

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.

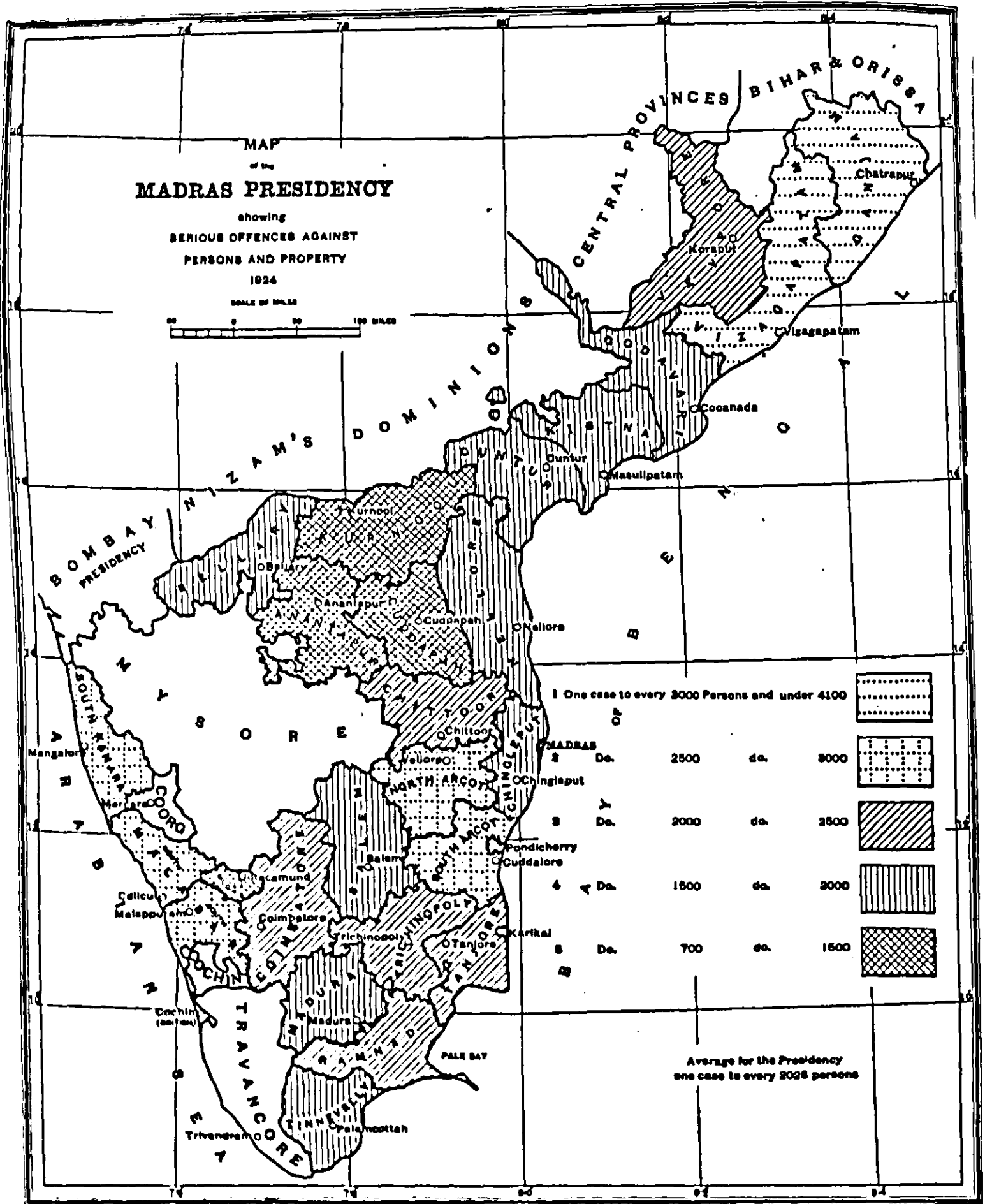
In conclusion the Government are pleased to note the names of those officers commended by the Inspector-General and Commissioner for specially good work.

(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.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE
FOR THE YEAR 1924.

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

Officers.

I was on leave from 28th April to 5th November when Mr. Hannington acted for me.

As a result of the recommendations for retrenchment made by the Police Committee, one of the posts of Deputy Inspector-General was abolished and the districts regrouped into four ranges with effect from 28th April 1924. Mr. George continued in charge of the Northern Range and Mr. Hamilton in charge of the Central Range throughout the year. In the Western Range, Mr. Coningham held charge up to 1st March when he proceeded on leave and Mr. Blackstone thereafter until 27th April when the range was abolished. The Southern Range was in charge of Mr. Travers Phillips up to 23rd April, when he was transferred to the Madras City as Commissioner of Police and of Mr. Blackstone from 28th April to the end of the year. Three districts were added to the charge of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, and the range was designated the Criminal Investigation Department and Eastern Range. Mr. Stevenson held this charge throughout the year.

There was no change of district officers in thirteen districts, one change in four districts, two changes in six districts, three in one district, four in three districts and five in one district. All the subdivisions were officered throughout the year. In twenty districts the Superintendents had Personal Assistants on the last day of the year. Orders abolishing the posts of Personal Assistants to District Superintendents of Police and reallocating the subdivisional charges were received at the end of the year and given effect to from 1st February of the current year.

The services of Mr. L. Withinshaw of the Imperial Service were placed at the disposal of the Government of India for a period of three years as Superintendent of the Watch and Ward Department of the East Indian Railway and the services of Shaikh Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur of the Provincial Service were lent to the Cochin Darbar for a period of two years for appointment as Commissioner of Police, Cochin.

Among the officers of the Indian Police, a Deputy Inspector-General and three Superintendents retired from the service and an Assistant Superintendent resigned. Five Provincial Service officers retired and one died during the year.

2. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force (exclusive of the East Coast Special Police and the Malabar Special Police) on the last day of the year was 29,327 or 73 less than the corresponding figure for the previous year. The difference is chiefly due to the elimination of the strength sanctioned for an Armed Reserve for the Nilgiris district, the formation of which was abandoned. The treasury guards in certain districts were reduced by 2 head constables and 12 constables, but the strength of the force in Madura district was augmented by 1 head constable and 12 constables to provide a guard for the Madura Mills Company.

Strength:
Statement D, column 15.

The temporary additional forces (371) shown at the end of statement D consisted of—

(1) Kallar reclamation work	69
(2) Police force for criminal settlements	60
(3) Plague police	51
(4) Private guards	43
(5) Other temporary forces	148
	371

Recruitment was stopped in the last quarter of 1923 with a view to effect the reduction in the strength of the constabulary contemplated by the reallocation to be introduced as a measure of retrenchment. As, however, several districts became seriously under strength, it was revived at the end of the year up to the limit of the reallocation proposals. The districts in which enlistment took place were chiefly Bellary (92), Trichinopoly (92), Salem (44), Tanjore (42) and Kurnool (33). In the City, 85 recruits were enlisted exclusive of casualties. There is no difficulty in getting recruits. As the supply of ex-military men, suitable for the department, who served during the Great War, is practically exhausted, Government have recently relaxed the rules so as to permit the enlistment of others. At the close of the year the number of vacancies in the constabulary stood at 1,440, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 485.

Casualties in the permanent force numbered 1,489 against 1,717 in the previous year. The decrease occurred under all heads except retirements on pension, viz., discharges (— 108), resignations (— 70), desertions (— 35), deaths (— 31) and dismissals (— 24). Retirements on pensions showed an increase (+ 40).

Casualties:
Statement E, columns
81 to 86.

The health of the force was better than in the previous year. Mortality fell from 328 to 297, the fall in percentage on the actual strength being from 1.15 to 1.07. The percentage of admissions into hospitals fell from 148.4 to 139.3, but the daily sick rate continued at 3.0.

Health:
Statement E, columns
87 to 89.

3. There were 3,078 head constables and 22,756 constables at the end of the year. Of these, 21 head constables (or 0.7 per cent) and 1,331 constables (or 5.8 per cent) were classed as illiterate. There were no illiterate constables or head constables in the districts of Madras City, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Railway Police, Madras, and Railway Police, Trichinopoly.

Education:
Statement E, columns
26 and 27.

Training Schools:
The Provincial Training
School, Vellore.

4. The Provincial Police Training School, Vellore, was in charge of Mr. F. Sayers until 28th February when Mr. L. B. Gasson relieved him.

There were ten probationary Assistant Superintendents under instruction at the beginning of the year, and of these, seven were posted to districts for practical training in February, one in April and two in October. One probationary Assistant Superintendent who had left the school during the previous year to take part in the Agency operations returned in November. A newly appointed probationary Deputy Superintendent joined the school at the end of March.

There were 100 sub-inspectors under training at the beginning of the year and 65 more (including 11 of the City Police) joined during the year. The probation of five sub-inspectors was terminated for failure at the quarterly and final examinations, and the services of two were dispensed with. Eighty-eight sub-inspectors (including 2 of the City Police) were posted to districts in November. Seven sub-inspectors of the mufassal were retained for further training and, including nine sub-inspectors of the City Police, there were 70 sub-inspectors on the rolls at the end of the year. Of these, one was an M.A. (recruited for the City), 6 were B.A.'s (3 of the City and 3 of the mufassal) and 8 had passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

Instruction in riding was discontinued as sub-inspectors were no longer given an allowance for the upkeep of a horse, and the horses belonging to the school were disposed of under the orders of Government. The school band had 13 private engagements which brought in Rs. 1,082. This school and the Central Recruits' School were inspected by me in March.

The Presidency Police Sports and a Conference of Police Officers were held in January as usual.

At the beginning of the year there were 166 recruits in the Central Recruits' School at Vellore, of whom 8 left the force during the year and the remainder were sent back to their districts on the completion of their training. The school was closed from 17th April.

The Central Recruits' School, Vellore.

The Central Recruits' School, Anantapur.

The Central Recruits' School at Anantapur was closed from 1st February.

5. The percentage of punishments awarded during the year in respect of all

Conduct:	Percentage of the number of officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength.		
	1922.	1921.	1920.
For absence without leave	7.5	8.2	6.9
For offences other than absence without leave.	22.1	22.6	21.8
Total	29.6	30.8	28.6

Departmental punishments: Statement E, columns 10 to 13.

offences declined from 30.8 to 23.6 which is the lowest figure shown during the last ten years, with the exception of 1921 (24.9). In Bellary the percentage of punishments fell from 33.7 to 33.7. This was partly due to a change of Superintendents. It was

also not to be expected that the high number of punishments of the two previous years would be maintained. The districts in which the proportion of punishments was high are Madras Railway Police (51.0 against 37.6), Cuddapah (49.3 against 43.9), Trichinopoly (46.8 against 47.1), Trichinopoly Railway Police (43.9 against 37.6). The increase in the Madras Railway Police district is attributed to stricter enforcement of responsibility for watching running goods trains and for maintaining surveillance over criminals and suspects. It was also in part due to the adoption of the practice of awarding a substantive punishment for an offence committed during the pendency of a deferred punishment in addition to confirming the deferred punishment, instead of merely confirming the latter, as had been the previous erroneous practice. As usual, South Kanara returned the lowest percentage (10.4) of punishments.

Concurrently with the fall in the percentage of punishments for all offences, there was a decrease in the percentage of punishments for absence without leave from 8.2 to 6.9. The highest percentages obtained in Cuddapah (16.9), Coimbatore (12.6), Kurnool (11.7), Bellary (10.8), Anantapur (10.8) and Trichinopoly (10.6); and the lowest in South Kanara (1.6) and North Malabar (1.8).

Dismissals fell from 263 to 239. The largest number of dismissals occurred in Tanjore (30), Trichinopoly (26), Madras City (19), Coimbatore (16) and Jeypore (15). There were only 18 cases of dismissal for absence without leave as against 24 in the previous year.

The proportion of black marks awarded to the actual strength of the constabulary was 21.6 per cent as against 21.9 per cent in the previous year.

On 30th June a strike occurred among the constables working in the Kumbakōnam Town station in Tanjore district. Its immediate cause was the arrest and confinement in the lock-up of a constable who had assaulted a head constable and adopted a defiant attitude. The underlying causes appear to have been the tightening up of discipline which had at one time become lax, and the presence of several constables of bad character. This action was resented by some of the constables of whom about 43 struck work. The District Superintendent of Police went to Kumbakōnam immediately and ordered the strikers to return to duty. After some delay fourteen of the men resumed work and 27 others came back

later. The men were unable to put forward any real grievances. In this connexion 17 men were dismissed, nine were awarded suspension as a specific punishment and seventeen were prosecuted under the Police Act, of whom sixteen were convicted and one was acquitted. The second appeal of those convicted is pending. A pensioned constable who was concerned in the strike was also prosecuted and convicted.

At Madura some men of the Rāmnād and Madura Reserves and of the Madura Town Police and of the Railway Police formed a Police Union under the presidency of a local vakil. They showed some insubordination but, as a result of disciplinary measures taken, the movement came to an end.

A further measure of decentralization of the powers of appointment, punishment and removal of subordinate police officers was introduced during the year and the scope of appeals was restricted.

The number of appeals disposed of by the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police declined by 69 and those disposed of by the Inspector-General by 20. The proportion of cases in which the original orders were reversed or modified fell slightly (13·6 per cent against 15·5 per cent) in the case of appeals to the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, but increased slightly (9·8 per cent against 8·7 per cent) in the case of appeals dealt with by the Inspector-General.

Out of 38 appeals preferred to the Government, the orders appealed against were confirmed in 35 cases, modified in 2 cases and reversed in 1. Five appeals were submitted to the Government of India, of which one was withheld by the Local Government and three were rejected by the Government of India.

There has been a recurring decrease in the number of Police officers convicted by Criminal Courts since 1920. This was maintained during the year, the number falling from 97 to 92. Of these, 46 were convicted of offences committed in their official capacity, and the same number, of offences committed in their private capacity. Convictions under the Police Act numbered 23 as against 7 in the previous year and convictions under section 223 of the Indian Penal Code for negligently suffering prisoners to escape from custody numbered 14 as against 24. The convictions due to the strike at Kumbakonam account for the large increase under the former head. A constable of Chittoor district was sentenced to death for the murder of a woman with whom he lodged and her grand-daughter, on account of the former's refusal to give him her daughter in marriage. None of the remaining convictions were of importance. In the districts of Ganjām, Gōdāvari, North Arcot and Tinnevely, no police officer was convicted by a judicial court.

Judicial punishments:
Statement E, columns
14 to 21.

6. The following titles and honours were conferred on police officers during the year:—

M.B.E.—Khan Bahadur Muhammad Kalimullah Sahib Chida Bahadur, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Madras City.

KHAN BAHADUR—Khan Sahib G. S. Abdul Karim Sahib Bahadur, Inspector of Police (now Deputy Superintendent of Police), C.I.D.

KHAN SAHIB—Muhammad Abdul Ghani Sahib Bahadur, Inspector of Police and Chief Law Instructor, Police Training School, Vellore.

RAO SAHIB—M.R.Ry. L. Sankaranarayana Ayyar Avargal and M.R.Ry. A. Kodandarama Mudaliyar Avargal, Inspectors of Police.

THE KING'S POLICE MEDAL—Mr. A. J. Happell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras City; Mr. C. E. Sweney, Superintendent of Police (Bar to Medal); Mr. W. R. John, acting Superintendent of Police; Mr. H. Keene, Mr. C. R. Charsley and Mr. E. H. Colebrook, Assistant Superintendents of Police; Mr. F. W. G. Goodsell, Sergeant; A. V. Bappu *alias* Kalandan, head constable, and M. Gopalan Nayar, constable.

The following table shows the number of Police officers who were granted money rewards and the amount distributed among them :—

	1923.		1924.	
	Number of persons.	Amount	Number of persons.	Amount.
Rewards to the police ...	Madras City	613	471	5,091
	Districts including Criminal Investigation Department and Kallar Special Officer	5,010	5,164	33,132
	Total ...	5,623	5,635	38,223
Rewards to private individuals including village officers.	Madras City	120	69	973
	Districts including Criminal Investigation Department and Kallar Special Officer	3,202	3,564	23,944
	Total ...	3,322	3,633	24,917

Among the rewards sanctioned by Government the following may be mentioned—Rs. 828 for good work done in connexion with the picketing of toddy shops in Madura town during July 1923; Rs. 750 for the capture of Mallayya Dora, one of the leaders of the fituri in the Agency; Rs. 500 for the capture of Sudalaimuthu Samban, an associate of Jambulinga Nadan; and Rs. 500 for good work during the floods in South Kanara district.

Three Police officers were rewarded by promotion as against eighteen in the previous year.

7. The total cost of the department for the year 1924-25, excluding the final accounts for March 1925, was Rs. 1,59,59,226, against Rs. 1,66,51,269 for the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 6,62,043.

8. One appointment of Deputy Inspector-General of Police was abolished with effect from 28th April and, with a view to reduce the work of the remaining Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, the powers of District Superintendents were enhanced and the volume of work in connexion with appeals reduced by increasing the limitations on appeals. The appointments of personal assistants to District Superintendents of Police were abolished, but the number of subdivisional officers was increased. These changes were given effect to early in the current year. The time-scale of pay of sub-inspectors was abolished for new entrants and replaced by a graded scale. The reallocation of the police force from the rank of Inspector downwards was investigated in all districts, but orders have not yet been passed on the proposals. The number of station writer head constables to be replaced by constables was tentatively fixed at 517 and effect is being given to the change as opportunity arises. The number of ghat talaiyaris was reduced from 1,131 to 267 but, in the current year, it was found advisable to restore 36 of those who had been abolished.

9. The number of Police officers below the rank of Inspector, for whom quarters existed at the end of the year, was 98 sergeants, 427 sub-inspectors, 2,064 head constables and 11,974 constables, the percentages on the actual strength being 63.6, 23.8, 53.1 and 63.1, respectively.

A considerable proportion of the budget allotment for police buildings lapsed owing to the inability of the Public Works Department to get through the preliminaries and start work on the schemes.

10. There is nothing to add to the report of last year regarding the work of Inspectors and sub-inspectors.

A token motion was carried in the debate on the police budget in the Legislative Council in favour of the abolition of Circle Inspectors. I have examined the debate and find that the arguments in favour of the resolution were based mainly on the idea that the Circle Inspector was either a "post office" and did no useful work or interfered with sub-inspectors to the detriment of the work of those officers. The opinion appeared to be held that the sub-inspector did not require more supervision and help than could be given him by a Subdivisional Officer. It was also alleged that the system of dispensing with Inspectors tried in certain districts from 1916 to 1919 was not given a fair trial and that certain Police officers were in favour of that system. Dealing with the last point first, I have looked up the reports and correspondence and have no doubt that the system was given a fair trial and that the opinion of a large majority of those concerned with its working was adverse to it. It was in force in Trichinopoly for nearly 3½ years. My personal experience of its results, at a comparatively short interval after its abolition, was confined to my inspection of the Trichinopoly district, early in 1921, when I received the impression that, in point of discipline and the due reporting of crime, the district had received a severe set-back from which it was only then recovering. On the general question of the work done by Circle Inspectors, it cannot be justly denied that there is ample scope for them and that the work turned out by good Inspectors, of whom there are many, is of great value. It is of course the business of a District Superintendent and Subdivisional Officer to see that his Inspectors work and those Police officers who complain of slackness on the part of Inspectors have mostly themselves to blame. The trend of the debate showed that the Honourable Members completely failed to realize the amount of supervision which must be, and is, exercised over the proceedings of the subordinate police, in spite of which irregularities only too frequently occur. The sentiment expressed by several members of the Legislative Council that the subordinate police should be left more to themselves would, as all police officers of the higher ranks know, result in a state of affairs which those gentlemen would be the first to condemn. On the point of the instruction and assistance which an Inspector should render to a sub-inspector, practical experience shows that this is much needed in the case of a very large percentage of sub-inspectors. So far from the interference of Inspectors spoiling cases, it constantly leads to their successful handling. There can be no doubt of the soundness of the finding of the Police Committee of 1923 that Circle Inspectors must be retained.

11. The Armed Reserves at district headquarters and the Special Forces were maintained in an efficient state, and the Emergency Forces were kept up to strength except in a few districts. All the Reserves were mobilized for annual training.

An ambulance team composed of a sub-inspector, a head constable, a lance-naik and two constables trained in the Madura district competed for and won the Lord Hardinge Police Ambulance Shield at the competition for police forces held in Calcutta in December 1923. The Government sanctioned rewards amounting to Rs. 230 to the members of the team and the sub-assistant surgeon who trained it.

Mr. H. G. Stokes, C.I.M., I.C.S., was placed on special duty by Government to consider the condition of the existing Armed Reserves and the establishment of Military Police. Orders on his report were issued this year and are under execution.

12. At the beginning of the year, the following details of the Malabar Special Police were employed in the operations in the Agency—
 Special police :
 Malabar Special Police. 1 subadar, 6 jamadars, 22 non-commissioned officers, 235 men and 9 followers. A reinforcement of a non-commissioned officer and 16 men was sent up in February. This force returned to Malabar by June with the exception of 12 casualties. Systematic training of the force was carried out. Certain details underwent courses in Cannanore with the 3/11 (Rattray's) Sikhs in signalling, musketry and Lewis gun practice.

The wireless installations worked fairly satisfactorily and gave little mechanical trouble, but difficulty was experienced with atmospherics during the

three months preceding the monsoon. During the floods in July long messages transmitted at the request of certain persons soon exhausted the batteries and, owing to the impossibility of charging them, communication ceased with four camps. Charging plants for all camps were received towards the end of December. A jamadar of the Malabar Special Police took over the duties of the wireless mechanic after training by an engineer of the Marconi Company.

The motor ambulance and the three Ford lorries worked satisfactorily on the whole but proved unreliable during the monsoon owing to adverse road and weather conditions.

A course in wireless telegraphy, attended by 13 officers, was held from 25th September to 25th October by Mr. Goolwin of the Marconi Company, and a course in "Morse" and "Procedure" attended by three officers was held under the same instructor from 30th October to 22nd November.

Pending orders on Mr. Stokes' report, much-needed improvements to the accommodation of the posts were deferred.

Discipline was maintained at a high level. It was found necessary to enlist a certain number of men who had had no previous military training. These recruits were all trained at one post—Angadipuram—and have proved satisfactory.

Mr. Elliott, District Superintendent of Police, South Malabar, spared no pains to secure the efficiency and well-being of the force and was ably seconded by Mr. Colebrook, Assistant Superintendent of Police, the Assistant Commandant.

The Pandalur Special Force, which had been maintained during the absence of the detachment of the Malabar Special Police in the Agency, was abolished from 16th October. The less efficient men were discharged and the remainder transferred to the Malabar Special Police to fill vacancies.

The sanctioned strength of the East Coast Special Police at the beginning of the year was 3 subadars, 12 jamadars, 3 havildar-majors, 13 havildars, 15 naiks and 300 constables. Two out of the three companies had been engaged in the Agency Operations during the preceding year and the third company also was sent early in February 1924 to Narasapatam which became the temporary headquarters of the entire force for the period of the operations. The force was employed on patrol duty and field operations against the rebels in conjunction with the Malabar Special Police and the Assam Rifles. It was a patrol party from this force which in May captured the rebel leader, Alluri Srirama Razu. Another patrol party from this force shot Gam Gantam Dora who led a party of rebels after the death of Srirama Razu. On the departure of the Assam Rifles and the Malabar Special Police in June, the force took over all the duties connected with the operations and captured or otherwise accounted for several minor rebels. At the end of December one company was disbanded and the rest, except for a detachment left at Narasapatam, returned to Vizianagram, their permanent headquarters.

The force rendered excellent service during the fituri and, in spite of malaria and the numerous hardships of the campaign, maintained a high standard of discipline and efficiency. Much credit is due to the Commandant, Mr. Keatinge, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who devoted himself whole-heartedly to its training and is an instructor of conspicuous ability. He accompanied the force when its headquarters was moved to Narasapatam and was in command of it during the remainder of the operations.

13. Relations with the village officers and their usefulness continued to be much the same as usual. Five hundred and twenty-eight village officers, including talaiyaris, were granted rewards by Police officers for good work, as against 513 in the previous year, and the amount granted to them rose from Rs. 3,813 to Rs. 4,316. There was, however, a fall in the rewards granted by District Magistrates, six officers having been granted Rs. 44 during the year as against seven officers granted Rs. 208 in the previous

year. Five hundred and eight village officers and 211 talaiyaris were punished at the instance of the police during the year, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 386 and 117, respectively.

14. The number of ghat talaiyaris employed at the end of the year was 217. As a result of the recommendations of the Police Committee, the sanctioned strength was reduced from 1,131 to 267, but 86 talaiyaris have been restored during the current year.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

15. As in the previous year, the monsoon was untimely and floods caused serious damage to crops in Malabar, Trichinopoly and Tanjore and to a smaller extent in Coimbatore. Famine was declared in parts of Ganjam, Bellary and Anantapur. Insufficient rain during the cultivation season of 1923 affected the prices of foodstuffs, which were higher than in the two preceding years and approximated to those of 1921. There was a corresponding increase in the volume of grave crime which, however, did not quite reach the level of that year, as the economic conditions improved towards the latter part of the year when some beneficial rain was received:—

Year.	Number of Government acres per rupee.			Grave crime (true cases).
	Rice.	Cholam.	Ragi.	
1920	4.6	6.6	6.7	42,882
1921	5.5	8.2	8.8	39,301
1922	5.5	9.0	9.3	35,888
1923	6.0	10.4	9.8	32,953
1924	5.2	8.5	9.0	36,410

16. True cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code (excluding nuisances) numbered 53,255 as against 48,610 in the previous year (+ 9.6 per cent). The increase occurred in all but five districts. Kistna returned the largest number of cases (3,255) as usual and Madras City came next (3,027), followed by Madura (3,017), Salem (2,951) and Gōdāvāri (2,771). The largest increases occurred in Salem (+ 719 cases or 32.2 per cent), Chingleput (+ 607 cases or 41.9 per cent), Coimbatore (+ 467 cases or 23.4 per cent), Trichinopoly (+ 402 cases or 24.2 per cent), Tanjore (+ 390 cases or 18.4 per cent), and North Arcot (+ 385 cases or 20.7 per cent). In South Arcot (— 295) and the Trichinopoly Railway Police (— 285), there was an appreciable decrease.

There was only a slight increase of offences under special and local laws from 18,124 to 18,294 (+ 170 cases or 0.9 per cent), and of nuisances from 94,323 to 105,062 (+ 10,739 cases or 1.1 per cent).

17. Serious offences against the person and property numbered 20,865 as against 19,044 in the previous year, the ratio to the population being 1 case for every 2,028 persons as against 1 case per 2,222 persons. Their local distribution is shown in the map prefixed to this report. The incidence was highest in Madras City, the Nilgiris, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Anantapur.

18. The subjoined table shows the number of true cases of grave crime reported during the last three years.

Grave crime, which reached its culminating point in 1919 (30,754 cases) and had been progressively declining since then, increased by 3,455 cases or 10.5 per cent during the year under report. The increase was mainly under theft (+ 1,537 cases or 8.6 per cent), house-breaking (+ 1,183 cases or 12.3 per cent) and cattle-theft (+ 700 cases or 21.5 per cent). Dacoity increased by only 28 cases (or 6.4 per cent) and robbery by 3 cases (or 0.3 per cent), while there was one case of murder less than in the previous year (— 0.1 per cent). Only six districts showed a decrease in grave crime.

True cases of grave crime reported during the three years ending with 1924. (Compiled from special returns from districts.)

Districts.	Murder, 302, 303, 396, I.P.C.			Dacoity, 325, 327, 328, 329, 402, I.P.C.			Robbery, 302, 303, 324, 327, 328, 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.		
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1922.	1923.	1924.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Madras City	5	7	7	2	1	...	11	14	13	451	424	418	1,684	1,630	1,752	20	15	25	2,173	2,070	2,245
Gaujam	21	27	21	7	10	11	16	13	16	313	329	320	556	593	623	37	51	61	949	1,023	1,052
Visagapatam	30	20	23	13	45	8	18	23	38	210	206	312	610	687	774	53	74	72	924	1,101	1,230
Agency	30	...	...	61	...	...	26	...	...	432	...	...	465	...	...	197	...	...	1,201	...	...
Jeypure ... ..	...	15	7	...	7	1	...	9	19	...	151	198	...	161	219	...	81	66	...	427	499
Golavari	13	35	21	24	16	14	41	48	27	455	470	442	1,231	1,012	1,206	82	108	97	1,846	1,687	1,607
Kistna	32	34	27	16	6	33	45	35	58	854	828	802	1,478	1,273	1,251	163	132	123	2,601	2,306	2,305
Guntur	30	29	31	24	24	23	58	44	46	510	491	447	678	655	691	83	81	73	1,381	1,324	1,316
Nellore	26	33	27	23	22	22	57	40	51	470	396	461	608	567	549	125	93	109	1,319	1,141	1,158
Kurnool	38	43	35	59	52	35	61	45	42	421	445	455	335	364	319	78	73	85	1,042	1,030	971
Bellary	28	47	30	35	14	16	35	33	23	252	227	263	288	243	258	78	43	71	709	566	671
Anantapur	44	21	43	37	25	63	74	70	83	393	349	448	498	359	440	130	121	105	1,168	971	1,272
Cuddapah	63	44	46	14	19	17	16	25	25	379	302	419	233	284	339	52	50	73	662	724	949
Chittoor	22	21	23	14	10	3	36	27	18	403	263	394	338	291	378	136	104	131	1,009	718	950
North Arcot	27	19	16	4	10	5	25	25	24	460	376	512	691	627	741	139	173	294	1,346	1,229	1,562
Chingleput	15	16	14	7	8	6	19	7	30	360	313	515	676	619	848	123	88	156	1,200	1,049	1,569
Salem	78	76	73	16	13	21	43	30	53	409	395	450	787	708	839	267	286	383	1,605	1,514	1,819
Madura	67	78	79	20	16	31	33	55	63	456	485	576	815	800	929	359	279	431	1,755	1,873	2,109
Ramanid	40	33	42	9	14	13	24	26	30	274	273	327	326	309	302	120	94	107	793	749	82
Tinnevely	36	41	47	19	37	28	79	124	62	422	441	404	610	608	554	153	160	171	1,321	1,411	1,264
Coimbatore	128	140	140	13	13	37	42	39	60	200	319	338	583	473	543	341	297	414	1,366	1,381	1,532
The Nilgiris	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	3	78	82	98	161	160	151	6	7	5	247	251	260
South Malabar	34	26	22	125	8	4	15	13	15	208	236	300	315	292	357	38	101	112	735	671	810
Malappuram	10	...	...	12	...	...	6	...	...	79	...	...	61	...	...	29	...	...	197	...	...
North Malabar	5	15	15	2	1	2	4	13	11	115	129	221	142	271	330	22	21	23	290	430	602
South Kanara	28	19	20	12	28	13	4	22	23	157	116	148	327	277	305	9	4	26	537	461	535
South Arcot	16	11	28	9	12	13	23	40	24	453	679	540	1,185	1,066	1,010	201	233	244	1,837	2,041	1,857
Tanjore	25	30	22	20	27	18	45	33	29	516	564	638	778	688	855	175	190	189	1,559	1,510	1,751
Trichinopoly	17	21	35	9	7	20	18	26	29	312	270	368	736	570	694	238	187	221	1,325	1,081	1,367
The Railway Police, Madras.	...	2	...	1	...	...	5	6	1	19	10	6	1,259	929	969	...	...	...	1,254	947	978
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	2	1	18	25	15	1,479	1,318	1,098	...	...	2	1,504	1,341	1,116
Total	910	904	903	617	437	465	893	901	904	10,028	9,645	10,833	19,983	17,806	19,343	3,452	3,262	3,962	35,883	32,956	36,410

In the Trichinopoly Railway Police district there was a decrease of 225 cases, mainly thefts; in South Arcot, of 184 cases, mostly house-breakings; in Tinnevely, of 147 cases, under all heads of grave crime except murder and cattle theft; and in Kurnool, of 59 cases, chiefly thefts.

The rise in crime, as usual, appears to have followed the rise in prices. The existence of gangs of desperadoes, generally headed by some notorious outlaw, also affects to some degree the figures of crimes of violence, such as dacoity and robbery. There were several such gangs at work during the year, and it is satisfactory that most of them have been broken up. Mention of some of the most conspicuous of these gangs is made below:—

A gang of Erukalas, headed by one Kondigadu who had escaped from the Criminal Settlement at Stuartpuram, started depredations in the districts of Nellore, Guntur and Kurnool and in the Nizam's Dominions in 1921. By resorting to the hills and forests it evaded arrest. It was also supported by at least three village magistrates and a karnam. Police pressure was kept upon the gang during 1924. By outrages on police informants it endeavoured to prevent assistance being given to the police. On March 23rd the police attacked the gang but it made its escape, a head constable being accidentally shot during the encounter. On September 5th, 22nd and 28th there were encounters with the gang, resulting on each occasion in the capture or killing of one or two of its members. On the night of October 1st, Kondigadu entered the house where Sub-Inspector Muhammad Akbar, who had conducted a raid on the gang in which Kondigadu's brother had been killed, was living and stabbed him in several places, fortunately without fatal result. At the same time the gang murdered one Chenchu and wounded another who had helped the police. On December 23rd, Kondigadu cut off the nose of the village magistrate of Kavalakuntla for having given evidence against captured members of his gang. Finally on January 9th of this year, the gang made a raid upon the village of Isukatipuravaram in Kurnool district in broad daylight when the villagers turned upon them and pursued them with spears, killing Kondigadu and two others. This accounted for the remaining leaders of the gang which thereafter ceased to exist.

The following number of crimes committed in 1924 are attributed to it:—

Murders—2, attempt at murder—1 and dacoities—21.

In Trichinopoly district, Arumugam Padayachi, who had been long absconding and to whom 2 murders, 1 attempt at murder, 2 cases of arson and 9 dacoities, 6 in Trichinopoly district and 3 in South Arcot, were attributed, was shot in self-defence on September 23rd by a man, who had been his supporter, when he was endeavouring to compel him to accompany him in an attempt to rescue a comrade from police custody. Endeavours were at the time being made to arrest this man through the instrumentality of three special parties drawn from the districts of Trichinopoly, South Arcot and Tanjore and, though some of his associates had been captured, he himself had managed to escape on each occasion.

In the districts of Tinnevely, Madura and Rāmnād, Krishnaswami Thevan alias Hari Krishna Thevan carried on depredations and is credited with more than fifteen grave crimes, including murders and dacoities, armed with deadly weapons, and burglaries, committed within a period of eighteen months. One police informant was shot dead in October 1923 and another in February 1924. For many months special efforts were made to capture this gang, but without success. On the night of 20th April when the gang consisting of 30 to 50 Maravars, well armed, committed a dacoity in a village in Rāmnād district, the villagers, led by a retired havildar, attacked them and killed one of their number, themselves sustaining 13 casualties. Eight of the gang were subsequently captured and convicted. Finally on 29th June, Krishnaswami Thevan and his brother Chellayya Thevan were run to ground by the police in a shed in a field and arrested. On this occasion Krishnaswami Thevan received a gunshot wound from the effects of which he died four days later.

In Madura, a gang headed by an absconding Kallan named Vetti Periyakaruppa Thevan was accredited with nine dacoities before it was broken up.

The incidence of dacoity and robbery in the Ceded districts of Cuddapah, Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool is high, and I have directed the District Superintendents of Police of those districts to scrutinize the cases of the last two years and endeavour to ascertain who are mainly responsible for these crimes. I intend to meet the Deputy Inspector-General and District Superintendents of Police shortly to examine the result of their investigation and see what special measures should be adopted.

An Inspector of Police, with two Sub-Inspectors from each of the districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah, was placed on special duty for six months from 1st January to investigate cases in which bombs had been used and the places and methods of their manufacture and distribution. The Inspector was withdrawn from 1st June, but the Sub-Inspectors continued until the end of the year. Their work was effective, so far as prevention was concerned, and there were no cases of bomb-throwing or murder by the use of bombs in either district during the year. In Cuddapah district four cases of possession of bombs were brought to trial and five persons were convicted. Nine cases under the Explosive Substances Act were registered in Kurnool district, of which six were reported as undetected, as they appeared to be cases in which bombs or other explosives had been foisted by interested persons. Of the remaining cases, two ended in conviction, and one in discharge. Six persons were discovered to be makers of bombs and were put up under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, of whom five were bound over. Several seizures of sulphide of arsenic were made in both districts and heavy fines imposed on the possessors. Some cases in which bombs were used occurred in the districts of Bellary and Anantapur.

One such case was the murder of the village magistrate of Degalahal on the night of the 9th June 1924 when he had come to attend the Deputy Magistrate's Court and was sleeping in the temple at Adōni in the Bellary district. At about 3 a.m. there was a violent explosion underneath the mat on which he was sleeping and he was killed instantaneously. This case was not detected.

Again on the night of 21st July 1924 a man who was going to his village of Thimmancherla in Anantapur district from Guntakal Railway station was killed by a bomb thrown by a hired assassin. Six accused were charged and five were condemned to death, but were acquitted by the High Court on appeal. The hired assassin who was taken as an approver, but subsequently retracted his first statement, is being prosecuted. In the same district a bomb was recovered on 15th December 1924 from the cattle-pon of a house and the occupants of the house were convicted under the Explosive Substances Act. Towards the close of the year, a Boya was killed by a bomb which he found in a small brass vessel concealed in a bush. The origin of this bomb was not traced.

19. Murders numbered 903 as against 904 in the previous year and, as in that year, were most numerous in Coimbatore (140 against 140), Madura (79 against 78) and Salem (73 against 76). The largest increase was in South Arcot (+15) and the largest decrease in Gōdāvari (-14). The motive for murder was family dispute in 192 cases, sexual matters in 174 cases, faction quarrels in 136 cases and robbery in 99 cases. The murderer committed suicide in 63 cases as against 120 in the previous year.

The case which attracted most public attention was the shooting of three women with a revolver by a man who entered the quarters of the Assistant Station Master in St. Thomas' Mount Railway Station while the Ceylon Boat Mail was in the station on 16th September 1924. Two of the women died. Efforts to detect the case proved fruitless, the investigation being handicapped by the complete absence of any known motive.

20. A dhoby woman of Bellary district threw her infant of five months into a well owing to the persecution of her husband and his first wife who was her own sister. In Madura district, a Konar woman threw her child into a well to spite her husband with whom she had a petty quarrel. In both cases the accused were sentenced to transportation. In North Malabar, a second wife, enraged at being beaten by her husband for

quarrelling with the sons of his first wife, jumped into a well with her baby. She was rescued and the sentence of transportation passed on her was commuted by Government into one of rigorous imprisonment for one year.

21. In my last report I traced the progress of the operations against the rebels in the Agency up to the arrival on 27th January 1924 of a detachment of the Assam Rifles consisting of 4 British officers, 9 Indian officers and 242 non-commissioned officers and men under Major M. Goodall, M.B.E. In addition to this force, the police forces at the disposal of the Officer Commanding consisted of—

Disturbances:
Fetters in the Agency.

Malabar Special Police	2½ Companies	} 100 strong.
East Coast Special Police	...	...	2 do.
Koraput Reserve	...	...	About 80.

Some police of the Armed Reserve were also employed as guards and escorts. The effective strength was however always reduced by 30 per cent by fever and exhaustion.

A section of the 30th Mule Corps under a Daffadar and a Military Sub-Assistant Surgeon reached Narasapatam on 24th January.

On hearing of the arrival of reinforcements the rebels abandoned the area in which they had usually moved and, for practically the whole of February, remained on the Jeypore border near Paderu and Kilankota. The Assam Rifles, assisted by the Police, carried out drives straight through large areas of the country but the rebels managed to avoid contact with the troops. The villagers as a rule continued to withhold information regarding the movements of the gang until it was too late for action.

As the drives had been ineffectual, about the middle of February the country was divided into 17 sub-areas, 9 below and 8 above ghats, and in each sub-area was located an intelligence officer with an escort to continually patrol it. In addition patrols were sent out from the main police posts. A further detachment of 200 Assam Rifles arrived towards the end of April, 50 on the 20th, 50 on the 28th and 100 on the 29th. Early in May the number of sub-areas was increased to 20.

Mr. T. G. Rutherford, C.I.E., I.C.S., District Magistrate and Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, who was appointed Special Commissioner for the Agency Operations, assumed charge on 25th April.

As it had been decided to deport influential villagers who were known to have assisted the gang and to intern the relations of the rebels in Narasapatam, these measures were undertaken under his direction. This brought about better co-operation from the villagers.

The drives, though producing no immediate result, had undoubtedly alarmed and disorganized the rebels who found it increasingly difficult to obtain supplies. Widely diffused pressure was maintained by the sub-area system. The first important result was obtained on the 6th May. On 4th May, Intelligence Inspector, Sriman Upendro Patnaik, who was moving with a patrol section of the Malabar Special Police, got on the track of the main body of rebels and, following it up, came upon a party about 50 strong about a mile from Kirabu in the Chintapalli area on May 6th. The rebels opened fire on the police who returned it. One constable was wounded and two rebels were killed while, in addition, Vegi Razu Satyanarayana Razu, commonly known as the Aggi Razu and the most important of the rebel leader, next to Alluri Srirama Razu himself, was captured with his .303 rifle and 12 rounds of ammunition by the Inspector. The remaining rebels were chased and scattered.

Srirama Razu had evidently been present on the occasion, but had escaped, for the next morning a party of East Coast Special Police under Jamadar Kunchu Menon with Intelligence Officer, Sub-Inspector Alwar Nayudu, when on patrol at a distance of a few miles, fell in with him and captured him. He was taken to Koyyur where he was shot dead while attempting to escape.

The rebels were demoralized by the capture and death of their leader and dispersed in all directions. Gantam Dora, a conspicuous sub-leader, however, managed to keep a small party with him. Thereafter the rebels surrendered or were brought in by villagers from day to day, one or two at a time.

On 25th May, Inspector M.R.Ry. B. Radhakrishna of Krishnadevipet came up with the party of rebels under Gantam Dora. One rebel was killed, but Gantam Dora escaped.

Yendarpadal, the leader of the up-ghats rebels, was killed by villagers and his body brought into Peddavalasa camp on 26th May.

By the end of May there were only about 25 rebels left, and almost all the arms originally possessed by them had been accounted for.

It was therefore decided that the further retention of the Assam Rifles was unnecessary, and they were sent back on 1st June and the Mule Corps on the 2nd.

A patrol of the East Coast Special Police under Jamadar Ponnuswami killed Gantam Dora and one other rebel on 7th June at Singadaru in Krishnadevipet area, capturing one rebel and some arms.

The Malabar Special Police were sent back to Malabar on 26th June.

At the end of the year there were only one important rebel, Sunkoji Mukadu, and thirteen others of minor importance unarrested. Sunkoji Mukadu has since been arrested.

The medical arrangements continued to be in the capable hands of Rao Bahadur Captain P. Krishnaswami. The base hospital at Yeleswaram was re-opened and the medical staff was increased on the arrival of the Assam Rifles.

A list of gazetted officers who served in the operations is given below:—

Mr. A. J. Happell from 1st October 1922 to 31st March 1923.

Mr. J. S. Wilkes from 2nd November 1922 to 25th April 1923.

Mr. C. E. Sweney from 2nd October 1922 to 28th March 1923, 6th June to 20th November 1923 and 21st December 1923 to 26th June 1924. (He was on leave from 29th March to 5th June 1923 and from 21st November to 20th December 1923.)

Mr. H. G. Furness from 7th September 1923 to 2nd June 1924.

Mr. W. H. Wright from 14th October 1923 to 29th April 1924.

Mr. W. R. John from 5th October 1922 to 15th August 1924.

Mr. A. C. Martin from 24th August 1922 in addition to his own duties as Superintendent of Police, Vizagapatam, and solely from 14th October 1922.

Mr. C. S. V. Kearns from 5th October 1922 in addition to his own duties as Subdivisional Officer, Oriya, and solely from 31st August 1923 to 22nd June 1924.

Mr. A. J. King from 7th September 1922 to 11th April 1924.

Mr. R. Hume, from 12th September 1922 to 10th April 1923, 19th July to 10th August 1923, and 21st September 1923 to 15th February 1924. (He was on special recruiting duty from 11th April to 18th July 1923.)

Mr. H. Keene, from 26th August 1922 to 13th April 1923.

Mr. R. Peterson from 26th October 1922 to 24th August 1923

Mr. C. R. Charsley from 6th November 1922 to 9th May 1923 and 10th June 1923 to 13th June 1924. (He was on leave from 10th May to 9th June 1923.)

Mr. F. J. Chadwick from 12th September 1922 to 16th April 1923 and 18th August 1923 to 5th May 1924.

Mr. G. F. M. Forbes from 12th September 1922 to 4th May 1924.

Mr. E. H. Colebrook from 8th October 1922 to 18th June 1923.

Mr. F. L. Underwood from 8th June 1923 to 5th September 1924.

Mr. C. A. Keatinge from 7th April to 27th December 1924.

Mr. A. Munro from 27th March 1924 to 2nd January 1925.

Mr. L. Daffy from 4th April 1924 to 17th January 1925.

Mr. F. G. Amey from 22nd April 1924 to 21st April 1925.

Mr. M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar from 21st September 1922 to 5th March 1923.

Mr. Muhammad Zia-ud-din from 13th June to 16th December 1923, and 17th January to 3rd September 1924. (He was on leave from 17th December 1923 to 16th January 1924.)

Mr. B. Mustafa Ali Khan from 19th May to 30th November 1923.

Mr. J. Abdur Rahman Khan from 21st April to 24th July 1924.

Mr. S. A. Q. Razvi Sahib from 18th December 1923 to 17th March 1924. (From 15th September 1922 also in addition to his own duties.)

Mr. P. Kanakarazu Pantulu, from 1st December 1923 to 26th July 1924.

Mr. N. Ganeswara Rao, from 18th March 1924. (Continues on special duty.)

Mr. G. S. Bozman, I.C.S., from 22nd September 1923 to 28th June 1924.

Mr. R. B. MacEwen, I.C.S., from 22nd September 1923 to 4th July 1924.

Mr. T. P. Toovey, I.C.S., from 22nd September 1923 to 4th July 1924.

Mr. P. W. Davis, I.F.S., from 18th September 1923 to 10th July 1924.

Mr. H. A. H. G. Hicks, I.F.S., from 18th September 1923 to 10th July 1924.

The following officers were obliged to take leave to Europe on account of sickness incurred during the operations :—

Messrs. C. E. Sweney, A. J. King, R. Hume, H. Keene, R. Peterson, C. R. Charsley, F. J. Chadwick and G. F. M. Forbes.

The following casualties were sustained by the police during the rebellion :—

Killed in action.—Two Assistant Superintendents, one constable of Ganjam Armed Reserve, one of Párvatipuram Reserve and one of the Bellary Special Force.

Died of wounds.—One lance naik of the East Coast Special Police and one constable of the Bellary Special Force.

Died of sickness.—Two lance naiks and 6 constables of the East Coast Special Police, 1 havildar and 7 constables of the Malabar Special Police, 1 head constable of Jeypore Armed Reserve and 2 constables of the Gólavari District Police.

Invalided on account of wounds.—One constable of the Malabar Special Police.

Invalided on account of sickness.—One havildar and 1 constable of the Malabar Special Police.

This rebellion, as I pointed out last year, has been a severe strain upon the Police department, which possessed no organization nor resources designed to deal with operations of such magnitude. Many officers, superior and subordinate, carried out their duty with most praise-worthy devotion and suffered severely in health. No officer contributed more to the success of the operations than Mr. Sweney. The work and conduct of the Malabar Special Police, East Coast Special Police and the Koraput Reserve in the field was excellent. It is most regrettable that the health of the first two forces has been seriously impaired by their service on the operations, and I fear that it will be long before they completely recover from it.

As Chief Intelligence Officer, M.R.Ry. P. Kanakarazu Pantulu, Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police, had a most difficult task in which he showed much zeal and ability. Several of the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors employed on this arduous and thankless duty did good work.

The following subordinate officers have been rewarded as under :—

By promotion.—Sriman Upendro Patnaik, Acting Inspector of Police, Ganjam district, M.R.Ry. T. V. Alwar Nayudu, Sub-Inspector of Police, Chittoor district, M.R.Ry. V. Narayana Ayyar, Sub-Inspector of Police, Chingleput district and M.R.Ry. K. T. Kunchu Menon, Jamadar, East Coast Special Police.

By money reward.—M.R.Ry. B. Radhakrishna, Sub-Inspector of Police, Jeypore district.

By good-service entry.—Sub-Inspectors M.R.Ry. Simon Peter (Guntūr), M.R.Ry. K. Mahanandi (Kurnool), M.R.Ry. P. Chengalvaraya Reddi (Chittoor), M.R.Ry. P. Muttayyan (Vizagapatam) and Sriman M. M. Panigrahi (Ganjam) and Head Constable Kuppuswami Raju (Chingleput).

The work of the Assam Rifles was splendid. Possessed of fine stamina and wonderful marching powers and a thorough knowledge of jungle warfare, they performed great feats of energy and endurance in driving the jungle, and maintained an ever-cheerful spirit in spite of constant attacks of fever. The Government have, I believe, acknowledged the invaluable service rendered by Major M. Goodall, M.B.E., and the force under his command.

Throughout the year the trial of rebels for waging war and of others for assisting them continued under the direction of Mr. N. Ganeswara Rao, Temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Altogether 77 persons have been tried in 4 cases for waging war of whom 73 have been convicted and 2 are still under trial. These cases have been most voluminous, protracted and wearisome. Mr. Ganeswara Rao has worked with great industry and ability and the value of his work has been testified to by the Sessions Judge on more than one occasion.

There were no disturbances due to political feeling. At the beginning of the year, prominent agitators, after leaving the Congress at Cocanada, and the members of the Khaddar Board, including Jamanlal Bajaj of Nagpur Flag notoriety, made lengthy tours in the Presidency. Mr. Shaukat Ali with a party paid a flying visit to South India and Ceylon. They only aroused a fleeting enthusiasm. The release of Mr. Gandhi early in February was followed by a number of meetings to express pleasure and congratulation, and the Khaddar movement received some stimulus. Both the Andhra Desa and the Tamil Nadu resolved to raise large sums of money for the Tilak Swaraj Fund and to enlist volunteers and members for the Congress before the end of April, with a view to prepare the country for the adoption of civil disobedience as required by the Congress.

At the instance of Mr. Muhammad Ali, the period from the 18th February to 18th March was observed as "Gandhi Month", that from 6th to 13th April as the "National Week," and the 8th October as "Unity Day."

The Andhra Desa proposed to acquire a site at Elwinpet where the Congress had met and to erect a statue of Mr. Gandhi thereon, as well as to present him with a lakh of rupees. These proposals however did not materialise. At the Andhra Provincial Conference held in Madras from 18th to 21st October, a resolution commending the bravery of Alluri Srirama Razu, the leader of the fituri in the Agency, was postponed *sine die*.

The Madras City Congress Council became active under the lead of Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar. The developments at Jaito were described at public meetings and the people were asked, with but little success, to contribute men and money for the cause of the Akalis. An attempt was made to give national names to public places and streets, but this was not carried through.

In May, the Swarajists engaged in a campaign to capture the City Corporation and local bodies in the mufassal, with the object of working their constructive programme through these channels and, as a result, they secured seven seats out of ten in the municipal elections in Madras City. In the mufassal also they attained a certain amount of success.

In the local Legislative Council, the Swarajya party was in a minority, being only five in number, but it formed a coalition with the United Nationalist party, which came into existence from 1st March, with the object of opposing Government measures.

Towards the end of October the arrests in Bengal under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, I of 1924, caused some activity. Three executive committee members of the Madras Swarajya party attended a conference regarding the Ordinance held in Calcutta. Meetings of protest against the action of Government were held in several places in the Presidency.

In connexion with the Satyagraha movement a number of political leaders of the Presidency proceeded to Vaikom in Travancore to assist the agitation for

the use of public roads by all classes. Twelve of them were convicted and sent to jail for periods ranging from one to six months. All those in prison on 1st September were released under an amnesty granted by Her Highness the Regent of Travancore.

The Khilafat movement was not much in evidence during the year.

On the 29th May a strike of the firemen employed by the South Indian Railway at Madura originated in the flogging of two firemen *Strike on the South Indian Railway.* Rs. 12 each for disobedience of orders, and there was some hooliganism, such as stone throwing, tearing down notices and breaking of glass. The contagion soon spread and the whole Railway was affected. On the Agent promising to remedy most of the grievances put forward, the strike subsided. Local agitators seized the opportunity to cause trouble in the Railway workshops at Podanur. Messrs. Varadarajulu Nayudu and Pakkiriswami Pillai were prohibited by an order under section 141, Criminal Procedure Code, from entering the jurisdiction of the Deputy Magistrate, Coimbatore. Two of the ringleaders who were employees of the Railway at Podanur were put up under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, and bound over, but the order was cancelled on appeal by the Sessions Judge, Coimbatore. The Negapatam Railway Labour Union showed its sympathy with the men at Podanur by sending them monetary assistance. Finally the Podanur men returned to work on the 16th June and the Salem men on the 22nd.

The long-standing feud between Vakil Timma Reddi of Gooty and K. Chinnarappa Reddi of Pedda Vaduguru in Anantapur district culminated in a serious riot on 10th February when *Riot at Chintalacheruvu.* the houses of some of the followers of the former were dacoited by the adherents of the latter. Thirty-six persons, including K. Chinnarappa Reddi, were put up before the District Magistrate who committed twenty-five to the sessions where, after a protracted trial, ten persons were convicted for rioting only. The Sessions Judge, disagreeing with the verdict of acquittal by the jury, referred the dacoity case to the High Court. Chinnarappa Reddi who was the first accused in the case was discharged. The Government have since sanctioned the quartering of punitive police on the area with a police station at Teliki.

Social and communal movements. 22. Social or communal movements did not give rise to any important incident.

23. *Dacoity.* Dacoities increased slightly by 28 cases or 6.4 per cent (465 cases against 437). The largest number of cases occurred in Anantapur (63), Coimbatore (37), Kurnool (85) and Kistna (33). Out of 405 cases reported to the police, 147 were field dacoities, 146 highway dacoities and 112 house dacoities.

24. *Robbery.* Robberies numbered 904 as against 901 in the previous year. The largest increase was in Chingleput (+23) and the most noteworthy decrease was in Tinnevely where the number fell from 124 to 62 by 50 per cent. Out of 787 cases reported to the police, 319 were field robberies, 236 house robberies and 232 highway robberies.

25. *House-breaking.* House-breakings rose from 9,615 to 10,833 by 1,183 cases or 12.3 per cent. There were 802 cases in Kistna, 634 in Tanjore and 576 in Madura. The average amount of property lost per case of house-breaking was Rs. 136 as against Rs. 140 in the previous year.

26. *Theft.* Thefts increased from 17,806 to 19,313 by 8.6 per cent and as usual were most numerous in Madras City, Kistna, Gōdāvāri, the Trichinopoly Railway Police and South Arcot.

27. *Cattle-theft.* Cattle-thefts numbered 3,962 as against 3,262, an increase of 700 cases or 21.5 per cent. This offence was most prevalent in the districts of Madura (431), Coimbatore (414) and Salem (333). A large number of these cases are of goats and sheep, and the rise is probably due

to economic conditions. The Deputy Inspector-General who investigated the cause of the increase from 297 cases in Coimbatore was of the opinion that they were the work of various local criminals and not of any organization.

Cattle-poisoning.

Twenty-nine cases of cattle-poisoning were reported as against fourteen, and twelve persons were convicted as against two.

28. True cases of offences against coinage numbered 25 as against 29, and those against currency notes numbered 156 against 161. Of the former 16 cases ended in conviction as against 15, and of the latter 9 as against 5.

Counterfeiting coins and currency notes.

A gang of seven persons, of whom two belonged to Kāvāli in Nellore district and one was an engraver from Madras, forged ten-rupee notes and printed them at Kāvāli. The forgeries were successful, but the gang was suspected, and on their house in Kāvāli being searched they moved to Narsapur in Kistna district where some thousands of these notes were printed and entrusted to an out-agency clerk of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway who disappeared with the notes and has not been heard of since. Emboldened by their initial success the gang made blocks for forging hundred-rupee notes in an out-of-the-way village of Gudivāda taluk and printed the notes at Kāvāli. These were soon detected by their water mark, and the gang thereupon made fresh blocks but were arrested by the Gudivāda Police while about to pass the notes printed from the new blocks. Six out of seven accused were convicted.

Forged hundred-rupee currency notes of the face value of Rs. 14,700 were seized in Coimbatore district from two Brahmans of Travancore State who were endeavouring to pass them. In North Malabar, an ex-constable and a native of Cochin State were found in possession of a large number of counterfeit notes of which they had passed sixteen before they were caught. The Superintendent of Police, South Malabar, reports that the notes which came to his notice were mostly old issues, still in circulation, of notes counterfeited in Travancore, the original manufacturers of which had been convicted.

29. The number of deaths treated as due to justifiable homicide was 36, of which 20 were caused by the police and 16 by private individuals. Thirteen sūridars were shot dead, nine in Vizagapatnam district and four in Gōdāvari. Raiding parties of police shot an Erukala in each of the districts of Guntūr, Kurnool and Anantapur, and a Koracha in Bellary, while private individuals accompanying a police raiding party in Chittoor district killed a Koracha. A gang of Erukalas who had escaped from Stuartpuram were cornered, while about to commit crime, by the Sub-Inspector of Kurichedu in Nellore district who was obliged to shoot one member of the gang in self-defence. In Anantapur district, a Koracha, who escaped from police custody after being caught while stealing a sheep, attacked two constables who tried to rearrest him and was shot. The shooting of Hari Krishna Thevan in Tinnovelly district has already been referred to.

Of the cases in which criminals were shot by private individuals, that of Arumuga Padayachi has already been mentioned. In Chittoor, a Koracha concerned in a house-breaking took the Sub-Inspector and the panchayatdars to the forest on pretence of showing the stolen property and attacked one of the panchayatdars with a bill-hook snatched from him whereupon the latter shot him with a revolver in self-defence. The remaining cases were mainly those of thieves caught in the act and roughly handled by villagers.

30. Accidental deaths disclosing culpable negligence numbered 14, and 11 persons were prosecuted, of whom 6 were convicted, 4 discharged, and 1 was pending trial at the close of the year. One of the convicted persons was subsequently let off on appeal.

Accidental death.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

31. The statistics for detection over the whole Presidency give a result which is practically the same as in the previous year, the ratio of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code (omitting nuisances and cases in which investigation was refused) which ended in conviction to those disposed of during the year being 33·7 per cent as against 33·0 per cent. Fourteen districts, including Madras City, showed better results while in fifteen districts the percentage of detection declined. There was no noteworthy change in the figures of detection for the various classes of crime except in the case of dacoity in which there was a deterioration of 13·7 per cent. This is mainly due to a large number of Mappilla rebellion cases having been classed as undetectable during the year.

*Crime—how dealt with:
Statement A, Part I.*

With a view to improve the methods of investigation and the incidence of detection in this Presidency, I proposed, after discussing the matter at the Police Conference at Vellore, the establishment in selected districts of a special staff which could concentrate its attention on the investigation of serious crimes or classes of crime and to attach Sub-Inspectors to this staff for training in investigation. The Government, however, refused to entertain the proposal.

In response to the demand for retrenchment we have made, and are making, considerable reductions in staff. I have always had in mind that, concurrently with this reduction, steps should be taken to improve our facilities for the investigation of serious crime by the provision of a small number of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors who could devote their whole time to a sustained and patient investigation unhampered by the multifarious distractions of a station-house officer and develop specialized methods of investigation. In this connexion, I may draw attention to the success achieved by the party specially deputed to investigate the use of bombs in the Ceded districts. I believe that this will be better suited to the requirements of the present day and less expensive than the establishment of a special school for teaching investigation, as was tried in Bengal and discontinued for financial reasons, and is advocated in Bombay. It is evident that the efficiency of the department cannot progress if its establishment is cut down and, on the other hand, no facilities are provided for development in the directions in which improvement is required. Another corollary to the reduction of staff is the increase of settlements under the Criminal Tribes Act, proposals for which are being elaborated. I trust that, in view of the improvement in the finances of the Presidency and of the economies effected in the department, the Government will be prepared to make provision for these developments at a very early date.

*Cases in which investigation was refused:
Statement A-I, Columns 5 and 6.*

Out of a total of 50,385 cases under classes I to V reported to the police, investigation was refused in 3,286 cases or 6·5 per cent as against 7·1 per cent in the previous year.

Three hundred and ten sessions were held in the mufassal as against 282 in the previous year and 167 were attended by gazetted police officers as against 194.

Attendances at sessions.

Property lost and recovered.

32. The statement given below shows the amount of property lost and recovered during the three years ending with the year under report. It discloses nothing remarkable.

Property lost and recovered (Police cases).

District.	1922.			1923.			1924.			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 ...	8,81,039	1,25,184	87.8	2,01,553	60,518	29.6	1,80,360.	53,500	29.7	Recoveries made during the year of property lost in previous years' cases—Rs. 11,197.
Ganjām ...	68,064	8,523	12.4	67,417	9,463	14.0	52,958	8,024	15.2	
Visagapatam ...	72,562	14,965	20.8	75,937	21,872	29.8	81,817	13,342	16.4	
Agency ...	54,957	16,865	30.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaypore ...	...	...	...	17,540	4,279	24.4	12,737	4,603	36.1
Godāvāri ...	1,93,590	45,257	23.3	1,14,236	21,768	19.0	1,42,121	21,936	15.4	
Kistna ...	2,12,046	48,182	22.7	2,31,150	47,487	20.5	2,11,191	31,924	15.1	
Guntūr ...	1,35,729	15,472	11.4	1,11,507	13,183	11.8	94,621	11,570	12.2	
Nellore ...	1,43,425	20,177	14.1	1,17,812	18,245	15.5	95,637	19,229	20.1	
Kurnool ...	99,558	15,752	15.8	89,757	8,947	11.1	1,14,697	17,553	15.8	
Bellary ...	67,321	24,650	36.6	62,893	10,745	17.2	70,257	24,197	34.4	
Anantapur ...	92,780	14,376	15.5	64,593	10,719	16.6	1,04,221	13,611	13.1	
Cuddapah ...	70,149	10,590	15.1	72,476	13,171	18.2	1,07,291	17,562	16.4	
Chittoor ...	71,531	11,848	16.6	49,300	7,657	15.5	53,023	10,237	19.3	
North Arcot ...	78,335	17,824	22.8	76,419	27,131	35.5	78,043	28,783	36.9	
Chingleput ...	81,791	11,638	14.2	59,511	10,883	18.3	69,132	10,319	11.6	
Salem ...	85,127	12,518	14.7	68,241	10,173	14.9	91,280	22,889	25.1	
Madura ...	1,11,760	24,335	21.8	1,11,523	20,303	23.6	1,44,470	23,886	16.5	
Rāmnād ...	77,544	24,946	32.2	96,809	15,253	15.6	96,495	29,879	30.4	
Tinnevely ...	1,08,899	21,891	19.9	1,22,061	13,051	10.7	99,824	11,062	11.1	
Coimbatore ...	90,432	29,647	32.8	96,777	28,180	29.1	1,07,284	33,752	31.5	
The Nilgiris ...	89,794	29,378	32.8	20,280	5,786	28.5	30,718	12,227	39.8	
South Malabar ...	46,607	18,172	39.0	40,396	6,947	17.2	28,359	9,720	34.3	
Malappuram ...	12,151	317	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Malabar ...	14,423	4,375	30.3	19,237	2,613	13.6	28,712	5,672	19.8	
South Kanara ...	46,486	13,687	29.5	29,291	10,901	37.2	43,032	13,685	31.8	
South Arcot ...	1,04,707	26,662	25.5	98,858	23,862	24.2	99,044	20,457	20.7	
Tanjore ...	1,51,382	39,405	26.0	1,26,054	33,363	26.5	1,26,329	25,306	20.0	
Trichinopoly ...	97,314	25,348	26.0	68,419	17,548	25.6	1,06,487	21,515	20.2	
The Railway Police, Madras.	61,739	18,504	30.0	51,315	11,694	22.8	45,905	12,104	26.4	
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	1,26,080	15,193	12.1	72,998	11,229	15.4	63,010	14,295	22.7	
Total ...	29,48,178	6,96,576	23.6	24,80,052	5,02,759	20.7	25,98,665	5,42,338	20.9	

33. Cases under classes I to V of Statement A which were decided by Courts numbered 16,533 against 15,424, an increase of 1,109 cases. The districts in which the largest numbers of cases were decided are Madras City (1,142), Coimbatore (1,017), North Arcot (1,004), Salem (919) and Madura (826). Of the cases decided 12,377 or 74.9 per cent ended in conviction as against 73.0 per cent in the previous year, an increase of 1.9 per cent.

The number of persons tried in these cases was 33,227 (against 32,114), of whom 18,445 or 55.5 per cent were convicted (against 53.1).

The prosecuting staff in Madras City prosecuted 2,227 cases (as against 2,057), of which 1,963 ended in conviction (as against 1,853). In the mufassal, the prosecuting staff prosecuted 8,871 cases (as against 8,257), of which 6,410 or 72.3 per cent ended in conviction (as against 71.7 per cent). Appeals that were opposed numbered 1,009 (against 1,043) and the percentage of success attained was 74.3 (against 70.1).

Reports on the working of the system of setting apart special days for the trial of police cases are in the main satisfactory. In South Kanara, the system is followed in the court of only one Sub-Magistrate and the Superintendent is inclined to doubt its utility in that district which is a light one in respect of crime. It has not been introduced in North Malabar owing to the large number of courts (9 Sub-Magistrates' and 2 Divisional Magistrates') which makes it difficult for the prosecuting staff to adhere to a system of rotation. In Coimbatore, it was found impossible to adopt the system on account of the large number of cases and it is reported that some of the courts in the district try police cases

on all days and from early morning until late in the night. Under the orders of the District Magistrate of Madura, it is the practice in that district for the trial of a police case to be continuous until all witnesses available have been examined. The Superintendent of Police, Kistna, has represented that the system has been held in abeyance in his district owing to the insufficiency of the prosecuting staff. This is engaging my attention.

34. The number of persons who escaped from police custody during the year was 124 as against 119 in the previous year and 86 of these were re-captured in addition to 15 who had escaped in previous years. In the districts of Kistna, Nellore and North Malabar no prisoners escaped from police custody. The largest number of escapes (17) occurred in Vizagapatam district but 15 of the escaped prisoners were re-captured. The number of police officers prosecuted for negligently suffering prisoners to escape was 35 of whom 12 were convicted and 12 acquitted and the number dealt with departmentally was 94. In 32 cases the police were held free from blame.

35. The number of cases struck off during the year as wilfully and maliciously false was 3,641 as against 3,495 in the previous year. The number was high in the districts of Salem (296), Coimbatore (275), Madura (232) and Kistna (210). Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched in 173 cases, 24 with the sanction of magistrates and 149 on the initiative of the police and 62 persons were convicted.

Out of 142,189 cases prosecuted by the police, 110 or 0.08 per cent were declared false after trial or enquiry. In the districts of Chittoor, Coimbatore, South Arcot and the two Railway Police districts no case was declared false. Compensation was awarded under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code in 35 cases.

36. A statement showing the number of habitual criminals under police surveillance is given below.

The figures show that the habitual criminals under police surveillance are being constantly revised.

Returns of known depredators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1924.

Class of persons.	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		
	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.	
Number at large on 31st December 1923, i.e., excluding those in jail, but including those out of view.	7,480	67	50	9	1,471	8	1,510	11	151	9	145	3	1,334	10	413	4	442	2	1,689	4	7,289	63	1,047	16	1,058	3	
	290	19	3	...	5	1	168	11	3	...	10	2	105	9	14	...	16	...	12	2	305	18	2	...	2	...	
On account of arrivals from outside the district.	6,045	67	204	3	229	1	2,608	11	62	...	65	2	1,987	19	246	4	635	1	341	3	5,750	53	309	2	315	6	

By release from jails.

By fresh registration.

Of the number in columns 2 to 5, number removed from the register during the year.

By reason of death.

By reason of old age or infirmity.

On the ground that they are no longer addicted to crime.

By reason of having left the district.

From other causes.

Of those included in columns 2 to 5 number in jail on 31st December 1924.

Number at large on 31st December 1924.

Of the number shown in column 12, number out of view.

Number of persons with history sheets convicted during the year.

Total ...	14,316	153	709	12	1,705	10	4,284	83	216	9	220	7	3,426	38	673	3	1,093	3	2,042	9	13,343	134	1,442	18	1,373	11	

* The variations as compared with the figures in the report for 1923 are due to the revised figures furnished by some districts.

The number of persons who received enhanced punishment under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code was 2,128 and the number ordered to notify residence under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code was 471, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 2,019 and 436, respectively. One hundred and seventy persons were prosecuted for failure to notify residence and 116 were convicted.

Criminal Tribes Act. Sections 3 and 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act were applied to the following tribes:—

Ambalagars of Trichinopoly district.
 Boyas of Chittoor district.
 Pedda Boyas of Anantapur district.
 Dommaras of Anantapur district.
 Iranis and Kanjar Bhats in the Presidency.
 Irulars of South Arcot district.
 Koravars of Madras City.
 Monda Koravars or Monda Gollars of Salem district.
 Salem-Melurnad Koravars of Tanjore district.
 Saragapalli Koravars of Salem district.
 Uppu Koravars of Salem district.
 Ur-Korachas of Anantapur district.
 Madigas of Kurnool district.
 Malas of Nellore and Kurnool districts.
 Nokkars of Chingleput district.
 Sagalis of Siddhapuram in Bellary district.
 Vettuva Goundans of Trichinopoly district.
 Yanadis of Chittoor district; and
 Donga Yanadis of Nellore district.

The application of section 10 (a) of the Act was extended to the Donga Woddars of Cuddapah district, and the movements of Koravars residing in Madras City were restricted under section 11 to the limits of the City.

Six thousand eight hundred and eighty persons were registered under the Act and 1,871 were removed from the registers on account of good conduct or other causes. At the end of the year, the total number of persons to whom the Act applied was 31,559 (23,393 males and 8,166 females) in the mufassal and 450 Koravars in Madras City. Sixteen tribes were newly registered during the year.

The number of persons convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act was 2,701 as against 2,322 in the previous year, the number convicted under section 21 being 65 as against 86. The number sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 23 was 10 as against 11.

The time and frequency of report under section 10 (a) of the Criminal Tribes Act were regulated according to local requirements and the arrangements made in districts for the watching of members of criminal tribes are reported to be generally satisfactory.

The result of bringing the Dandasis of Ganjâm district under the Act has been most successful and the commission of crime by them has largely decreased, while they have started communal organizations for the eradication of their criminal practices. The number registered is 943. This extensive registration was adopted with the purpose of bringing home the situation to the whole community and, in view of their response to the measure, special steps are being taken to cancel the registration of well-behaved individuals.

Criminal settlements. The commission of crime by persons from the criminal settlements of Kavali, Sitanagaram and Stuartpuram, absent on passes or out-of-view, continues to be a serious matter. For instance, six cases of dacoity in Cuddapah district are attributed to a gang which escaped from the Kavali settlement. A reformatory settlement for incorrigibles was opened at Kavali from 16th January in place of the one at Guntûr.

The Siddhapuram settlement, in Kurnool district, containing thirteen families of Donga Woldars, under the management of an Inspector of Police is going on satisfactorily and bids fair to become self-supporting at an early date. In Chingleput district the Pammal settlement continues to do well. The Koravar settlement at Kulasekharapatnam in the Tinnevely district, which was decadent, has taken a new lease of life, thanks to the able and sympathetic working of Mr. Orrell, the local representative of Messrs. Parry and Company and Agent of the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited. The Aziznagar settlement in South Arcot district for Veppur Parayars under the supervision of an Inspector of Police has progressed well and shown a considerable increase in agriculture. The Commissioner of Police has, in his report, dealt with the settlement of Veppur Parayars at Perambur.

These settlements are doing a great deal of good but complete success with individuals cannot of course be expected.

At the end of the year, the aggregate strength of the settlements was 6,976 consisting of 2,189 males, 2,157 females and 2,630 children, exclusive of 6 men, 9 women and 10 children who live voluntarily in the settlement at Perambur. Of these, 578 persons (309 males, 165 females and 104 children) were out of view. The strength on the rolls of the schools attached to the various settlements was 363 (245 boys and 118 girls).

Reclamation of Kallars in Madura and Rāmnād. Progress in the reclamation of the Piramalai Kallars in Madura and Rāmnād districts was well maintained.

Staff.—M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. K. Raja Ayyar Avargal, M.B.E., continued to be Kallar Special Officer. His staff was increased by two Deputy Superintendents of Police, three Sub-Inspectors of Police and a Revenue Inspector.

Registration.—1,495 Kallars were registered in Madura district and 3 in Rāmnād district, the total number registered up to the end of the year being 32,054 in Madura and 542 in Rāmnād. Boys on reaching the required age appeared for registration.

Prosecutions.—Four hundred and one applications for sanction to prosecute for offences under the Criminal Tribes Act were dealt with by the Kallar Special Officer who sanctioned prosecution in 213 cases and, so far as information is available, none of these cases ended in discharge.

Panchayats.—Sixty-eight villages in Madura and 18 in Rāmnād were granted panchayats during the year. The total number of panchayats at the end of the year was 878 in Madura and 43 in Rāmnād. Panchayats were cancelled in 16 villages and regranted in 3 on proof of good conduct. Section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act was enforced against 472 individuals, of whom only 96 were regranted the privilege of being under the control of the panchayat. The following table shows the thefts and absences reported by Kallar panchayats during the last three years:—

	1922	1923	1924
Thefts reported	178	223	267
Absences reported	159	281	328

The capture of desperate criminals of the type of Vetti Periyakaruppa Thevan and Mayandi Thevan during the year was due to the close co-operation of the panchayatdars. The number of panchayat reports dealt with by the Kallar Special Officer and his staff is given below:—

	1922	1923	1924
Number of panchayat reports received	4,760	12,925	13,178
Number in which enquiry was necessary	1,733	6,183	6,569

Co-operative work.—Fifty-two new co-operative societies were organized and registered during the year, the total number of societies at the end of the year being 175 (of which 2 are co-operative stores) grouped into seven circles under Inspectors of the Co-operative department. Supervising Unions, to which some of the societies are affiliated for purposes of supervision, exist at Usilampatti and Chekkanurani. The formation of Building Societies is under contemplation.

A sum of Rs. 1,60,000 was provided for the grant of loans to societies during 1924-25 and loans to the extent of Rs. 1,52,076-8-0 had been issued by 31st December. The total amount of loans issued to co-operative societies since 1923 is Rs. 3,26,217-8-0, of which Rs. 1,29,176 had been repaid by the end of the year together with Rs. 7,197-4-6 on account of interest.

Cultivation.—The revenue staff dealt with 1,517 dbarkast applications during the year. Land has been assigned to Kallars during the last three years as hereunder:—

	Acs.
In 1922	1,151
In 1923	178
In 1924	118

On the motion of the District Magistrate of Madura, the Board of Revenue has sanctioned the reservation of lands for Kallars on the same lines as were followed in the case of Adi-Dravidas. M.R.Ry. A. Somasundaram Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., an inamdar of Sivaganga, has promised to give to Kallars the permanent occupancy right over about 150 acres of wet land near Sivaganga and the lessee of the Ayakudi zamin has promised to consider favourably applications from Kallars for about 200 acres of cultivable land in the zamin.

Loans to the extent of Rs. 20,700 were granted during the year as shown below:—

	Rs.
Land improvement loans	12,850
Agriculturists' loans	7,850
Total	<u>20,700</u>

Three hundred and twenty-five wells have been sunk up to date, and it is stated that these have doubled the yield of the land and that a well adds about Rs. 120 per annum per acre to a Kallar's income.

Industries.—Dyeing was started as a new industry. At the end of the year, 230 adults and boys and one girl were engaged in various industries, in addition to 54 weavers in their villages, three tailors, four brass-smiths and three blacksmiths. The Kallar Special Officer reports that all the industries are self-supporting.

Other employment.—A number of Kallars are reported to have become contractors, executing road works, constructing buildings and sinking wells. Labour in the High Ranges in Travancore still continues to attract a large number of Kallars. A few have found employment in mills or have taken to petty trading.

Education.—Twenty new schools were opened during the year, bringing the total number of schools to 307 (299 in Madura district and 8 in Rāmnād district), of which 167 remained under the direct control of the Kallar Special Officer. The number on the rolls was roughly 8,715, i.e., 7,440 boys and 1,275 girls. A few have entered on the Middle School course and the advisability of opening a High School for Kallars is under consideration.

The subjoined statement shows the number of Kallar boys and girls who were given free or partially free boarding and primary education or vocational training:—

<i>Distribution of boarders.</i>		Boys	Girls
1. Industrial centres	...	53	1
2. Swedish Mission, Madura	..	20	14
3. Roman Catholic Mission	...	41	30
4. A.M.C.C., Tirumangalam	...	44	45
5. " Pasumalai	...	16	...
6. " Model High School and Manual, Pasumalai	...	8	...
7. " Palai	...	12	4
8. " Dindigul	...	10	6
9. Swedish Mission, Virudhunagar	...	27	...
10. Board High School, Usilampatti	...	50	5
Total	...	<u>221</u>	<u>105</u>

Fifteen night schools were also started. Four hundred Kallar boys have been enrolled as Boy Scouts and 35 girls as Girl Guides.

Miscellaneous.—Only two warrantees of any importance were evading arrest at the end of the year; of these, one has been arrested during the current year, and it is rumoured that the other is dead.

The development of Kallar reclamation in Tanjore district has been retarded for want of staff, which consists of only one Inspector, one Sub-Inspector and two constables. Proposals for increasing the staff to one Deputy Superintendent of Police, three Sub-Inspectors, six head constables and twenty constables have been submitted to Government. The number of panchayats formed so far is 122. No new panchayats were formed in 1924 as they could not be properly supervised. Out of 31 cases of cattle-theft registered since the formation in 1923 of the Kallar panchayats, 19 were reported by these panchayats which have also brought to notice 30 cases of cattle-theft, 1 burglary and 28 ordinary thefts which had not been registered previously and would otherwise not have come to light. Twenty-three persons against whom warrants had been pending were surrendered by the panchayats in 1923 and twelve in 1924. At the close of the year, no warrants remained unexecuted in the Kallar area. As a result of the introduction of Kallar panchayats, the number of history sheets for Kallars maintained in police stations has diminished by 75 per cent and Kallar crime has also gone down considerably. Twenty-five schools were opened for Kallars in 1924 with the help of a grant of Rs. 8,400 sanctioned by Government and five schools under the management of the Labour department were also taken over in August. The total number on the rolls is 1,457 boys and 65 girls. Many of the schools are overcrowded. Further admissions have had to be suspended until an adequate teaching staff can be entertained. The enforcement of the Criminal Tribes Act in the case of two villages which were not amenable to the influence of the panchayat was postponed by Government for consideration after a year. Three mass meetings were held at which Mr. F. L. Mullaly addressed the Kallars and at one of these, two warrantees surrendered themselves of their own accord and a Kallar admitted the theft (not reported to the police) of four bulls which he produced subsequently.

In connexion with the reformation of Nakkalas in Gōdāvari district, a grant of Rs. 300 was obtained from the Commissioner of Labour and 95 children of the tribe are attending school. The possibility of getting some of them into boarding schools is being considered by the Superintendent.

The Chenchus of Kurnool district are reported to have behaved well during the year. The Forest Department is finding steady work for them and some have also been employed as ghat talaiyaris with satisfactory results.

Unfortunately Government have again postponed the provision of funds for the scheme to reclaim the Vaduvarpatti Koravars of Rāmnād district which was worked out long ago.

A scheme for the education of some Koravar children in a boarding school in Trichinopoly similarly fell through for want of Government support. The inability to put these small departmental schemes into execution is all the more to be deprecated as they should have an educative influence on the police.

The annexed statement shows the prosecutions in bad livelihood cases.

Prosecutions in bad livelihood cases.

Districts.	1920.		1921.		1922.		1923.			1924.				
	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 to those whose cases were disposed of.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases were disposed of.
Madras City ...	28	22	26	22	35	30	72	62	1	87.3	62	48	1	82.8
Ganjām ...	41	27	61	40	85	53	62	34	2	63.0	49	18	17	66.7
Visagapatam ...	72	68	68	49	20	14	17	14	1	87.6	47	29	9	76.3
Agency Division ...	48	42	60	46	67	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeypore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	1	60.0	18	18	...	66.2
Godāvāri ...	152	60	89	41	33	5	36	21	1	61.8	85	46	18	68.7
Kistna ...	154	86	208	126	184	107	158	39	15	32.0	89	48	17	72.7
Guntur ...	261	129	126	74	84	66	119	75	7	68.8	166	128	1	81.6
Nellore ...	204	124	108	60	120	52	118	64	...	56.1	55	33	14	80.5
Kurnool ...	195	138	146	115	134	107	129	81	32	83.5	122	62	13	54.9
Bellary ...	420	116	353	207	185	91	164	86	19	65.6	97	46	5	54.1
Anantapur ...	97	65	150	100	224	143	178	118	7	73.3	110	30	46	53.6
Cuddapah ...	85	57	83	44	95	53	61	28	4	69.1	137	97	18	82.9
Chittoor ...	72	33	97	63	92	64	143	102	8	76.1	118	84	...	71.8
North Arcot ...	150	108	189	150	169	118	150	112	16	83.6	108	78	16	81.1
Chingleput... ..	80	60	52	35	98	76	70	44	8	72.1	90	57	22	87.7
Salem ...	80	60	49	40	82	40	118	83	7	76.9	56	26	10	57.8
Madura ...	154	56	84	24	84	48	58	14	26	45.2	61	25	30	53.3
Rāmnād ...	111	66	202	120	185	118	88	52	9	66.7	74	52	5	77.6
Tinnevely ...	76	47	77	39	138	49	98	24	14	32.9	98	23	68	74.2
Coimbatore ...	63	87	54	34	81	63	51	37	7	84.1	45	35	4	85.4
The Nilgiris ...	1	1	4	3	3	2	8	3	...	100.0	5	2	...	40.0
South Malabar ...	24	17	34	14	12	4	16	14	...	87.5	3	3	...	100.0
Malappuram ...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Malabar ...	5	2	12	3	6	4	14	6	...	42.9	3	3	...	100.0
South Kanara ...	20	12	21	15	13	7	7	6	...	85.7	6	5	1	100.0
South Arcot ...	42	30	50	36	49	33	40	25	1	66.8	119	76	14	80.0
Tanjore ...	241	132	200	107	394	235	245	116	25	69.0	117	65	16	68.4
Trichinopoly ...	190	105	170	90	133	87	80	41	9	58.6	63	31	5	53.4
The Railway Police, Madras ...	42	28	20	18	55	46	20	13	1	72.2	16	8	...	53.3
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	36	25	29	19	39	31	27	14	6	70.0	34	28	1	87.5
Total ...	3,144	1,233	2,817	1,743	2,921	1,793	2,353	1,343	237	67.5	2,054	1,204	348	73.0

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.

Of the 1,204 persons bound over, 424 were known depredators, 408 petty thieves and 48 receivers. The number of persons sent to jail for failure to furnish security was 795, the largest numbers being in Guntūr (66) and Chittoor (65). The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 281 (as against Rs. 258.) In Kurnool, Kistna and Anantapur, the average amount exceeded Rs. 500 and in eight other districts it was more than Rs. 250.

The cause of the high percentage of failure in the districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Anantapur, where there would appear to be great scope for the use of the security sections will be investigated. In Cuddapah the results were good.

37. Mr. Stevenson continued in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department throughout the year. The period of the appointment of the Temporary Deputy Superintendent created for special duty in connexion with the Indian National Congress in December 1923 was extended up to 1st February 1924 and the Temporary Inspector working in connexion with political and allied movements continued throughout the year. The City scale of pay was granted to head constables and constables of the department from 29th October. The criminal offences investigated fell under the categories of murder, theft, criminal breach of trust, cheating, forgery, postal frauds and offences in respect of coins and notes. The Cawnpore Conspiracy case entailed a good deal of work.

At the close of the year, there were 35 Sub-Inspectors in the Shorthand Bureau distributed as shown below:—English 2; Tamil 17 (1 under training); Telugu 10 (1 junior and 1 under training); Kanarese 1 and Urdu 5. During the year the reporters attended 731 political and labour meetings and 58 conferences. The department sustained a great loss by the death of M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. Srinivasa Rao, the Shorthand Instructor, on 27th December. His services to shorthand writing in the vernaculars of this Presidency have been notable. He produced manuals adapting the Pitman system to Tamil, Telugu and Kanarese.

The Finger-print Bureau dealt with 16,055 references for the antecedents of unidentified persons, i.e., 11,725, from this Presidency and 4,330 from outside. In the former 3,350 persons (or 28·57 per cent) were traced and in the latter 514 persons (or 11·87 per cent). As usual Madras City made the largest number of references (1,592) within the Presidency and Burma (1,493) outside. In the districts, references from the Trichinopoly Railway Police numbered 1,445 and the number traced included 6 applicants for employment as menials in the railway. 17,394 finger-print slips were received and 66,361 were eliminated, the number on record at the end of the year being 170,535. As usual, the testers visited the central and district jails of this Presidency every month in addition to the sub-jails at Mangalore, Calicut, Russollkonda and Nellore and tested 8,874 slips placed before them. Expert opinion was furnished in 80 cases and evidence was given in 366 cases which included 29 civil suits and 14 registration, 22 postal and 5 judicial cases. For attendance at courts in civil and criminal cases instituted at the instance of private parties and for written opinions furnished, a sum of Rs. 1,125 was realized.

Railway Police.

38. There was no change in the jurisdiction of the

Railway Police.

Thefts decreased from 2,242 to 2,067. There was a decrease of 215 cases of theft in the Railway Police, Trichinopoly district, and an increase of 40 cases in the Railway Police, Madras district. Thefts from running passenger trains including those from mail and luggage vans decreased from 390 to 322 (—109 in the Railway Police, Trichinopoly district, and +41 in the Railway Police, Madras district) and those from running goods trains fell from 226 to 213 (—42 in the Railway Police, Trichinopoly district, and +29 in the Railway Police, Madras district). There was an increase of 17 thefts from stationary wagons, goods sheds or yards in the Railway Police, Madras district, but this was compensated by a decrease of the same number of cases in the Railway Police, Trichinopoly district. Thefts from platforms and passenger sheds fell from 505 to 45, there being a decrease in both districts. Cases of theft of railway materials numbered 648 as against 668 (—56 in the Railway Police, Madras district, and +36 in the Railway Police, Trichinopoly district). Shortages increased from 41 to 341, there being an increase of 304 cases in the Railway Police, Madras district. This increase is attributed by the Superintendent of that district to the registry in the Shortage and Loss Register of all complaints regarding property left behind in railway carriages, waiting rooms, platforms, etc., which were previously registered as thefts or merely entered in the Station General Diaries.

Attempts to derail trains numbered 10 as against 34 in the previous year, none of which were made by any organized gang. The obstructions placed on the line consisted of stones and boulders in 6 cases and fish-bolts in the remaining 4. In two which are pending trial, a stone was placed on the rail when a train was approaching as the accused wanted the crushed powder for use on his forehead instead of sacred ashes. One case ended in conviction. Cases of stone-throwing numbered 43 as against 44. Derailments numbered 19 as against 15 in the previous year. There were two collisions on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, one on the Bengal Nagpur Railway and one on the South Indian Railway. The last was a minor case of a shuttle train colliding with a gate owing to the negligence of the driver and the gateman who were dealt with departmentally and

fined a tenth of their pay for three months. The collision on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was serious. It occurred on the night of 8th October when two goods trains collided between Golanthra and Ichchapuram, owing to the neglect of the Assistant Station Master of the latter station in preparing line-clear tickets in advance when the block instrument was out of commission, with the result that three engines were smashed, a number of goods vehicles seriously damaged and nine of the engine crew killed. The Assistant Station Master was prosecuted. At Duggirala a goods train running against signals collided with an engine and seven vehicles performing shunting operations on the night of 19th November and caused damage estimated at Rs. 50,000. There was no loss of life and the driver of the goods train was dismissed.

Three hundred persons were run over by trains and killed as against two hundred and eighty-seven in the previous year.

Port Police. 39. The port police establishments at Cuddalore and Cocanada were maintained throughout the year.

Punitive Police. 40. The punitive police force maintained at Kodavandlappalli in the Anantapur district was withdrawn from 14th July.

Execution of warrants. 41. The number of warrants remaining unexecuted on 31st December was 2,572 as against 2,430 and the number pending for over a year was 1,129 as against 1,055.

Co-operative Societies. 42. Co-operative Societies existed exclusively for police officers in nine districts and the total number of such societies on the last day of the year was 13 with 2,039 members and an aggregate paid-up share capital of Rs. 35,050.

Inspection. 43. I inspected the districts of North Malabar, South Malabar, South Kanara and Coimbatore and the Police Training School, Vellore, and also visited the scene of the Agency Operations twice. Mr. Hannington inspected Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Bellary, Anantapur, North Arcot and Tanjore and also visited Madura. He also went to Narasapatam to wind up the fituri operations.

The touring of the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police was adequate. All the police stations in the Presidency were inspected by gazetted officers.

CONCLUSION.

Work of officers. 44. The work put in by all the Deputy Inspectors-General was of a high standard and I received the greatest assistance from them.

The work of the great majority of the District Superintendents of Police was thoroughly satisfactory. I would, however, single out the following for special mention:—

Mr. C. B. Cunningham—for his special duty in preparing schemes for the reallocation of districts;

Mr. Mullaly—for his endeavours to introduce Kallar reclamation in Tanjore;

Mr. Milton—for very efficient direction and instruction of his subordinates;

Mr. Saunders—for the remarkable way in which he has won the confidence of the people in Jeypore by ceaseless touring and intercourse with them;

Mr. Elliott—for great attention paid to the Malabar Special Police.

Mr. Clift—for unsparing and well-directed work in the very heavy Kistna district;

Mr. Beckett—for conspicuous energy in all directions, especially in dealing with criminal tribes and organizations, and promoting the welfare of his men;

M.R.Ry. V. Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal—for much activity and endeavours to secure the co-operation of the people;

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. K. Raja Ayyar Avargal, M.B.E.—for his work as Kallar Special Officer.

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Mr. Rowlandson—for his work as Assistant Inspector-General of Police and Mr. Moore—for his work as Personal Assistant, Criminal Investigation Department.

Among Assistant Superintendents the work of the following has been particularly noteworthy:—

Mr. Keene in Pārvatīpuram Subdivision;
Mr. Bailey in Sivakāsi Subdivision;
Mr. Colebrook, M.C., whose work as Assistant Commandant, Malabar Special Police, has been most strenuous and efficient; and
Mr. Keatinge who has made the East Coast Special Police and maintained its discipline under adverse conditions.

Of the Deputy Superintendents the work of the following has been most conspicuous:—

Muhammad Zia-ud-din Sahib Bahadur in Narsapatam Subdivision;
M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib K. Brahmayya Pantulu Garu, especially for the handling of a case of forging currency notes;
Mr. Woodhouse Adolphus in Negapatam;
M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib K. S. Karpakavinayakam Pillai Avargal in Madura Subdivision;
Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Bahadur in the Criminal Investigation Department; and
M.R.Ry. A. Vittal Rao Avargal in the Chief Office.

The names of officers who distinguished themselves in the Agency Operations have already been mentioned, and the Commissioner of Police in his report attached hereto has brought to notice the names of officers of the City Police Force who have done particularly good work.

45. The outstanding feature of the year was the termination of the Agency Operations. In Malabar, the further collection of fines imposed under the suspended sentences scheme for participation in the Mappilla rebellion was dropped and all those who had been committed to prison for failure to pay such fines were released unconditionally. As a result of economic conditions crime increased. Detection remained constant. Officers were on special duty to report upon the reorganization of the Armed Reserves and to draw up schemes for the reallocation of the police in districts. Political activity was inconsiderable. Progress is most urgently required in the following directions:—

(i) improvement of the staff for the investigation of serious crime;
(ii) an increase in criminal settlements;
(iii) provision for schemes of reformation of criminal communities, especially the Kallars of Tanjore.

MADRAS,
14th July 1925.

F. ARMITAGE,
Inspector-General of Police.

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 ... Cognisable 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

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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. Attempt ...	1	35	...	43	1	11	12	6	8	8	19	1	...	20
20	324, 327, 330, 332.	Hurt	308	1,705	386	1,585	48	339	263	258	141	153	938	884	124	1,822
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves. Attempt ...	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. Attempt ...	110	514	4	620	32	107	119	212	97	85	348	310	105	658
24	304-A, 339	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt. Attempt ...	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
<i>Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.</i>																
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
28	423, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal. Attempt ...	28	229	2	258	23	92	41	49	65	94	206	154	41	362
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 ...	1,062	11,618	208	12,470	941	257	1,212	2,077	556	7,264	10,104	252	75	10,357
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of Thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves. Attempt ...	73	712	97	638	15	23	42	47	17	491	652	...	...	652
Total ...			1,858	15,817	443	17,227	1,400	662	1,995	2,527	961	9,464	12,426	942	186	14,376
<i>Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.</i>																
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	228	7	152	2	50	46	72	21	29	139	45	12	185
Total ...			74	464	31	407	19	91	96	96	63	53	253	771	118	1,014

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[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	1,854	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	2	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	32	26	6			2			
4	235 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps				1	1	1					2	
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	1	4		8	2	5				11	1	18
6	440-A to 440-D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	23	31	6	34	17	17		1	12			
7	212, 216, 216-A	Harbouring an offender	5	23		20	26	4			1			1
8	212, 218, 221, 228, 233-B and 224.	Other offences against public justice	56	326		533	268	165		44	52	90	146	159
9	143 to 183, 187, 188, 189.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	613	1,469	122	4,502	1,576	2,926		85	451	601	876	2,310
10	140, 170, 171	Persecuting public servant or soldier	2	21	1	23	21	2				2	10	7
Total			710	1,850	143	5,163	2,037	3,126		130	515	704	783	2,495
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.														
11	302, 303, 306	Murder	370	1,071	21	45	1,219	275	244	93	316	14	6	41
12	307	Attempt at murder	45	99	5	11	112	48	65	15	27			9
13	304, 305	Culpable homicide	77	293	11	10	307	124	145	9	51	4		4
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	10	20	1	2	25	17	22	3	4			16
		Attempt		1		1	1	1						
15	377	Unnatural offence		1		1	1	1						
		Attempt		1	1									
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	5	26		23	23	7			4			
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	13	56	11	144	100	44			4		4	4
18	221, 221, 222, 231, 232, 234	Grievous hurt	161	712	20	1,414	523	651		26	117	188	160	522

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	1,053	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.	276	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

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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	511	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	55	...	...	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	3,458	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	469	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	570	152,807	133,629	19,779	1,835	5,219	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 120, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	1	8	9	...	2	1	6	...	...	...	...
2	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	158	167	53	7	89	11	7	15	...	...
		...	...	...	Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total						11	158	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, 266 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	167	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.			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	...	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

APPENDIX A

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	29.8	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	9,963	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	* 36.3	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	2,506,571	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	5.6	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	23	16	3.0	1,452	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	1,842	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	352	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	

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APPENDIX A

STATEMENT D—concluded.

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

APPENDIX A]

Districts.	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.	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 revenueable crime investigated.	Proportion of revenueable 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	
Deputy Inspector-General ...	1													1													
South Arcot ...		1			9	45	3	113			790			963				4,307	2,320,043	105,507	34	61	34	1,409	8,416	6.8	
Tanjore ...		1			21	85	3	144			1,049			1,254				8,727	2,326,265	370,943	41	90	39	1,733	7,306	6.1	
Trichinopoly ...		1			9	35	3	126			828			1,013				4,319	1,902,838	230,029	37	61	43	1,773	5,511	5.8	
Railway Police, Madras— Madras & S. M. Railway Bengal-Nagpur Railway Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway.			1		4	24	6	66			464			503							22	42			1,816	1.9	
Railway Police, Trichinopoly— South Indian Railway			1		6	26	8	73			405			607							18	40			2,333	3.8	
Total ...	1	3	3	3	40	201	23	536			3,080			4,467				12,253	6,549,188	805,529	133	102	3.8	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	301	1,483	154	3,527	24	1	23,593	130	3	29,327	1,59,80,226	11		1,59,80,226	142,260	42,318,465	5,278,705	1,026	343	4.9	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.	Year.
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	6	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	...	9	271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	155	89	882	2	30	222	277	270	30	4	2	...	...	...	183.7	3.1	1.2
	Vinayakpatam	80	1,269	83	1,159	614	475	45	11	...	1	291	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	1,065	10	53	310	372	372	37	...	11	...	...	...	145.6	3.2	1.4
	Jaypore	47	500	41	463	96	178	15	15	...	7	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	364	8	76	144	136	50	11	6	15	...	...	...	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	6	8	120.1	4.5	0.3
	Nellore	78	838	74	809	...	335	20	1	170	310	76	810	...	38	233	319	172	15	3	2	1	8	135.7	6.8	0.8
	Total	362	4,741	372	4,308	1,111	2,223	166	1	51	17	1,524	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	1,304	472	4,702	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	...	8	388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	73	834	33	95	196	290	234	19	4	3	1	7	599.4	4.6	0.7	
	Bellary	65	822	58	837	...	496	17	10	...	1	296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	55	690	91	211	130	202	131	28	6	11	2	7	12	237.0	3.9	1.3
	Anantapur	64	771	59	746	...	384	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	...	1	366	185	58	697	2	175	237	196	39	30	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	1,089	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	...	531	17	6	...	2	362	130	61	841	5	113	217	272	196	18	1	6	3	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	29	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	...	562	28	1	215	251	68	1,185	...	65	263	462	265	30	4	1	4	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	29	334	...	19	63	164	41	77	2	3	39.3	1.9	0.8		
	South Malabar	68	759	63	741	924	194	23	4	182	206	63	772	...	18	119	231	277	13	1	7	5	4	160.3	3.1	1.0
	North Kanara	43	846	40	800	143	331	22	1	197	112	40	843	...	31	121	307	216	18	14	20	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	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	496	6,436	69	477	1,265	2,497	1,417	173	15	59	11	26	77	112.4	2.5	1.1

STATEMENT E—concluded.

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

Ranges.	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 depart- mentally other- wise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magis- trate 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 pen- sion or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge other wise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospitals.	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.	Officers.	Men.															By promotion.	By khilats, pre- sents or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.
Eastern Range.	South Arcot	34	972	54	618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	58	805	1	55	215	288	177	24	3	6	1	2	10	141.8	2.8	1.1
	Tanjore	71	1,140	68	1,043	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	64	1,064	42	181	253	220	271	83	2	30	1	9	17	91.2	4.5	1.3
	Trichinopoly	60	982	55	959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	55	860	92	128	230	215	123	34	23	28	17	6	13	84.4	2.3	1.3
	The Railway Police, Madras	42	604	40	574	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	40	574	...	39	164	218	89	17	1	1	...	4	28.7	2.6	0.7	
	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly	38	808	32	653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	32	553	...	15	87	269	107	18	1	6	...	2	6	27.2	0.7	1.0
	Total	249	4,206	231	3,577	...	1,211	74	3	68	1	1,635	...	16	...	...	...	925	251	3,854	135	418	949	1,207	787	145	28	69	23	11	40	82.0	2.8	1.2
	Criminal Investiga- tion Department.	10	37	16	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	16	35	1	5	9	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	7.7	0.7	...	
Training Schools.	Provincial Police Training School, Vellore	7	4	104	4	...	111	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	786.1	2.8	...	
	Central Recruits' School, Vellore	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...
	Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Recruits' School, Anantapur	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Recruits' School, Vizian-agram	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	19	4	104	4	...	111	4	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	19	1	...	788.1	2.8	...
	Grand Total	1,038	27,274	1,889	25,834	12,346	19,467	1,729	13	228	83	27,666	...	24	3	5,550	1,889	24,483	198	2,932	6,196	8,268	4,673	698	87	239	83	87	297	139.3	3.0	1.1

NOTE.—(1) This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank nor does it include 2 Subadars, 5 Jamadars, 2 Havildar Majors, 8 Havildars, 1 Havildar Armourer, 10 Naicks and 200 Constables of the East Coast Special Police.
 (2) Jamadars, Head constables, Head sowars, Sowars and Constables are shown as men.
 (3) The difference in the actual strength of officers and men between this statement and the strength and armament statement is due to the adoption of revised figures since available.
 * Includes an undistributed reserve of 4 Sub-Inspectors.
 † Includes 35 Sub-Inspectors of districts doing duty in the Shorthand Bureau.
 ‡ Includes arms supplied to the special and temporary additional forces and those sanctioned for Central Recruits' Schools but kept in the respective districts pending reopening of the schools, but exclude 14 Lewis Guns with the Malabar Special Police.
 § Includes 6,571 men punished by black-marks alone.

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	...	...
	1923	9	7	7	3	1,430	...
	1924	7	7	3	3	17	...
Dacoity	1922	2	2	...	...	370	40
	1923	3	1	...	...	10	10
	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 frauds 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.

		1923.	1924.
<i>Arms Act.</i>			
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 Muhammadians 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 Muhammadians 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.