	12	5	11	16	11	15	10	17	11	11
Tamil Nadu		68	823	61	1,079	76	1,089	223	17	11	11	1	1	1	1	417	61	922	14	243	20	140	110	11	6	9	16	2	6	11	12	11	
Carnataka		73	1,074	76	1,089	76	1,089	223	17	11	11	1	1	1	1	261	76	1,089	16	156	23	145	112	13	6	9	16	2	6	11	12	11	
North Malabar		22	34	19	49	19	49	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	54	22	34	7	62	101	157	12	3	5	8	2	3	5	8	10	9	8
North Malabar		99	1,204	62	1,148	93	1,204	259	11	7	3	1	1	1	1	307	99	1,197	7	82	101	157	12	3	5	8	2	3	5	8	10	9	8
North Malabar		32	50	24	57	24	57	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	107	32	57	7	62	101	157	12	3	5	8	2	3	5	8	10	9	8
North Malabar		85	631	51	602	51	602	152	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	257	85	631	11	67	113	210	178	10	5	1	19	2	10	12	11	11	
Total		343	4,768	276	4,762	309	4,618	114	1	37	11	1	1	1	21	1,618	376	4,691	56	420	1,412	1,820	1,650	78	3	23	43	23	107	121	9	17	
The Railway Police, Madras		41	607	40	677	14	11	9	2	168	2	168	4	125	40	674	81	210	110	102	6	2	9	16	2	6	32	9	18	0	0		
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly		40	544	38	634	8	11	9	3	238	2	238	2	104	38	631	54	138	276	71	6	2	9	4	2	9	11	48	18	16			
Total		81	1,151	78	1,311	22	22	18	5	400	4	400	6	229	78	1,308	135	348	425	233	12	4	18	15	4	17	40	2	18	1	1		
Criminal Investigation Department, Provincial Police		17	41	17	41	9	9	9	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	41	11	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Training School, Vellore		7	4	4	6	111	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Central Recruits' School, Vellore		8	1	1	1	144	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore		8	1	1	1	150	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Central Recruits' School, Anantapur		8	1	1	1	123	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Central Recruits' School, Vizianagaram		8	1	1	1	129	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total		19	4	4	4	650	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	40	4	11	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Grand Total		* 1,053	27,248	1,407	28,758	1,672	8,778	8,616	6,232	58	17,340	13	13	13	13	6,967	1,407	26,793	619	6,069	6,590	7,378	4,703	243	284	238	1,022	201	120	140	14	14	

NOTE.—(1) This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head constables are shown as men.
 (2) The difference in the actual strength of officers and men between this statement and the armament statement is due to revised figures furnished by certain Superintendents.
 (3) The figures for columns 37 to 39 in respect of the Recruits' schools have been calculated on the actual strength of the schools on the date of their closure.

* Includes an undistributed reserve of 12 Sub-Inspectors.
 † Includes 2 probationary Inspectors and 5 probationary Sub-Inspectors under training in the school, and 29 Sub-Inspectors of districts doing duty in the Shorthand Bursau.
 ‡ Includes 24 rifles supplied to the Temporary Special Force at Kamudi, Ramnad district, 700 rifles to the Malabar Auxiliary Force and 20 rifles to the Punitive Police, Anantapur district.
 § The difference in the number of revolvers shown against Railway Police Districts and Training Schools between this statement and the armament statement is due to the inclusion of 12 revolvers in the number shown against heading VI under "II District Police" in the latter statement.
 ¶ Includes 5,248 men punished by black-marks alone.

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX B.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE
FOR THE YEAR 1921.

I held charge of the City Police throughout the year except for a month from the 29th September, when I went on privilege leave during which period Mr. Happell acted for me. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu Garu, i.e.o., continued to be Deputy Commissioner, Northern Range, until 23rd July 1921 when he retired from service and he was relieved by the Assistant Commissioner M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Bhavanandam Pallai Avargal. Mr. Dawson held charge of the Southern Range till the 11th March 1921 when he went on one year's leave and Mr. Happell took charge. Khan Sahib Muhammad Kalim-ullah Sahib Chida Bahadur was selected as Headquarters Assistant Commissioner and assumed charge on 23rd July 1921. M.R.Ry. N. H. Jagadisa Ayyar Avargal continued as the Additional Assistant Commissioner, Southern Range, throughout the year.

2. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the 31st December 1921 was 1,638 as against 1,637 in the previous year, the increase being due to a Serjeant sanctioned for the Police motor lorry in G.O. No. 75, Law (Judicial), dated the 14th January 1921.

3. The force was practically up to strength throughout the year, there being only five vacancies at the end of the year. Of the men enlisted during the year 65 remained in the force at the end of the year.

A further increase of pay was granted to the constabulary during the year, but still there is a feeling of discontent that the pay is inadequate. It has not attracted a better class of recruits. The matter of further revision of pay is under the consideration of Government.

There were no vacancies of Sub-Inspectors (European and Indian) and Sergeants at the end of the year.

4. The general health of the force was satisfactory during the year, the daily average of men absent from duty on account of sickness being 31.3 as against 27.3 in the previous year. Sixteen men died.

5. Quarters now exist for 9 Inspectors, 35 European Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants and 6 Indian Sub-Inspectors and lines for 135 head constables and 600 constables.

Owing to financial stringency several proposals have been postponed. A sum of Rs. 56,162 was expended during the year for renting quarters for officers and men.

6. The total cost of the force was Rs. 10,65,259 as against Rs. 8,72,215 in 1920, the increase being mainly due to the revision of pay of the constabulary, to the grant of enhanced house-rent for head constables and constables and to the inclusion of the cost of clothing in the City Police budget during the year.

7. The following are the statistics of departmental punishments awarded during the year:—

For all offences including absence without leave—		1920.	1921.
Number punished with blackmarks only	...	334	329
Number fined	...	80	10
Number suspended	...	50	15
Number reduced	...	95	36
Number dismissed	...	12	10
		<u>778</u>	<u>400</u>
Percentage punished	...	480	24.5
Percentage punished for offences other than absence without leave	...	316	16.6

Six men were dismissed under the blackmark rules, two for drunken and disorderly conduct, one for receiving illegal gratification and the remaining one for neglect of duty, insubordination, etc.

The general conduct of the force was good during the year. Departmental punishments have decreased by one-half.

The following are the statistics of deferred punishments :—

(1) Awarded in 1920 in which final orders had not been passed in 1920 ...	68
(2) Awarded in 1921	264
(3) Number confirmed	79
(4) Number remitted	145
(5) Number pending at the end of the year	108

Five men were judicially punished during the year as against three in the previous year, three for assault and two others for drunken and disorderly behaviour.

Escapes. 8. Three persons escaped from police custody and were recaptured. The police were held free from blame in these cases.

Two City constables were prosecuted here for negligently allowing a prisoner to escape in the South Arcot district and were discharged.

9. The King's Police Medal was awarded in the New Year's Honours of 1922 to Inspector Mr. Hankinson for his faithful discharge of, and devotion to, duty during the mill disturbances in 1920.

Three hundred and twenty-one officers and men of the City Police were granted rewards amounting to Rs. 2,812, the corresponding figures for 1920 being 348 and Rs. 3,254, respectively. Rewards to the value of Rs. 688 were granted to private individuals as against Rs. 1,042 in the previous year. In addition to the above, a sum of Rs. 1,615 was granted by Government to 42 officers and men of the City Police for rendering conspicuous service in connexion with the strikes and lock-outs which occurred in Madras during 1920 and the early part of 1921.

10. Of the 18 Sub-Inspectors on probation at the end of the previous year, 7 were confirmed, three resigned and the probation of one was terminated. Eight European Sub-Inspectors and two Indian Sub-Inspectors were sent to Vellore School for training during the year. There were in all 14 European and 3 Indian Sub-Inspectors on probation at the end of the year.

11. Sergeant Powell who had been holding a commission in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers reverted to civil employ in the Police towards the middle of the year.

12. Two hundred and forty-five inquests were held during the year as against 277 in 1920. No prosecution was instituted for culpable negligence contributing to accidental deaths from drowning.

13. There were 25 cases of accidental fire involving a loss of property valued at Rs. 53,000. The fires at the Law Printing Works, Mount Road, and the Marian Congress Pandal on the Island ground account for Rs. 50,000.

In addition, 36 cases of incendiarism, in which about 600 huts were burnt down during the mill disturbances, were reported, the damage being estimated at Rs. 10,000. One person was burnt to death in one of these fires.

The experiences during the mill disturbances amply indicate the necessity of putting the fire brigade on a better footing. At present, it is under the control of the Reserve Inspector who has got multifarious duties to perform.

14. Four hundred and eighty-two missing children were restored to their parents or guardians and 653 injured and helpless persons were taken to hospitals or other institutions.

15. Ninety-two lunatics were sent to the Asylum at Madras as against 94 in the previous year.

16. The number of stray dogs destroyed in the lethal chambers was 9,937 as compared with 8,192 in 1920.

17. The annexed statement gives the statistics of crime for the past three years.

Though the general conditions prevailing in the City for many months, owing to the mill disturbances and other labour troubles, were peculiarly favourable to crime, it is satisfactory to note that crime was normal during the year.

It is noticeable that detection of burglaries and thefts has fallen during the year as Sub-Inspectors had to be taken away from stations for special duty in the disturbed area.

The total number of true cases of cognizable crime excluding nuisances, etc., during the year was 2,950 against 2,943 in 1920 and 3,618 in 1919, while the number reported to the police was 2,664 or showed a decrease of 123. Burglaries and thefts were the main heads of the decrease.

Statement A—Police Cases, 1921.

Offences.	Year.	Cases		Persons		Property	
		Total reported.	Con- sidered true.	Tried.	Con- victed.	Lost.	Recovered.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total crime.							
Classes I to V.—Offences under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances and offences against religion.	1919	2,650	3,332	1,502	1,304	Rs. 2,64,051	Rs. 71,804
	1920	3,094	2,787	1,309	1,101	2,23,780	72,004
	1921	2,950	2,664	1,160	982	2,07,090	67,604
Class VI.—Nuisances, offences against religion and offences under special and local laws.	1919	17,237	17,191	20,682	20,287	...	...
	1920	19,774	19,740	23,610	23,070	...	...
	1921	18,110	18,093	21,236	20,000	...	...
Grave crimes.							
Murder	1919	17	16	8	4	102	52
	1920	9	9	8	3	124	...
	1921	10	10	1	1	10,000	4,000
Dacoity	1919	1	1	...	...	180	...
	1920	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1921	8	1	...	...	146	...
Robbery	1919	7	6	4	3	421	62
	1920	10	7	15	7	199	105
	1921	23	16	8	4	1,332	38
House-breaking	1919	570	550	171	140	86,169	14,978
	1920	517	491	160	142	44,172	8,157
	1921	454	439	126	105	69,523	10,232
Cattle-theft	1919	23	22	12	12	601	272
	1920	12	10	12	9	207	202
	1921	16	12	7	7	711	621
Theft (ordinary)	1919	2,297	2,139	807	801	1,20,374	29,661
	1920	1,905	1,764	741	681	1,23,977	43,910
	1921	1,658	1,558	599	540	1,25,215	37,861

18. The mill disturbances account for the large number of 74 cases of rioting and 36 cases of arson reported during the year. Fifty-eight persons were convicted for rioting and three for arson, while 33 others were under trial for both the offences at the end of the year.

19. There were ten true cases of murder during the year. One case in which a man stabbed his wife for infidelity ended in conviction. Eight cases remained undetected. The discovery of two dead bodies of persons with their throat cut, one in the sands on the beach and the other in the Vyasarpadi maidan accounts for two cases. The paramour of the wife of the deceased was suspected in the former case, but there was no evidence against him and in the other case no clue could be got. Two cases in which a soldier shot another in a frenzy in the Fort and a woman drowned herself and her child owing to bodily ailment were followed by suicide. Three cases were due to mill disturbances. A Chittoor Reserve constable was shot and a Sergeant of the South Arcot Reserve was bombed by the rioters and both of them succumbed to their injuries. A caste Hindu was found murdered in a paracheri in Kilpauk. One other case was concerned with the death of a newborn child, probably illegitimate. The remaining one case in which an old woman was strangled to death and robbed of her property to the value of Rs. 10,000 was pending trial at the end of the year. Prompt inquiries led to the arrest of a gang of professional thieves and to the recovery of a large portion of the stolen property.

20. The one true case of dacoity reported during the year in which a mufassal resident was waylaid near the Adyar Bridge and robbed of his personal property valued Rs. 146 by a gang of criminals was under investigation at the end of the year.

21. There were 16 true cases of robbery during the year as against 7 in the previous year and four persons were convicted. In many of the cases, the victims were decoyed by Kocavars on the pretext of selling sovereigns at a cheap price and deprived of their money.

22. Forty-two true cases of kidnaping and theft were reported during the year as against the same number in 1920 and eleven persons were convicted. Two juveniles (girls) who were responsible for a number of cases were caught and punished.

23. The number of true cases of burglary fell from 491 to 439 or by 11 per cent. Four important cases in which the amount of property stolen was over a thousand rupees were detected during the year. In a majority of cases small amounts of property were lost, the average for a case being Rs. 158. One hundred and five persons were convicted for burglary during the year.

Burglary.

24. True cases of theft showed an agreeable decrease (from 1,764 to 1,558) of 206 cases or by 12 per cent. None of the cases were noteworthy, the average amount lost in a case being Rs. 89.

Theft.

25. During the year 48 receivers of stolen property were prosecuted to conviction against 28 in 1920.

26. Three gambling houses were raided during the year and 26 persons were convicted. Three persons were prosecuted and convicted for keeping common gaming houses. In addition, a number of cases of street gambling were prosecuted.

Gambling and opium dens.

Twenty-three persons were convicted under the Opium Act during the year.

27. Nuisances fell from 14,686 to 12,478, as much attention could not be paid to these cases by the police. Cognizable cases under special and local laws rose from 5,066 to 5,617.

Nuisance cases.

28. The value of property stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 2,67,690, out of which property worth Rs. 67,498 or 25 per cent was recovered.

29. The number of cases struck off as maliciously and wilfully false was 94 as against 67 in the previous year.

False cases.

Two persons were prosecuted for preferring a false complaint but they were discharged. Out of 1,176 cases excluding those under special and local laws and nuisance cases prosecuted by the police, only one case was declared false after trial.

30. The number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the police on the last day of the year was 449 as against 458 in 1920. Forty-eight bad characters were newly registered. Seventy-eight registered bad characters were convicted during the year, 179 persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, as compared with 229 in the previous year. The number of persons ordered to notify residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, was 88 as against 27 in 1920. Three persons were prosecuted and convicted for breach of the rules under that section.

Prevention.

The finger prints of 600 persons were sent for record and 1,165 references as to the identity of suspected persons were made to the Finger-print Bureau which traced the persons in 881 cases.

Prosecutions for bad livelihood were instituted against 26 persons, of whom 22 were bound over during the year and 4 were discharged. Of these 11 were habitual burglars or thieves and the rest, suspects or petty thieves. Nineteen persons were sent to jail for failure to furnish security.

31. Sixty-six cognizable cases were referred to the police by the Magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, of which three were struck off as false. One non-cognizable case which was referred to the police for investigation was found true.

Cases referred by Magistrates.

32. The number of cases under the Indian Penal Code (excluding the nuisances, etc.) brought to trial and decided during the year was 927, of which 880 or 94.9 per cent ended in conviction, as against 95.4 per cent in the previous year.

Results in cases prosecuted.

33. Owing to the enormous increase in the number of motor-vehicles plying in the City and the consequent increase in motor offences, a separate motor investigation staff consisting of two Sub-Inspectors was sanctioned in G.O. No. 759, Judicial, dated the 19th October 1921.

The two Sub-Inspectors sanctioned for the investigation of motor cases were not anything like sufficient to cope with the work and I have had to employ extra Sub-Inspectors to assist them. They have, during the two months since this separate department was inaugurated, investigated 153 cases. I am afraid I will have to address the Government again for the sanction of my original very modest proposal of 1 Inspector, 4 Sub-Inspectors and 4 Sergeants.

During the year prosecutions were instituted under the Act against 381 persons, of whom 298 were convicted, 80 discharged, 80 under trial and the cases against the remaining 23 withdrawn. Forty-three persons were convicted for rash or negligent driving, 173 persons for disobeying the directions of the police, driving on the wrong side or driving or standing without lights, 57 persons for plying for hire without a permit, 8 persons for towing a person or carrying a person upon a motor-cycle and 17 persons for other offences.

The tramway strike started the motor bus traffic in the City. One hundred and sixteen buses were registered during the year.

Fatal motor accidents numbered 21 during the year as against 26 in 1920.

34. The Harbour Police continued to do good work during the year. Their work was increased to a certain extent owing to the Mappilla outbreak, as disembarkation certificates had to be issued to Mappillas arriving by steamer and the passports of those leaving Madras by sea checked. The number of steamers and sailing crafts that entered the harbour during the year was 573 and 73, respectively.

35. The work of the Intelligence Department has been very heavy throughout the year due to the complex situation created by the Khilafat and other political agitations and labour unrest. The department had to cope with an immense amount of extra work of an arduous nature in a troublous and anxious time and it has been performed with commendable promptitude and efficiency as well as willingness.

The working of the Indian Arms Act was completely entrusted to this department and in addition to the inspection of shops and verification of sales, the inquiries regarding the necessity, fitness or otherwise of applicants for possession of arms were also transferred to this branch. The duty of surveillance of all political suspects was also taken up by the Intelligence Department and a much larger number had to be kept under strict surveillance in anticipation of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit. A very large number of Mappillas going to the Straits Settlements and Burma had to be interviewed and scrutinized before permission was given them to embark.

A total of 2,437 references was dealt with during the year. In addition to the above, this department was solely responsible for the detective and multi arrangements to ensure the safety of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught who was in Madras during the beginning of the year and had its own share of work in the preparation and compilation of the orders in connexion with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

In addition to several cases of an intricate and complex nature worked by the Intelligence Department staff, the duty of investigating cases arising out of the mill disturbances devolved on this department. Inspector Saiyid Kasim Sahib assisted by three Sub-Inspectors investigated altogether, in this connexion, 136 cases (1 case of murder, 33 cases of arson, 67 cases of rioting and 35 cases of theft and hurt). The performance of this work by these officers under the circumstances which were trying and risky deserves special mention.

Some of the more interesting cases which the department handled are as follows:—

(1) The Directors of the Madras Hindu Permanent Fund, Limited, who were found to be ingeniously defrauding the public by the issue of bogus cheques are being prosecuted. Another case against them has also been worked by Inspector Saiyid Kasim for running a big lottery without the sanction of Government.

(2) A European named G. S. Blair who cheated the Mount Road firms by claiming to have credit in the Mercantile Bank, Limited, was arrested at Bombay and successfully prosecuted.

(3) A systematic theft of articles from the Government Medical Stores was detected and an employee was punished.

(4) A misguided young man who was found cheating Mount Road firms by forging the signatures of I.M.S. officers was prosecuted and sent to jail.

(5) A Basra returned Syrian Christian and ex-convict who got delivery of telegraphic money orders by means of bogus telegram was arrested at Bombay and convicted in the February Sessions of 1922.

(6) The arrest of a notorious burglar resulted in three cases of housebreaking being detected against him.

The preparation of the case and the statistics for presentation to the Disturbances Committee which involved a good deal of labour fell entirely on the Intelligence Department.

During the year under report, 90 political meetings, 21 labour meetings, 11 Police Union meetings and 2 conferences were held in the City.

The Tamil shorthand reporter Joseph had much arduous work to do as the speeches were invariably delivered in Tamil.

The office work of the Intelligence Department was efficiently carried out by Sub-Inspector Guruswami Pillai.

36. The following licences were issued by the Commissioner of Police during the year 1921 under the various Acts:—

		1920.	1921.
<i>Under the Arms Act.</i>			
Licences to import arms and military stores (Form II)	...	74	110
Do. to import arms and military stores by land (Form III)	...	7	10
Do. to export arms and military stores by sea (Form IV)	...	15	23
Do. to export arms and military stores by land or river to Native States and foreign territories (Form VI)	...	113	106

	1920.	1921.
Licences to export arms and military stores by land or river to British territories through Native States (Form VI).	200	240
Do. to transport arms, ammunition or military stores (Form VII)	203	160
Do. to manufacture, sell and possess arms (Form VIII) ..	1	1
Do. to keep and sell arms and sulphur (Form IX)	20	23
Do. to possess firearms deposited by their owners for safe keeping (Form XI-A) ... ..	...	5
Do. to possess ammunition or military stores (Form XII) ...	29	37
Do. to possess firearms (Form XII)	36	66
Do. to possess arms and ammunition for personal use including renewals during the year (Form XIII)	1,001	1,260
Do. to go armed on a journey (Form XVI)	6	2

Under the Explosives Act.

Licence to import explosives (Form I)	114	122
General licence to transport explosives (Form II)	87	101
Licence to manufacture, possess and sell explosives (Form A) ...	13	12
Do. to possess and sell explosives (Form B)	176	194
Do. to possess gunpowder, etc. (Form C)	1	3
Do. to possess gunpowder for bonafide blasting purposes (Form E) ... ..	...	1
Do. to possess explosives generally (Form F)	1	1
Do. to possess explosives (other than fulminates) and to sell explosives from a magazine (Form J)	5	4

Under the Petroleum Act.

Licence to possess carbide of calcium (Form B)	11	9
General licence to transport carbide of calcium (Form C)	8	8
Special licence to transport carbide of calcium (Form D)	3	3
Licence to possess and transport petrol for owners of motor-vehicles (Form F)	378	297

Under the Emigration Act.

Emigration sub-depot licence
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Under the Poisons Act.

Licence to possess and sell poisons	88	84
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Under the City Police Act.

Licence for hotels, eating, coffee and boarding houses, etc. ...	865	914
Do. for toddy, liquor, ganja, opium shops, etc.	157	144
General licence for music for religious institutions	131	141
Occasional licence to sell foreign liquors	41	43
Licence for gymnasium	7	7
Do. for places of public resort	48	36
Other music licences	5,104	3,357

Under the Motor Vehicles Act.

Number of motor-cars and cycles registered	1,428	786
Do. of drivers' licences issued, including renewals	4,388	4,883

Under the Hackney Carriage Act.

Number of hackney carriages registered	1,897	1,938
Do. of rickshaws registered	1,037	1,109
Do. of drivers' licences issued	2,762	2,699
Do. of rickshawmen's licences issued	2,065	2,252

Under the Cinematograph Act.

Number of licences issued to cinematograph theatres	2	12*
Do. of certificates issued in respect of cinematograph films ...	456	696

Perambur Veppur Paraiya Criminal Settlement. 37. The inmates of the settlement at the end of the year were composed of 69 men, 75 women and 89 children.

Eight persons were convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act, of whom seven were of the Veppur Settlement.

* This includes four licences which were issued for 1920-21.