

Government of Madras.
Inspector General of Police
Administration Report
for
~~1923~~ - 24.

Government of Madras

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 560, 8th October 1925

Administration Report for 1924—Police—Reviewed.

READ—The following paper :—

Letter from F. ARMITAGE, Esq., Inspector-General of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, dated Madras, the 15th July 1925, No. 159/A.R.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting report on the administration of the Police in the Madras Presidency for the year 1924.

Order—No. 560, Judicial, dated 8th October 1925.

The most noteworthy feature of the year under review was the conclusion of the semi-military operations occasioned by the rebellion in the Gudum Agency. By the end of the year 1923 not much progress had been made. The police force employed, though more than sufficient to deal with the rebels, could they have obtained contact with them, was inadequate to patrol and search the large area over which the rebels moved. The police, however, were reinforced in January 1924 by a detachment of the Assam Rifles consisting of about 250 officers and other ranks. The plan of action ultimately adopted by this force in conjunction with the police was a series of drives through large areas of the country, supplemented by the division of the country into seventeen sub areas in each of which was located an intelligence officer with an escort. This policy did not at first meet with visible success, but by May there were signs that the rebels were disorganized by the continual pressure, and the end came rapidly. On May 6th, after an engagement, Satyanarayana Razu—next to Alluri Srirama Razu, the most important rebel leader—was captured. On the following day Alluri Srirama Razu himself, who must have been present at the engagement, was taken. By the end of the month only 25 rebels remained at large. There was now no further necessity to retain the whole of the forces employed in connexion with the rebellion. The Assam Rifles left on the 1st of June and the Malabar Special Police on the 26th. By the end of the year only one important rebel Sunkoji Mukadu and 13 others of minor importance remained at large.

In their concluding stages the operations were placed under the control of Mr. T. G. Rutherford, C.I.E., I.C.S., as Special Commissioner. The Government consider that Mr. Rutherford's energy and organizing ability were an important factor in the rapid success secured in May. The Government have already expressed their appreciation of the services of the Assam Rifles and they now fully endorse the Inspector-General's tribute to their high qualities and devotion to duty. The operations were protracted, and in point of length of service under trying conditions in an unhealthy tract the heaviest burden was inevitably borne by the police force. The Government fully realize the strain that service in the

Fituri involved and they would record their appreciation of the work of the force—officers and men—during the whole period.

2. The Agency rebellion raised the question whether the Armed Reserves were organized and trained in a manner that fitted them for the conduct of the semi-military operations that they might on occasions be called on to perform. To elucidate this question Mr. H. G. Stokes, C.I.E., was placed on special duty and his report was received in the course of the year under review. Mr. Stokes found that the armed reserves were intended and designed to deal with unarmed mobs. For this purpose they had been found adequate, and the creation of special semi-military forces would not enable the armed reserves to be entirely abolished. On the other hand, in certain parts of the Presidency experience had proved that outbreaks might occur which necessitated operations of a character for which the Armed Reserves were neither trained nor organized. The Government therefore accepted the recommendations of Mr. Stokes that special forces of military police—organized, trained and disciplined on a military basis—should be constituted for the purpose of operations primarily in Malabar and the Agency Tracts. For Malabar they considered that the force should be limited to a strength of 600 distributed in six outposts with one company at the headquarters—Malappuram, and that for the Agency Tracts the force should consist of two companies of a strength of 100 each with headquarters at Vizianagram. These forces are now in being, located—since the conclusion of the Agency operations—with their headquarters at Malappuram and Vizianagram, respectively.

Another report of importance reviewed in the course of the year is that of Mr. C. B. Cunningham on the re-allocation of the police force. The present allocation was based on the recommendations of the Police Commission of 1902-03 and the Government were not satisfied that it was in every respect the best possible. Mr. Cunningham was consequently placed on special duty to examine the question with reference to certain districts. The Government have generally accepted the principles enunciated by him and the Inspector-General's proposals based on his report are now under consideration. The probable effect of the proposals on the strength of the police force will be an increase of 3 inspectors and 48 talaiyaris and a reduction of one inspector (temporary), 9 sergeants, 56 sub-inspectors, 404 head constables and 750 constables.

The Government are indebted to Mr. Stokes and Mr. Cunningham for their able and exhaustive reports.

3. The measure of retrenchment that will be effected by the reallocation of the police force has already been referred to. In the course of the year the cost of the department was reduced from Rs. 1,66,51,269 to Rs. 1,59,89,226, that is, a saving of Rs. 6,62,043. This retrenchment has been effected, among minor economies, by the abolition of one post of Deputy Inspector-General and the appointments of Personal Assistants to District Superintendents of Police. On the other side, 36 ghat talaiyaris whose services had been dispensed with were restored to meet the wishes of the Legislative Council and the conveyance allowance of Sub-Inspectors in the mufassal has again been increased to Rs. 25 a month.

The Government were unable to accept a suggested measure of retrenchment—the abolition of Circle Inspectors—that commended itself to the Legislative Council. The arguments in favour of the token resolution that was passed in the Legislative Council were based mainly on the ground that Circle Inspectors were either mere post offices or that, when they did take an active part in police administration, they were simply a hindrance to Sub-Inspectors in the exercise of their duties. The Government agree with the Inspector-General that this view of the position of Circle Inspectors is not well founded. The system of dispensing with Circle Inspectors has already been tried and found wanting. The Government are convinced that constant supervision must be exercised over the work of the subordinate police and that the removal of the supervision exercised by Circle Inspectors would lead to a dangerous increase in the irregularities which are even now only too frequent.

4. The year was entirely free from any disturbance due to political feeling and social or communal tension gave rise to no serious trouble. A noticeable feature of the Inspector-General's report is, however, an increase of nearly 10 per cent in the number of cases of cognizable crime and an increase in the number of serious offences against the person and property. A further disquieting symptom is the increase in the number of dacoity cases unaccompanied by any increase in the percentage of detection. The Inspector-General attributes the increase in crime to the unfavourable character of the season. The Government note with satisfaction the success obtained in breaking up a number of gangs who were responsible for organized crime and the success attained by the special staff appointed to check the manufacture of bombs and their employment in the commission of crime in the districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah. The Government note with satisfaction the testimony of the District Magistrate, Kurnool, to the meritorious work of M.R.Ry. V. Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal, in this connexion.

The Government observe with pleasure that useful work has continued in connexion with the reclamation of the Kallars in the districts of Madura, Rāmnād and Tanjore. They are particularly impressed by the report on the satisfactory working of the Panchayats, and note with interest that in Madura and Tanjore the Panchayats have relieved the pressure of work on the police and that the capture of desperate criminals has been facilitated by the close co-operation of these Panchayats with the police. The Government agree with the high opinion formed by the Inspector-General of the work performed in the reclamation of the Kallars by Mr. F. L. Mullaly in Tanjore and M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur A. K. Raja Ayyar Avergal, in Madura.

The working of the Criminal Tribes Act in other respects calls for no special remark, though the Government note with concern that commission of crime by persons from the criminal settlements of Kavali, Sitauagaram and Stuartpuram still continues.

On the whole, however, the criminal tribes settlements worked well during the year and it is hoped that the establishment of a Reformatory Settlement for incorrigibles at Kavali together with the increase in the special police staff at the settlement will minimise the number of escapes.

5. As regards other matters that arise from the report the Government have the following remarks to make:—

(a) *Police punishments.*—There has been a decline in punishments in respect of all offences from 30·8 to 28·6 per cent. This is satisfactory if it connotes better discipline in the force. But the Government observe that the District Magistrate of Trichinopoly is of opinion that the discipline of the force in his district leaves room for improvement, and that there were many instances of dishonesty and improper methods of obtaining evidence. The Government have no doubt that the Inspector-General will pay special attention to those districts in which discipline appears to be lax.

(b) *Police unions.*—The Government note that attempts have been made to form police unions with persons who are not members of the police force at their head. The Government have no objection to the formation of associations of police officers for the protection of their own interests; but they wish to make it quite clear that they will not countenance any association which includes any outsider among its members or office bearers.

(c) *Police buildings.*—The Government observe with regret that a considerable proportion of the budget allotment for police buildings was allowed to lapse and that serious difficulty has been found and delay experienced in the matter of getting quarters constructed which are urgently required for the City Police. It is of the utmost importance that the police force should be adequately housed and Government hope that in future improved co-ordination between the police

and Public Works Department will remove the necessity for the lapse of allotments and enable a vigorous programme to be inaugurated and carried out.

(d) *Prosecuting staff.*—The Government have noticed with interest Mr. Hall's remarks on the prosecuting staff in the Madura district. They concur in his view that the prosecuting staff should be interchangeable with the ordinary staff of the district.

6. In the work of the City Police the Government note particularly the creditable work performed by the Madras Intelligence department in the prevention of dacoity and burglary. They also note, as stated in paragraph 17 of the Commissioner's report, the increase in the number of burglaries and organized attacks on bazaars and the success of the special measures very properly taken to deal with the outside criminals who are responsible for this increase.

A matter of very great importance in the administration of the City Police is traffic regulation and especially the regulation of motor bus traffic. The Government are of opinion that the regulation could be improved and have at present under consideration proposals submitted by the Commissioner.

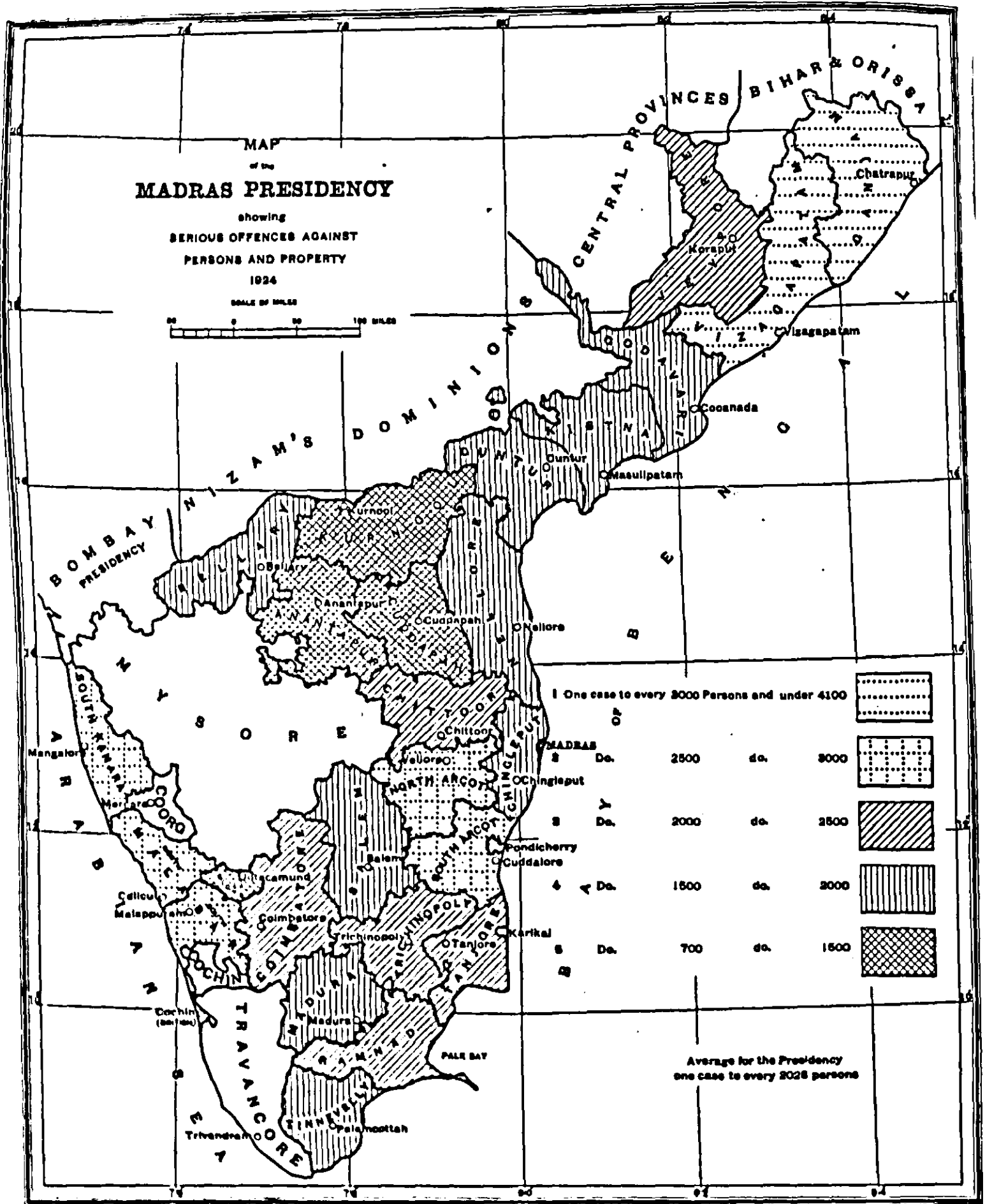
In conclusion the Government are pleased to note the names of those officers commended by the Inspector-General and Commissioner for specially good work.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Chief Secretary.

MAP
of the
MADRAS PRESIDENCY

showing
**SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST
PERSONS AND PROPERTY
1924**



One case to every 3000 Persons and under 4100	
2500	
2000	
1500	
700	

Average for the Presidency
one case to every 2028 persons

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
POLICE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
1924.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—THE POLICE FORCE.

	PARA.	PAGE
Officers	1	1
Strength	2	1
<i>Recruitment</i>	2	2
<i>Casualties</i>	2	2
<i>Health</i>	2	2
Education	3	2
Training Schools	4	2
<i>Provincial Training School, Vellore</i>	4	2
<i>Central Recruits' School, Vellore</i>	4	3
<i>Do. Anantapur</i>	4	3
Conduct— <i>Departmental punishments</i>	5	3
<i>Appeals</i>	5	4
<i>Judicial punishments</i>	5	4
Titles and rewards	6	4
Cost	7	5
Recommendations of the Police Committee	8	5
Housing the force	9	5
Work of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors	10	6
Armed Reserves	11	6
Special Police	12	6
Village Police	13	7
Ghat talaiyaris	14	8

PART II.—STATISTICS OF CRIME.

General character of the year	15	9
Total cognizable crime	16	9
Serious offences against person and property	17	9
Grave crime	18	9
Murder	19	12
Infanticide	20	12
Disturbances	21	13
Social and communal movements	22	17
Dacoity	23	17
Robbery	24	17
House-breaking	25	17
Theft	26	17
Cattle-theft and cattle-poisoning	27	17
Counterfeiting coins and currency notes	28	18
Justifiable homicide	29	18
Accidental death	30	18

PART III.—DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

Crime—how dealt with	31	19
<i>Cases in which investigation was refused</i>	31	19
<i>Attendance at sessions</i>	31	19
Property lost and recovered	32	19

CONTENTS

	PARA.	PAGE
Prosecutions	33	20
<i>Prosecuting staff</i>	33	20
இலாபம்	34	21
Prosecution for false complaints	35	21
<i>Cases found false after trial</i>	35	21
Prevention— <i>Habitual criminals</i>	36	21
<i>Old offenders</i>	36	23
<i>Criminal Tribes Act</i>	36	23
<i>Criminal settlements</i>	33	23
<i>Reclamation of Kallars</i>	36	24
<i>Other criminal communities</i>	36	26
<i>Security for good behaviour</i>	36	26
Criminal Investigation Department	37	27
<i>Shorthand Bureau</i>	37	28
<i>Finger-print Bureau</i>	37	28
Railway Police	38	28
Port Police	39	29
Punitive Police	40	29
Execution of warrants	41	29
Co-operative societies	42	29
Inspection	43	29

CONCLUSION.

Work of Officers	44	29
Summary	45	30

APPENDIX A.

	PAGES
Return of cognizable crime—Cases (Statement A, Part I)	32-34
Return of cognizable crime—Persons (Statement A, Part II)	35-37
Return of non-cognizable crime—Cases (Statement B, Part I)	38-40
Return of non-cognizable crime—Persons (Statement B, Part II)	41-43
Return of property stolen and recovered (Statement C)	44
Return showing the sanctioned strength and the cost of police (Statement D)	45-46
Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force (Statement E)	47-48

APPENDIX B.

Administration Report of the Madras City Police	49-57
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APPENDIX A.

STATEMENTS A TO E.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1924.

PART I.—Return of cases.

[Paragraphs 81 and 82.]

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 + 16).
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6 + 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 ... Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	3
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.																
2	131 to 136, 139	Offences relating to the army and navy	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
3	231 to 234	Offences relating to coin	5	27	...	32	1	6	4	16	2	...	18	...	...	18
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps	2	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	2	2	4
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	9	4	...	13	...	...	4	2	5	1	9	4	1	13
6	439-A to 439-D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	24	145	...	169	...	13	19	9	8	117	134	1	...	135
7	212, 216, 216-A	Harbouring an offender	6	24	...	30	...	...	7	16	3	2	21	1	...	22
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	140	424	5	559	28	29	134	287	42	13	347	195	107	542
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	290	791	21	1,060	44	180	323	159	186	110	476	403	81	879
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	5	22	...	27	...	2	4	15	...	2	17	7	3	24
Total			481	1,439	26	1,894	73	231	405	506	247	247	1,025	613	194	1,638
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	309	967	...	1,276	16	79	322	193	288	345	826	15	3	841
12	307	Attempts at murder	55	115	1	169	11	15	49	36	27	26	90	3	...	93
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	63	211	...	279	3	53	62	95	42	18	155	3	...	158
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	16	50	...	66	12	9	13	13	12	4	29	7	...	36
		Attempt	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
15	377	Unnatural offence	...	4	...	4	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	3
		Attempt	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	2	117	1	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX A.]

18	325, 326, 329, 331, 332, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	209	891	89	1,061	20	131	205	322	158	73	589	246	63	955
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	35	...	43	1	11	12	6	8	8	19	1	...	20
		Attempt ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
20	324, 327, 330, 332.	Hurt ...	308	1,705	386	1,585	48	339	263	258	141	153	938	884	124	1,822
		Attempt ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	59	223	3	279	23	67	43	43	29	67	142	44	1	186
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	10	21	...	21	3	1	5	6	13	3	22	22	1	44
23	352, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	110	514	4	620	32	107	119	212	97	85	348	310	105	658
		Attempt ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
24	304-A, 339	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	39	209	1	247	6	53	41	49	45	22	117	3	...	120
		Total ...	1,189	5,354	436	6,037	185	937	1,175	1,365	899	829	3,524	1,668	301	5,195
Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.																
25	393, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	343	519	8	859	108	24	189	72	101	327	508	118	5	626
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery ...	230	1,239	22	1,347	290	113	244	253	146	292	712	107	23	820
27	370, 391, 392, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	144	1,493	99	1,538	82	152	157	84	165	996	1,232	318	42	1,641
		Attempt ...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
28	423, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	28	229	9	358	23	92	41	49	65	94	206	154	41	362
		Attempt ...	2	4	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	4
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.	1,062	11,618	208	12,470	941	257	1,313	2,077	556	7,264	10,104	252	75	10,357
		Attempt ...	23	712	97	638	15	23	43	47	17	491	652	...	...	652
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of Thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	10	3	...	13	...	...	8	2	...	...	2	...	...	2
		Total ...	1,858	15,817	443	17,227	1,400	662	1,995	2,527	961	9,464	12,426	942	186	14,376
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.																
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	43	236	24	254	17	41	50	24	42	24	114	725	105	829
32	326, 327	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	31	223	7	153	2	50	46	72	21	29	139	45	12	185
		Total ...	74	464	31	407	19	91	96	96	63	53	253	771	118	1,024

53

[APPENDIX A

STATEMENT A—continued.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1924—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 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
Class V.—Minor offences against property.																
33	379 to 382	Theft of cattle ... Attempt	634	4,783	71	5,346	304	701	768	1,527	428	1,505	3,601	80	17	3,681
		ordinary ... Attempt	1,709	20,072	2,201	19,580	1,354	2,046	1,885	5,208	1,155	7,807	16,371	2,229	602	18,600
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	13	143	7	149	8	11	15	54	14	49	131	...	...	121
		...	455	1,042	29	1,468	43	187	524	366	115	132	682	737	131	1,896
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	111	508	...	619	1	19	92	351	133	5	489	42	21	531
36	419, 420	Cheating	176	469	5	640	12	57	184	166	63	75	309	217	19	526
		... Attempt	6	20	...	26	...	3	3	9	7	3	19	2	1	21
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	66	320	24	352	10	56	52	97	50	24	205	2,585	365	2,740
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	1	13	2	12	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	1
		... Attempt	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2
		Total	3,171	27,379	2,350	28,200	1,733	3,082	3,524	7,672	1,965	9,609	21,796	5,845	1,176	27,641
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
39	295 to 297	Offences against religion	8	22	1	29	...	7	5	5	9	3	18	18	7	36
40	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	4,451	101,685	5	106,031	1	51	4,427	98,226	3,053	9	101,298	3,508	3,071	104,806
		Total	4,459	101,607	6	106,060	1	58	4,432	98,231	3,067	12	101,316	3,526	3,078	104,842
41	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.*		998	12,475	855	12,618	18	101	1,306	9,773	879	136	11,643	2,369	1,676	14,012
42	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911 †		916	3,580	3	4,443	4	211	1,111	2,566	101	188	2,858	90	72	2,948
		Grand total ‡	13,147	167,997	4,150	176,994	3,493	5,403	14,134	122,947	8,203	20,549	155,849	15,829	6,801	171,678

STATEMENT A—continued.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1924—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	114, 117, 118, 119 120-B (1)	Abetment of cognizable offence Cognizable criminal conspiracy	7	4	1	10	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety and justice.														
2	131 to 134, 135	Offences relating to the army and navy	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 234	Offences relating to coin	11	26	2	22	26	6	...	...	2	...	...	...
4	235 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	1	4	...	8	2	8	...	...	...	11	1	18
6	440-A to 440-D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	23	31	6	24	17	17	1	12	...	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 216-A	Harbouring an offender	5	22	...	20	26	4	...	1	...	...	...	1
8	212, 218, 221, 228, 233-B and 224.	Other offences against public justice	56	226	...	533	268	168	44	82	90	146	152	...
9	143 to 183, 187, 188, 189.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	613	1,469	122	4,502	1,876	2,926	85	451	661	8-6	2,210	...
10	140, 170, 171	Persecuting public servant or soldier	2	21	1	23	21	2	...	...	2	10	7	...
Total			710	1,850	142	5,162	2,037	2,126	130	819	704	783	2,495	...
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.														
11	302, 303, 306	Murder	270	1,071	21	46	1,219	275	244	93	216	14	4	41
12	307	Attempt at murder	45	99	5	11	112	48	65	18	27	...	...	9
13	304, 305	Culpable homicide	77	293	11	10	267	122	145	9	51	4	...	4
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	10	20	1	2	20	17	22	2	4	...	...	16
15	377	Attempt	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Unnatural offence	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318	Attempt	5	26	1	32	25	7	...	4	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	13	26	11	144	100	44	...	4	...	4	...	4
19	221, 221, 222, 231, 232, 234	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	161	722	20	1,414	2-3	251	26	117	188	140	22	...
19	221, 221, 222, 231, 232, 234	Grievous hurt	161	722	20	1,414	2-3	251	26	117	188	140	22	...

STATEMENT A—concluded.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1924—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 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
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person—cont.														
19	329	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	4	10	...	...	13	6	7	...	2	...	...	...
		Attempt ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	93	746	81	28	1,109	477	632	15	105	408	243	1,525
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	40	132	23	15	123	53	70	3	49	28	1	148
22	346 to 349	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	6	27	...	...	67	17	50	...	...	20	1	96
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	68	335	21	7	749	377	372	11	78	121	159	581
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	334-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	6	74	6	2	102	54	48	...	10	8	...	1
		Total ...	793	3,677	201	138	5,444	2,163	3,261	188	812	796	551	3,289
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.														
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	211	1,025	21	26	1,052	317	735	108	281	117	14	524
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	77	729	21	25	797	424	373	46	72	99	42	300
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	34	180	15	5	358	68	290	3	26	153	101	1,090
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	13	96	2	3	196	81	115	5	11	62	49	318
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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.	278	4,068	122	184	4,407	2,915	1,492	119	419	183	129	590
		Attempt ...	...	94	...	1	101	63	38	...	2	...	...	...
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of Thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	10	12	...	...	22	21	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	621	6,211	182	193	6,936	3,892	3,044	282	811	619	335	2,892

APPENDIX A]

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																
21	341 to 344	...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	21	103	13	1	238	74	164	8	24	305	279	1,735
22	336, 337	...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	8	76	4	...	146	94	62	...	9	15	19	69
Total				...	29	178	17	1	384	168	216	8	33	320	299	1,804
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																
23	379 to 382	...	Theft	{ of cattle ... Attempt ... ordinary ... Attempt ...	263 519	2,887 7,972	46 268	33 117	3,895 8,886	2,266 6,620	1,129 3,266	92 168	233 513	65 1,458	27 1,140	241 8,738
24	408 to 409	...	Criminal breach of trust	...	41	468	29	8	519	365	154	195	52	163	125	1,123
25	411 to 414	...	Receiving stolen property	...	21	385	5	2	630	437	193	10	24	28	28	63
26	419, 420	...	Cheating	...	33	209	11	7	805	195	110	53	30	35	18	207
27	447, 448, 453 and 456.	...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Attempt ...	2	28	5	...	29	12	17	...	...	...	1	1
28	461, 462	...	Breaking closed receptacle	Attempt ...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	10
Total				...	909	12,316	350	183	16,200	10,161	5,129	611	875	2,256	2,291	16,060
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
29	208 to 217	...	Offences against religion	...	26	6	2	...	66	11	65	...	...	10	16	79
30	209, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1889 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	...	Public and local nuisances	...	1,777	69,224	1,399	...	104,126	100,668	3,459	54	1,608	1,058	3,477	489
Total				...	1,803	69,230	1,401	...	104,202	100,679	3,523	54	1,608	1,068	3,493	508
41	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable			...	715	9,807	20	39	12,644	11,284	1,360	57	850	409	1,757	629
42	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911			...	46	1,823	1	...	1,734	2,020	114	578	63	26	81	43
Grand total				...	5,626	101,696	2,254	670	152,807	133,629	19,779	1,835	3,219	6,266	9,291	26,803

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1923 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1924.

STATEMENT B.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1924.

PART I.—Return of cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 249, 253, 245 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.	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquility, etc.													
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	1	8	9	...	2	1	6	...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	106	1,601	1,707	22	276	268	1,050	91	4	6	10
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	5	65	70	11	...	20	27	12	1	...	2
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	89	47	506	52	58	184	154	58	9	...	3
7	405 to 477-A ...	Attempt ... Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	34	148	162	46	12	85	24	15	8	1	1
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	6	261	267	7	5	37	218	...	1	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	1	19	20	3	1	10	6	...	4	...	...
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	2	183	185	2	16	27	138	2	...	2	3
		Total ...	244	2,702	2,946	143	370	632	1,623	178	27	9	19

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

11	312 to 316	...	...	...	Causing miscarriage	5	18	23	11	7	3	1	1	2	...	...
12	370	...	...	...	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376	...	...	...	Rape by the husband	...	4	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total						5	22	27	12	7	6	1	1	2	...	...

CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*

13	384 to 389	...	...	...	Extortion	11	156	167	53	7	89	11	7	15	...	...
Total						11	156	167	53	7	89	11	7	15	...	...

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

14	345	...	...	...	Wrongful confinement	...	5	5	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	...	...	...	Criminal force	265	16,347	16,612	3,745	7,774	3,711	1,164	218	186	44	39
16	394	...	...	...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	18	18	2	9	5	2	...	...	...	...
17	398	...	...	...	Voluntarily causing hurt	297	15,175	15,572	2,011	8,411	3,202	1,377	471	98	35	36
18	374	...	...	...	Compulsory labour	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total						663	31,545	32,208	5,759	16,197	7,019	2,543	690	284	79	75

CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*

19	417, 418	...	...	...	Cheating	12	373	385	134	115	116	9	11	11	...	4
20	403 to 405	...	...	...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	10	276	288	89	104	76	13	14	19	...	1
21	426, 427, 434	...	...	...	Mischief (simple)	102	3,477	3,579	895	1,444	855	320	65	90	7	11
Total						124	4,126	4,250	1,098	1,663	1,047	352	90	90	7	16

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

22	396	...	...	...	Offences against religion	...	4	4	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1
23	400 to 402	...	...	...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	1	8	9	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	...
24	423 to 426	...	...	...	Offences relating to marriage	55	1,072	1,127	245	480	302	61	39	26	...	4
25	500 to 502	...	...	...	Defamation	21	484	455	203	96	106	25	25	3	...	...

STATEMENT B—continued,
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1924—continued.
PART I.—Return of cases—concluded

APPENDIX A

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 249, 259, 253, 246 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
<i>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above—cont.</i>													
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	198	6,947	7,145	1,694	3,076	1,641	563	171	55	23	8
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	34	3,409	3,443	21	292	260	2,845	25	1	10	1
28	294 A	Keeping a lottery office ...	2	6	9	2	1	...	5	...	3	...	...
29	* Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances	7	66	73	...	2	4	67	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	9	17	26	2	11	8	3	1	1	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	57	684	741	10	203	351	126	51	...	...	...
		Total ...	385	12,647	13,032	2,180	4,168	2,675	3,697	312	89	33	14
33	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police		4,615	91,474	96,089	1,493	31,888	7,159	49,761	5,788	96	148	28
		Grand Total ...	† 6,048	142,672	148,720	10,739	54,300	18,627	57,988	7,066	603	276	152

* 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 1923 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1924.

STATEMENT B—continued.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1924—continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.															
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120 B (1), 120 B (3) ...	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.															
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	14	...	...	14	...	1	11	78.6	...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225 A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	62	1,730	166	17	1,949	9	435	1,214	63.7	55	230	...	1
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants ...	2	74	13	...	89	...	43	34	39.1	12	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	31	545	53	...	631	5	337	157	31.3	40	62	...	...
7	465 to 477 A ...	Attempt ... Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	28	219	18	2	258	6	180	33	14.2	22	17	1	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	226	53	...	280	3	46	225	80.6	...	6	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	...	22	...	...	22	...	13	6	27.2	...	3	...	...
10	149, 153 A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	5	608	31	11	720	13	230	429	59.8	...	48	2	2
		Total	131	3,587	329	30	3,963	36	1,285	2,139	54.3	129	274	3	4

STATEMENT B—concluded.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1924—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 Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.
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	...	19	1	...	20	...	6	2	10.0	...	12	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	378	Rape by the husband	...	3	...	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	22	1	...	23	...	9	2	8.7	...	12	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.															
18	384 to 389	Extortion	9	860	...	1	868	15	300	26	7.2	3	24	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	9	860	...	1	868	15	300	26	7.2	3	24	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.															
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	8	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	414	28,403	47	544	28,294	3,747	8,503	1,879	6.6	229	13,636	...	26
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	39	6	...	45	14	14	3	6.7	...	14	...	...
17	328	Voluntarily causing hurt	744	34,010	56	470	34,334	2,841	9,706	2,729	8.0	502	18,558	2	6
18	374	Compulsory labour	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1,158	62,461	109	1,014	62,682	6,605	18,524	4,611	7.4	732	32,210	2	32

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																
19	417, 418	...	Cheating	6	378	2	2	383	37	165	11	2.9	4	166	...	1
20	403 to 405	...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	7	307	18	4	323	28	127	25	7.8	9	134	...	...
21	426, 427, 434	...	Mischief (simple)	238	7,761	16	172	7,843	585	2,866	657	8.4	143	3,642	2	...
			Total	251	8,446	31	178	8,549	600	3,158	698	8.2	156	3,942	2	1
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
22	298	...	Offences against religion	...	20	...	...	20	...	4	5	40.0	...	8	...	...
23	490 to 492	...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	12	...	...	12	...	3	...	...	...	9	...	...
24	493 to 498	...	Offences relating to marriage	95	1,709	1	16	1,789	102	669	89	5.2	53	876	...	...
25	500 to 502	...	Defamation	26	669	...	2	691	46	350	69	10.3	39	187	...	2
26	504, 506 to 510	...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	280	10,758	48	129	10,954	1,330	3,478	823	7.6	184	5,139	...	3
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	...	Public and local nuisances	25	4,198	163	36	4,348	31	417	3,598	82.4	20	287	10	1
28	294 A	...	Keeping a lottery office	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	11	100.0	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	...	Public nuisances	13	79	5	...	97	...	9	86	102.4	...	2	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	...	Disputes as to immovable property.	34	38	...	...	72	5	57	8	21.1	...	2	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	...	Maintenance of wives and children.	57	676	...	22	701	91	351	126	18.6	21	112	...	...
			Total	530	18,170	216	215	18,695	1,605	5,338	4,920	28.8	317	6,622	10	6
33	Offences under other special or local laws not cognisable by the Police.	...		2,656	90,926	13,304	4,707	101,783	2,320	9,968	59,513	57.1	1,179	28,808	115	398
			Grand Total	4,735	183,922	13,990	6,145	196,053	11,181	38,577	71,904	* 26.3	2,516	71,992	122	439

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

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>A.—Cognisable.</i>							
1. Theft ...				Rs.	Rs.		Recoveries made during the year of property lost in cases of previous years, Rs. 11,287.
{ a. In conjunction with larking house-trespass or house-breaking	9,377	2,981	31·8	12,68,180	1,74,056	13·8	
{ b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property ... ..	...	156	...	...	5,918	...
{ c. Other thefts	21,259	9,098	42·8	11,47,108	3,80,025	28·8	
2. Robbery. { a. Dacoity	436	111	25·5	1,17,984	11,470	9·7	
{ b. Other robbery	831	392	35·1	80,198	15,830	19·1	
3. Criminal breach of trust	1,390	359	25·8	2,73,340	62,784	23·0	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker merchant or agent ...	198	57	28·8	74,833	21,950	29·8	
Total ...	33,401	13,052	39·0	29,58,588	6,21,528	21·0	
<i>B.—Non-cognisable.</i>							
5. Extortion	80	4	5·0	6,688	233	4·8	
6. Criminal misappropriation	194	32	16·5	14,743	5,291	35·9	
Total ...	274	36	13·1	21,381	5,574	26·1	

STATEMENT D.

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1924.

[Paragraphs 2 and 7.]

6

Ranges.	Districts.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of district in square miles.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of Police stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force	
									Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.										To area.	To population.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
	Chief Office	1	1		1	1						17			23													
	Madras City	1	2		2	14	78	46	222	26	1	1,435	126	3	1,974				29	534,911	534,911	28	8	0.01	267	40,923	20.7	
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General	1													1													
	Ganjim		1		1	13	58	3	135			870			1,083				8,381	2,108,460	108,456	44	6	7.7	2,002	2,820	3.6	
	Vizagapatam		1		1	14	69	3	166			1,103			1,359				8,432	2,566,571	228,813	49	9	6.3	1,889	2,723	3.7	
	Joypare		1			8	34	1	80			430			555				8,757	628,658	9,669	29	2	15.8	1,127	775	1.4	
	Godavari		1		1	13	59	3	124			906			1,108				6,221	1,078,908	208,157	37	6	6.6	1,511	5,214	4.7	
	Kistna		1		1	12	62	3	136			886			1,103				5,907	2,131,314	252,970	43	9	5.4	1,086	6,280	5.7	
	Guntur		1		1	9	45	3	119			830			1,018				5,735	1,869,574	245,202	40	9	5.6	1,778	5,534	3.4	
	Nellore		1		1	11	64	3	131			829			1,041				7,973	1,385,553	96,805	46	11	7.7	1,331	3,388	3.3	
	Total	1	7	10	6	79	405	18	891			5,850			7,267			51,406	12,363,668	1,160,232	288	54	7.0	1,791	27,634	3.8		
Central Range.	Deputy Inspector-General	1													1													
	Kurnool		1		1	10	63	3	129			851			1,060				7,580	914,860	60,032	51	5	7.3	803	3,560	3.7	
	Bellary		1		1	10	51	4	122			800			900				5,713	862,370	145,423	41	10	5.8	871	3,730	3.8	
	Anantapur		1		1	9	53	2	109			662			838				6,722	955,917	122,756	39	8	8.0	1,141	2,948	3.5	
	Cuddapah		1		1	9	52	2	109			695			870				5,918	887,929	84,748	41	9	6.9	1,021	3,092	3.6	
	Chittoor		1		1	9	48	3	113			813			988				5,611	1,369,157	69,297	38	16	5.7	1,285	4,568	4.6	
	North Arcot		1		1	9	50	3	148			941			1,163				4,954	2,058,594	288,397	41	4	4.3	1,767	5,468	4.7	
	Chingleput		1		1	9	51	5	137			824			1,028				3,071	1,401,058	231,291	33	16	3.0	1,453	6,069	5.9	
Salem		1		1	12	68	4	156			987			1,230				6,912	2,112,034	139,831	46	16	5.6	1,717	7,172	5.8		
	Total	1	8	8	8	77	445	25	1,029			6,573			8,168			66,481	10,550,340	1,127,777	330	84	5.7	1,292	37,016	4.8		
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General	1													1													
	Madura		1		1	9	64	4	137			912			1,129				4,907	2,007,082	305,396	38	9	4.3	1,778	8,797	7.8	
	Edimond		1		1	11	43	4	107			768			938				4,838	1,721,837	336,734	33	11	5.2	1,843	5,166	5.5	
	Tinnevely		1		2	10	43	3	136			1,123			1,364				4,325	1,501,306	440,670	38	18	3.2	1,304	3,789	3.7	
	Chimbarore		1		1	12	59	3	148			922			1,147				7,225	2,219,848	265,124	39	26	6.3	1,355	6,149	5.4	
	The Nilgiris		1		1	4	13	4	42			293			358				982	126,519	38,469	7	4	2.7	353	1,607	3.7	
	South Malabar		1		1	7	36	5	95			658			805				3,730	3,104,789	235,679	20	14	3.4	1,430	1,050	3.4	
South Kanara		1		1	8	39	5	98			748			892				4,021	1,247,368	96,734	25	5	5.9	1,845	1,037	1.5		
	Total	1	8	8	8	69	327	36	847			5,865			7,267			37,091	12,328,839	1,628,256	233	100	4.4	1,687	30,520	4.3		

45

[APPENDIX A

STATEMENT D—concluded.

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1924—concluded.

APPENDIX A

Districts.	Number of Inspectors (General and Deputy Inspectors-terrestrial).		Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of district in square miles.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of Police stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of recoverable crime investigated.	Proportion of recoverable crime investigated to the Police force.	
	1	2						9	10	11	12	13	14										15	16			17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Deputy Inspector-General South Arcot	1													1				4,307	2,320,043	105,507	34	61	34	1,409	8,416	6.8	
Tanjore		1			21	55	5	113	144					790				8,727	2,326,265	370,943	41	94	39	1,733	7,306	6.1	
Trichinopoly					9	25	3	126						828				4,319	1,902,838	230,029	37	90	43	1,573	5,551	5.5	
Railway Police, Madras— Madras & S. M. Railway Bengal-Narapur Railway Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway.			1		4	24	6	66						464	503						22	42			1,810	1.9	
Railway Police, Trichinopoly— South Indian Railway					6	26	8	73						405	607						18	40			2,333	3.8	
Total	1	3	3	3	40	204	23	536						3,080	4,467			12,253	6,549,188	805,529	133	102	38	2,026	24,761	6.0	
Criminal Investigation Department.		1		1	7	9		12						25	156												
Provincial Police Training School, Vellore		1			6	1		4						12													
Central Recruits' School, Vellore					2		1							3													
Do. Vizianagram.				1	2		1							4													
Do. Coimbatore.				1	2		1							4													
Do. Anantapur.				1	2		1							4													
Total		1		3	14	1	4	4						27													
Grand Total	6	33	35	41	801	1,483	154	3,527	24	1	23,593	130	3	29,327	1,59,89,226	11	1,59,89,226	142,260	42,318,465	5,278,705	1,026	343	49	1,444	162,840	5.6	
Temporary Additional Forces		1		7	7	15	3	48			290			371													
														11,683													

NOTE.—This statement does not include 2 Subedars, 5 Jamadars, 2 Havildar-Majors, 8 Havildars, 1 Havildar-Armourer, 10 Naiks and 200 Constables of the East Coast Special Police.

- * Includes orderlies of the Superintendents of the Railway Police.
- † Excludes the Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Railways and C.I.D. and includes orderlies.
- ‡ Excludes the Superintendent of Police, Bangalore.
- § Includes six undistributed and excludes the Assistant Superintendent of Police, sanctioned for Coorg.
- || Includes two Assistant Commissioners of Police, Madras City and nine Deputy Superintendents to take charge of subdivisions when Assistant Superintendents are not available.
- ¶ Includes four undistributed reserve.
- ** Represents the cost for the official year 1924-25 excluding the final accounts for March 1925—vide letter from the Government of India, Home Department No. 423, dated 10th June 1918, read in G.O. No. 14 0, Home (Judicial), dated 10th June 1918.
- †† Owing to the revised system of apportionment of the cost of the Railway Police with effect from 1st April 1910, seven-tenths cost of the Railway Police is not recovered from the Railway Companies—vide G.O. No. 2 88, dated 1st December 1910.

STATEMENT E.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1924.

[Paragraphs 2, 3, 5 and 6.]

Ranks.	Districts.	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.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	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 khilats, presents or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39		
	Chief Office	1	19	1	19			2															1	19	1	8	4	2	2	1					100	0.7				
	Madras City	158	1,831	136	1,817		840	184	1	18	1	713		2						6		471	136	1,817	85	532	413	315	235	35	8	19	12	3	23	65.2	2.9	1.2		
Northern Range.	Ganjam	74	1,005	69	933	204	243	17		2		271									1	155	89	882	2	30	222	277	270	30	4	2		6	11	183.7	3.1	1.2		
	Vinayapatnam	80	1,269	83	1,159	614	475	45		11		291		1									78	82	1,065	10	53	310	372	372	37		11	2	6	18	145.6	3.2	1.4	
	Jaypore	47	500	41	463	96	178	15		15		94											54	41	364	8	76	144	136	50	11	6	15	3	9	213.8	4.8	1.8		
	Godavari	74	1,030	72	977	197	258	23		5		215											283	73	862		66	211	401	161	25				17	205.0	2.7	1.6		
	Kistna	77	1,022	71	966		359	29		19		294											169	71	864		18	298	347	184	24	1	12	4	17	119.6	1.2	1.6		
	Guntur	64	819	63	805		385	17		5		279											255	63	885		73	279	355	98	26	1	4	4	8	120.1	4.5	0.3		
	Nellore	78	808	74	809		335	20		1		170											310	74	810		38	233	319	172	15	3	2	1	8	135.7	6.8	0.8		
	Total	502	6,741	472	6,308	1,111	2,223	166	1	51	17	1,524		1						16	2	1,304	472	6,702	15	395	1,607	2,197	1,237	171	15	52	11	24	53	155.0	3.5	1.2		
Central Range.	Kurnool	76	899	72	855		377	21		2		388										174	73	834		33	95	196	234	19	4	3	1	7	599.4	4.6	0.7			
	Bellary	65	822	58	837		496	17		10		296											148	55	890		91	211	130	202	111	28	6	11	7	12	237.0	3.9	1.3	
	Anantapur	64	771	59	746	39	394	14		11		274											78	33	686		130	140	182	153	9	1	13	6	7	84.4	3.2	0.9		
	Cuddapah	63	804	58	758		312	18		5		366											185	58	697		2	175	237	196	39	30		8	1	5	170.2	4.9	0.6	
	Chittoor	59	826	55	873		547	18		4		172		3									168	55	839		14	87	244	287	144	22	3	4		4	9	27.4	1.9	1.0
	North Arcot	71	1,080	64	1,019		629	19		4		143											382	64	922		2	135	264	368	176	27	1	4		1	9	105.1	1.1	0.8
	Chingleput	66	991	61	911		331	17		6		362											130	61	841		5	113	217	272	196	18	1	6	2	3	127.3	2.6	0.8	
Salem	84	1,143	82	1,083		529	16		3		300											192	82	1,032		44	96	313	391	194	13	4	3	1	2	13	223.3	2.6	1.1	
	Total	547	7,366	503	7,191	29	3,217	235	4	65	12	2,251		3						1.20	1	1,475	503	6,553	161	1,097	1,709	2,038	1,217	165	29	49	13	22	65	196.1	6	0.8		
Southern Range.	Madura	77	1,049	72	989		304	19		9		286										260	73	974		1	114	241	310	199	21	2	10		5	11	56.5	1.3	1.0	
	Bhambl	57	875	51	839	149	278	23		11		249											273	57	790		122	215	274	139	21	3	11		3	10	112.7	3.3	1.2	
	Tinnevely	71	1,289	68	1,191		363	28		1		215											251	68	1,185		5	263	462	265	30	4	1	1	6	10	77.0	3.7	0.8	
	Coimbatore	74	1,070	66	1,021		471	16		16		325											154	68	1,021		54	77	319	419	135	25	2	16		4	15	74.5	1.9	1.4
	The Nilgiris	21	325	20	324		104	10		1		91											63	20	284		19	63	164	41	77		1	1		2	3	59.3	1.9	0.8
	South Malabar	68	759	63	741	924	194	23		4		182											206	63	722		18	119	231	277	13	1	7	3	4	160.3	3.1	1.0		
	North Malabar	63	846	60	809	143	331	22		1		197											112	40	843		31	121	307	216	18	2	1	1	14	239.2	3.1	1.8		
South Kanara	51	625	41	591		268	13		3		62											46	44	569		23	96	216	174	30		3	2	4	4	98.9	2.3	0.6		
	Total	442	6,840	406	6,428	1,223	2,425	205	4	86	2	1,829		2						1.17		1,346	406	6,428	69	477	1,265	2,497	1,417	173	15	59	11	26	77	112.4	2.5	1.1		

APPENDIX B.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE
FOR THE YEAR 1924.

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

I held charge of the City up to 26th April and again from 7th November 1924.

Personnel. In the interval I acted as the Inspector-General of Police and Mr. H. F. Travers Phillips acted for me in the City.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Bhavanandam Pillai Avargal, I.S.O., continued as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Northern Range, until the 18th May 1924, when he proceeded on leave for two months and 24 days and Headquarters Assistant Commissioner, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Kalimulla Sahib Chida Bahadur, M.B.E., acted for him in addition to his own duties. The former retired from service on the 16th November 1924 and was succeeded by M.R.Ry. N. Ramanuja Ayyangar Avargal. Mr. Tottenham held charge of the Southern Range until 1st March 1924 when he proceeded on leave, being relieved by Mr. A. J. Happell.

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Kalimulla Sahib Chida Bahadur, M.B.E., and M.R.Ry. N. H. Jagadisa Ayyar Avargal continued as Headquarters Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner, Southern Range, respectively.

Strength. 2. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the last day of the year was 1,969 (138 officers and 1,831 men), the same as in the previous year.

The actual strength on the 31st December 1924 was 135 officers and 1,819 men.

One of the appointments of First-grade Sergeant was converted into that of a Sergeant-Major on a consolidated pay of Rs. 145 per month.

The pay of the Sergeants was revised, the local allowance of Rs. 10 drawn by them being merged in pay.

3. Constabulary.—Recruitment was satisfactory and was personally attended to by the Deputy Commissioner, Southern Range, from May. A very good type of ex-sepoy for the Armed Reserve and a number of English-knowing men of good physique for the divisions were enlisted. The number of men enlisted during the year excluding casualties was 85. The City Police Recruit School recorded another year's efficient work. It was placed under the general supervision of the Assistant Commissioner, Southern Range.

Three more head constables were granted good conduct pay during the year, of whom one was subsequently promoted to the rank of Sub-Inspector on probation.

Probationary Sub-Inspectors.—Of the six Probationary Sub-Inspectors at the beginning of the year, two were confirmed, one reverted to his permanent appointment in the Postal department, the probation of another was ceased and the remaining two Sub-Inspectors continued to be on probation. Eight more, of whom four were graduates, were appointed during the year and sent to the Velore School. Two first-grade head constables were promoted as acting Sub-Inspectors in substantive vacancies and subsequently appointed on probation.

Casualties. 4. The following is a comparative statement of the casualties in the permanent force. The appreciable fall in the number of resignations is a satisfactory feature.

	1923.	1924.
On pension or gratuity	23	35
By resignation	26	8
By dismissal	10	19
By discharge	8	12
By desertion	4	3
By death	23	23

5. The percentage of admissions into hospitals declined from 83.2 to 65.2, while the daily sick rate increased from 39.8 or 2.0 per cent to 57.3 or 2.9 per cent. There was no deterioration in the general health of the force as these figures would seem to indicate. They afford a striking illustration of the effect of the new leave rules, under which, men attending hospital as out-patients are not

eligible for hospital leave on *full pay*, while full pay can be drawn during leave for periods up to eight months at a time on the production of a medical certificate, without attending hospital. This accounts for a fall in the number of admissions into hospital and a rise in the number of days of absence on account of sickness.

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

For all offences including absence without leave—

	1923.	1924.
Number punished with B.Ms. only	865	579
Do. fined	40	32
Do. suspended	31	24
Do. reduced	111	78
Do. dismissed	10	19
	<u>1,057</u>	<u>732</u>
Percentage of all punishments to the actual strength.	54.2	37.5
Percentage of all punishments other than absence without leave.	42.3	29.8

There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of departmental punishments except under dismissals. For petty derelictions of duty, minor punishments such as extra drill with recruits, extra beats, stoppage of house-turns, etc., were resorted to. Fines were only awarded in cases of persistent absence without leave. Punishments were on the whole judiciously inflicted and discipline was well maintained. The general tone of the force was good. A Sub-Inspector was dismissed for extortion and bribery. Nine men were dismissed under the B.M. rules, two for absence without leave, three for extortion, two for criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of property and two for neglect of duty and insubordination.

The following are the statistics of deferred punishments:—

1. Awarded in 1923 in which final orders had not been passed in the same year	192
2. Awarded in 1924	219
3. Number confirmed	80
4. Number remitted	278
5. Number pending at the end of the year	43

Eight men were judicially punished during the year, all for offences committed in their private capacity, as against ten in the previous year.

7. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Kalimulla Sahib Chida Bahadur was made a Member of the British Empire (M.B.E.) and Mr. A. J. Huppell was awarded the King's Police Medal.

The title of Rao Sahib was conferred upon Inspector M.R.Ry. A. Kothandarama Mudaliyar Avargal of the Intelligence Department.

For good work, 468 officers and men of the City Police were granted rewards amounting to Rs. 5,901, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 405 and 5,640. Rewards to the value of Rs. 895 were granted to private individuals who aided the Police in the detection of crime as against Rs. 1,224 in the previous year. Two of these were presented with a wrist-watch each.

For saving human life, rewards amounting to Rs. 65 and 30 were paid to 3 constables and 2 private individuals, respectively.

For successful detection of a theft, Messrs. P. Orr & Sons offered rewards to two police officers and two men in the shape of a ring, a watch and fountain-pens.

8. The total cost of the force was Rs. 12,29,329 as against Rs. 12,98,331 in the previous year. Certain special items of expenditure during the latter year were mentioned in the last report.

9. The improvement mentioned in the last report was steadily maintained. With few exceptions the Reserve now consists of a very well drilled, disciplined and smart body of men. A large number of the men of the Reserve are still unprovided with Government quarters, which is a desideratum.

10. The Harbour Police continued to work satisfactorily and harmoniously with the Port officials. The number of thefts showed a slight increase. The number of steamers and sailing crafts that entered the harbour during the year was 618 and 40, respectively. The number of passengers that arrived at the port was 69,228 and the number that left was 81,720 including 24,978 emigrants. These figures point to the growing importance of shipping in Madras.

11. Quarters now exist for 9 Inspectors, 29 European Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants, and 5 Indian Sub-Inspectors and lines for 139 head constables and 685 constables, the variations being due to—

- (1) 1 European Sub-Inspector's quarters, sold to the Corporation,
- (2) 1 European Sub-Inspector's quarters, converted into an Indian Sub-Inspector's quarters,
- (3) 1 Indian Sub-Inspector's quarters handed over to the Public Works Department,
- (4) 1 Indian Sub-Inspector's quarters, converted into huts for 1 Head constable and 1 Police constable.
- (5) Old Adyar beat house, taken over by the Police and being used by a Police constable and
- (6) 3 huts of the Railway Police taken over by the City Police.

Plans and estimates for the construction of quarters for D division officers and huts for Reserve Police were approved by Government. The former work was started towards the close of the year.

Considerable difficulty has been felt and delay experienced in the matter of getting urgent quarters for the City Police constructed. Construction of buildings for D division officers has been hanging for over 10 years and similarly the construction of Marine and A division lines for 8 and 5 years, respectively. The schemes were ready for execution during last year but suddenly, without any reference to me, the money allotted for the purpose was surrendered by the Public Works Department to Government. It is hoped that sufficient funds will be allotted to push through all the schemes at least during the ensuing official year.

PART II.

CRIME.

12. The following statement gives the statistics of crime for the past three years :—

Statement A—Police Cases, 1924.

Offences.	Year.	Cases		Persons		Property	
		Reported.	True.	Tried.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Total crime.</i>						Rs.	Rs.
Classes I to V.—Offences under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances and offences against religion.	1922	2,981	2,638	1,147	991	3,31,089	1,25,184
	1923	2,907	2,608	1,211	1,067	2,04,653	60,513
	1924	3,040	2,726	1,291	1,053	1,80,360	53,500
Class VI.—Nuisances, offences against religion and offences under special and local laws.	1922	21,229	21,104	24,390	24,850	...	...
	1923	30,370	30,356	33,353	32,859	...	...
	1924	37,819	37,801	41,416	40,809	...	...
<i>Grave crime.</i>							
Murder	1922	7	5	6	2	1,430	...
	1923	9	7	7	3	17	...
	1924	7	7	3	3	370	40
Dacoity	1922	2	2	...	...	10	10
	1923	3	1	...	...	...	...
	1924	3	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery	1922	16	11	19	15	1,166	634
	1923	18	13	8	6	1,050	896
	1924	14	8	5	2	380	95
House-breaking	1922	474	450	154	132	60,336	9,577
	1923	447	423	144	131	70,003	8,225
	1924	475	447	135	112	53,588	5,404
Cattle-theft	1922	21	20	12	10	842	834
	1923	19	15	16	15	459	414
	1924	29	24	28	21	1,092	813
Theft (ordinary)	1922	1,798	1,674	655	604	1,54,068	39,049
	1923	1,721	1,598	608	645	89,633	28,006
	1924	1,865	1,739	787	702	96,304	33,328

The total number of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code excluding nuisances, etc., was 3,027, as against 2,873 in 1923 and 2,874 in 1922, while the number reported to the Police was 2,738, as against 2,610 in the previous year. The increase occurred mainly under "house-breaking" and "theft." The amount of property lost was comparatively small.

There was a further increase in the number of nuisance cases, from 23,565 to 32,603, while cognizable cases under special and local laws fell from 6,789 to 5,196.

13. There were seven true cases of murder, of which two ended in conviction. One was the case in which the accused stabbed his wife to death on account of continued infidelity. In the other, the concubine was stabbed by her paramour as she transferred her affection to another. A case of stabbing a concubine by her paramour for infidelity had to be withdrawn, as the direct witnesses, the son and daughter of the accused, turned hostile. A labourer was beaten to death with sticks and robbed of some insignificant property on an unfrequented road on the borders of the City. An old man was found, with his throat cut, in a slaughter house. A new-born baby was found strangled in the street-gutter. These cases remained undetected. The body of an Anglo-Indian was found near the Buckingham Mills with a revolver shot on the chest. Investigation has since disclosed that it was a case of suicide. The sensational case of murder and robbery of the previous year known as the "Moses Murder Case," in which the wife of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon was done to death by one "Professor Raj," who posed himself as a psychic doctor and who was staying in her house treating her for some ailment, ended in his being sentenced to death. "Professor Raj," however, had complained to the Police that three Muhammadans entered the house at night, gagged him and the victim, bound him hand and foot and committed the outrage. This case which was of a complicated nature was handled by the Intelligence Department. The cause of death was ascertained to be potassium cyanide poisoning and the jewels robbed of her were recovered. This was a piece of very creditable police work. The subordinate officers were rewarded and my Headquarters Assistant Commissioner received my thanks.

14. There were three true cases of culpable homicide, two of them ending in conviction. In one case, the husband stabbed his wife for infidelity and in another a Frenchman who was attacked by an Indian in the course of a heated quarrel, stabbed the latter to death. The third case which was the outcome of a drunken brawl ended in acquittal, as the witnesses turned hostile. They are being prosecuted for perjury.

15. There was no case under this head.

16. There were 8 true cases of robbery as against 13 in the previous year and two persons were convicted. All were highway robberies of a petty nature.

17. Burglaries showed a slight increase of 24 cases, being 417 as against 423 in 1923. Detection remained the same as before. 112 persons were convicted during the year. The number of cases in which property stolen was Rs. 1,000 and over, was ten. There was a sudden outbreak of this form of crime towards the close of the year within the limits of II (Washermanpet) Division, where a number of locked bazaars were broken into successively every night. The offenders, who were also responsible for burglaries committed in other parts of the City, were brought to book. As in previous years, a special detective party was formed to put down house-breakings in the Southern Range and did good work. Properties concerned in several nefarious cases also were recovered.

The organized outbreaks of burglaries which occur from time to time in the City are almost invariably the work of the out-of-view city known depredators, who are really wanderers or of outside criminals who pay flying visits to the City to commit crime. The ordinary station staff has neither the time nor the ability to deal with such outbreaks. The usefulness of special staff cannot therefore be exaggerated.

18. Thefts showed an increase from 1,598 to 1,739. Detection slightly improved as also recovery of property. In a majority of cases the value of property lost was small, the average in a case being Rs. 55.

19. Two inter-provincial cheats were arrested and convicted in the City. One E. A. M. Martin, an Armenian, opened a bogus firm and cheated many persons by taking cash securities. The other S. A. Khan calling himself the Nawab of Bawla cheated a firm. The latter was also wanted in Bombay and Calcutta for similar offences.

20. The number of cases under the Indian Penal Code (excluding nuisances, etc.), brought to trial and decided during the year was 1,144, of which 1,027 or 89.8 per cent ended in conviction, as against 93.1 per cent in the previous year.

- Prosecuting staff.** 21. The prosecuting staff prosecuted 2,227 cases (as against 2,057 cases in the previous year), of which 1,963 ended in conviction.
- False cases.** 22. The number of cases struck off as wilfully and maliciously false was 84 as against 76 in the previous year.
- Out of 1,269 cases under the Indian Penal Code prosecuted by the Police during the year, only two cases were declared false after trial.
- Cases referred by Magistrates.** 23. Thirteen cognizable cases were referred to the Police by the Magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, of which four were struck off as false. One non-cognizable case was referred to the Police which was struck off as false.
- Gambling and opium dens.** 24. Nine gambling houses were successfully raided and 92 persons were convicted. Some notorious keepers of dens were convicted. In addition, a number of cases of street gambling were prosecuted.
- Twenty-six persons were convicted under the Opium Act.
- Children Act.** 25. The number of children dealt with under sections 29 and 30 of the Children Act of 1920 was 9.
- Prevention.** 26. The number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the Police on the last day of the year was 508 as against 452 in 1923. 101 bad characters were newly registered. 131 bad characters were convicted during the year. 241 persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, as compared with 230 in the previous year. The number of persons ordered to notify residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, was 34 as against 36 in 1923. Thirteen persons were prosecuted of whom 9 were convicted for breach of rules under that section. 897 finger prints were sent for record and 1,592 references were made to the Finger Print Bureau which traced persons in 476 cases.
- Prosecutions for bad livelihood were instituted against 62 persons of whom 48 were bound over. Of these 32 were habitual burglars or thieves, 1 a receiver and the rest suspects or petty thieves. 45 persons were sent to jail for failure to furnish security.
- Criminal Tribes Act.** 27. The Koravars of the Madras City were declared to be a criminal tribe and their movements restricted to the City. The As-sistant Commissioner, Southern Range, who was appointed as registering officer under the Criminal Tribes Act, registered 450 Koravars during the year. The Intelligence Department rendered valuable assistance in this direction.
- Perambur Veppur Pariyath Criminal Tribes Settlement.** 28. The inmates of the settlement at the end of the year were 71 men, 68 women and 86 children excluding 6 men, 9 women and 10 children who were voluntary settlers. 15 persons were convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act of whom 4 were of this settlement.
- The Intelligence Department.** 29. The staff of the Intelligence Department continued to perform the various duties with conspicuous ability and cheerfulness. A close but unobtrusive surveillance was kept over local political suspects and suspicious new arrivals. A large number of German and Austrian nationals visited India during the year. Necessary precautions were taken to prevent the surreptitious entry of Bolsheviki and other undesirable foreigners. The movements of 977 foreigners were noted and reported to the C.I.D. 149 political meetings, 61 labour meetings and 2 conferences were held during the year, all of which were attended and their proceedings were promptly reported. The total number of references dealt with during the year was 2,501, against 2,121 in the previous year, most of which, as usual, involved confidential enquiries. The work under the Press Act, the inspection of fire-arms, poison and explosives shops and magazines, and the verification of sales of arms were equally heavy. To afford some relief to the Translators to the Government the scrutiny into certain vernacular periodicals was entrusted to this department. The staff was able to prevent the commission of a dacoity near Poonamalles and of a burglary in the City limits by surprising the offenders and catching them red handed. A number of well known and absconding criminals were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment in this connexion. In addition, several cheating and other important cases were investigated by this department. The Imperial Bank fraud case mentioned in the last report ended in acquittal at the High Court Sessions.

PART III.

TRAFFIC CONTROL AND LICENCES.

30. The number of offences under this Act investigated during the year was 1,494 as against 1,637 in the previous year. Prosecutions were instituted against 900 persons of whom 773 were convicted, 17 discharged, cases against 20 withdrawn and the rest were pending trial. 77 persons were convicted for rash or negligent driving, 180 persons for causing obstruction, 32 for driving without licences, 143 for disobeying the directions of the Police, 26 for driving on the wrong side, 72 for driving or standing without lights, 212 for breach of conditions of the permits issued for plying for hire, 97 for offences under the taxi-cab rules, and the rest for other offences. New measures are being improvised for the regulation of traffic control.

The motor bus traffic is gaining popularity. Additional rules were framed to bring the bus-drivers and conductors under proper control. In spite of deterrent sentences imposed on the drivers, difficulty is experienced in getting them to conform to the regulations.

Fatal motor accidents numbered 12 during the year as against 21 in the previous year.

Hackney Carriage Act. The fees under this Act were enhanced during the year.

Licences. 31. The following licences were issued by the Commissioner of Police during the year 1924 under the various Acts.

<i>Arms Act.</i>		1923.	1924.
Licence to import arms and military stores (Form II)		67	93
Do. import arms and military stores by land (Form III)		9	4
Do. export arms and military stores by sea (Form IV)		26	44
Do. export arms and military stores by land or river to Native States and Foreign Territories (Form VI)		11	1*
Do. export arms and military stores by land or river to British Territories through Native States (Form VI)		181	20*
Do. transport arms, ammunition or military stores (Form VII)		172	209
Do. manufacture, sell and possess arms (Form IX)		1	1
Do. keep and sell arms and sulphur (Form X)		21	24
Licence for safe custody of arms, ammunition, etc. (Form XIII)		5	6
Licence to possess ammunition or military stores (Form XIV)		19	13
Do. possess fire arms (Form XV)		85	71
Do. possess arms and ammunition for personal use including renewals during the year (Form XVI)		1,576	1,793
Temporary licence for possession of arms and going armed during the period occupied in journey from the port of arrival (Form XVII)			
Licence to go armed on a journey (Form XX)		7	3
<i>Explosives Act.</i>			
Licence to import explosives (Form I)		125	145
General licence to transport explosives (Form II)		87	128
Licence to manufacture, possess and sell explosives (Form A)		12	11
Do. possess and sell explosives (Form B)		249	256
Do. possess gunpowder, etc. (Form C)		2	2
Do. possess gunpowder for bona fide blasting purposes (Form E)			
Do. possess explosives generally (Form F)		1	1
Do. possess explosives (other than fulminates) and to sell explosives from a magazine (Form J)		6	4
<i>Petroleum Act.</i>			
Licence to possess carbide of calcium (Form B)		10	13
General licence to transport carbide of calcium (Form C)		8	10
Special licence to transport carbide of calcium (Form D)		5	9
Licence to possess and transport petrol for owners of motor-vehicles (Form F)		499	565
<i>Poisons Act.</i>			
Licence to possess and sell poisons		56	64

* The decrease is due to the introduction of Form VIII appended to the Indian Arms Rules, 1921.

City Police Act.

	1923	1924
Licence for hotels, eating, coffee and boarding houses, etc. ...	1,040	1,104
Licence for toddy, liquor, ganja, opium shops, etc. ...	115	162
General licence for music for religious institutions ...	144	167
Occasional licence to sell foreign liquors ...	64	97
Licence for gymnasium ...	6	10
Do. places of public resort ...	29	69
Other music licences ...	3,086	4,632

Cinematograph Act.

Number of licences issued to cinematograph theatres ...	8	11
Do. certificates issued in respect of cinematograph films ...	12	115

Motor-Vehicles Act.

Number of motor-vehicles registered ...	663	678
Do. drivers' licences issued ...	4,550	4,751
Do. buses licensed ...	59	83
Do. taxi-cabs registered ...	114	121
Do. taxi-drivers' licences ...	174	185

Hackney Carriage Act.

Number of hackney carriages registered ...	1,953	1,987
Do. rickshaws registered ...	1,341	1,359
Do. drivers' licences issued ...	2,593	2,668
Do. rickshawmen's licences issued ...	2,261	2,350

Passport Act.

Number of applications for passports forwarded to Government ...	459	531
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The clerical work in the licence section of my office continues to be heavy. It will increase appreciably, if annual registration of motor-vehicles be made compulsory, which Local Governments are now empowered to sanction. The inadequacy of the staff has been mentioned in the last report.

PART IV.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

32. Political agitation was sporadic and less vigorous during the year.

The "Congress Party" was not much in evidence. Beyond some attention paid to propagation of khadder and boycott of foreign cloth, no appreciable progress was made by the City Congress Council in the carrying out of the "Constructive Programme." The "Swarajist Party" gained strength and was able to capture 7 out of 9 vacant seats in the Corporation. In the Legislative Council, the few members of this party made themselves conspicuous. A new party styled the "United Nationalist Party" consisting of Swarajists, Independents and Anti-Ministerialists was formed to work in unison and make a common cause in the Councils.

The demand for a further instalment of reforms, Indianization of services and equality of treatment of Indians abroad was persistent and wide spread. The Unity Conference at Delhi helped to bring together the various parties and the new Ordinance in Bengal gave an unexpected impetus to the cry for unity. No real advance was however made, the agitation being more or less confined to the Press. The "Labour and Kishan Party" dwindled as its organizer got into trouble, being involved in the Bolshevik Conspiracy Case.

The Khilafatist movement practically languished. During the latter part of the year, the unsettled state of affairs in the Hedjaz engaged the attention of the Muhamadans whose sympathy was generally with Ibn Saud and who look to him for the liberation of the holy places from foreign domination.

Relations between Hindus and Muhamadans in the City were cordial. There was an absence of communal disturbances.

The Non-Brahman movement showed signs of decay. An attempt was made to revive it but unsuccessfully.

A futile attempt was made to offer "Satyagraha" by a political agitator. It had neither the support of the Congress nor of the public. Two prosecutions were launched under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, but on the accused making a statement that they did not mean any ill-will or disaffection to Government by their speeches the charges against them were withdrawn.

33. The Second Provincial Labour Conference was held this year in the City, which however gave no stimulus to labour activities. An assault between a European and an Indian in the Mills was made a pretext for rousing up the Madras Labour Union, but with no success. A few minor strikes occurred.

34. Four persons escaped from police custody during the year and all of them were recaptured. One person who escaped in 1922 was also recaptured. A constable was prosecuted under section 225-A, Indian Penal Code, for negligently allowing a prisoner to escape, but was discharged by the Magistrate. The policemen concerned in other cases were held free from blame.

35. Two hundred and forty-six inquests were held during the year as against 234 in 1923. No prosecution was instituted for culpable negligence contributing to accidental death from drowning.

36. There were 48 cases of accidental fires involving a loss of property valued at Rs. 23,356. The Fire Brigade answered to calls very promptly.

37. Five hundred and nine missing children were restored to their parents or guardians and 758 injured and helpless persons were taken to hospitals or other institutions.

38. One hundred and one persons were sent to the Mental Hospital at Madras against 105 in the previous year.

39. The number of stray dogs destroyed in the lethal chambers was 8,666 as compared with 6,118.

40. The carnival of sports was held as usual in the South Indian Athletic Association grounds, People's Park, for nine days from 24th December. The police as usual had one day set apart for them.

The City Police Team competed at Vellore at the Central Range Sports; and although there was a slight improvement when compared with the previous year, the results were still disappointing.

The City Police Sports could not be held during the year owing to want of funds.

The City Police Recreation Club which was opened by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon in February has supplied a real want and is being freely resorted to by Police officers.

The supply of a Government motor car to the Commissioner was discontinued and a conveyance allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem for maintaining a car of his own was sanctioned.

A motor prison-van was brought into use and the strength of City Police horses was consequently reduced from 60 to 53. There were heavy casualties in the horses, the actual number being still short by seven.

The rates of feeding charges of impounded cattle were raised with effect from the 15th July.

The rules relating to the deportation of European vagrants were revised and a provisional home for their accommodation has been opened.

Owing to the curtailment of the conveyance allowance of some of the officers and its abolition in many cases, the efficiency of their work has, I am afraid, begun to suffer. The savings shown by the curtailment are disproportionate to the loss of efficiency which is resulting thereby. The discontent caused among the officers and the loss of efficiency were brought to the notice of Government both by myself and by Messrs. Filson and Travers Phillips in my absence. It is believed that this matter will receive the attention of Government and steps taken to restore these essential allowances.