

Government of Madras.

Inspector General of Police

Administration Report

for

~~1921~~-22.

Government of Madras

JUDICIAL (POLICE) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 432, 18th August 1923

Administration Report for 1922—Reviewed.

Read letter from F. Armitage, Esq., Inspector-General of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial (Police) Department, dated Madras, the 14th July 1923, No. 167/A.R.

I have the honour to submit to Government my report on the administration of the police of the Madras Presidency for the year 1922. The paragraph relating to criminal settlements has been seen by the Commissioner of Labour as required in G.O. No. 1446, Judicial, dated 21st December 1922.

Order—No. 432, Judicial (Police), dated 18th August 1923.

Towards the close of the year under review a variety of considerations, among the most important of which were the rapid increase in late years in the size of the police budget, due to improvements in the pay of the force combined with the necessity of making suitable provision to enable it to deal with outbreaks of lawlessness resulting from political agitation, the consequent inability to make adequate progress with the building programme to which the Government stand pledged, and finally the paramount necessity for retrenchment in view of the prevailing financial stringency, led the Government to institute an enquiry into the whole working and organization of the Police Department.

Accordingly at the beginning of 1923 a Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary and was asked to examine certain proposals with regard to the constitution of the force and to make recommendations thereon. The report of the Committee is now under the consideration of the Government and it would obviously be undesirable to anticipate their conclusions while dealing with the administration report of the past year. These conclusions will be published in due course, and in the meanwhile the Government will confine themselves to some general remarks on the more salient features brought to notice in Mr. Armitage's report.

2. On the whole the year was not one of progress—a fact which perhaps is not unnatural, when the unsettled state of the political atmosphere and the general feeling of uncertainty, which is inevitable under the prevailing financial stringency and the efforts of the Government to deal with it, are taken into account. During the earlier months of 1922, the non-co-operation movement was at its height. The organized refusal to pay taxes, which centered in the Guntur district, but which also affected the general respect for authority in other parts of the Presidency, created an unprecedented situation which was met and dealt with with remarkable success; and the officers and men of the Police Department who helped to combat the movement are to be congratulated on the part they played in defeating it.

In Malabar the aftermath of the rebellion imposed an exceedingly heavy and difficult task upon the department, and it is not perhaps generally realized that

since the outbreak of the rebellion the police have dealt with about 24,000 persons who were implicated in it. Their work has been closely watched by the public and has been subjected to virulent criticism in various quarters, while a very limited number of cases in which allegations have been made against the police have been quoted with almost wearisome reiteration in certain sections of the Press. The Government have always shown themselves ready to inquire into definite complaints. They do not deny that in a few instances police officers have succumbed to the temptation to be dishonest; but when the unexampled opportunities for such dishonesty that the situation must have afforded are remembered, together with the almost infinitesimal proportion of cases in which complaints have been made, the Government consider that the department deserves a very special meed of praise; and they are confident that their verdict will be accepted and approved by the very large majority of right thinking persons, as in fact it is by the majority of the inhabitants of Malabar itself.

3. During the concluding portion of the year, and in fact from the date of Gandhi's arrest and conviction in March 1922, the political situation became far more normal and the department had more leisure to settle down to the performance of their more ordinary duties. The removal of pre-occupation with political matters, combined with the steadiness of prices throughout the year and the satisfactory nature of the season, was reflected in a considerable and satisfactory decrease in the figures of crime, those under the Indian Penal Code falling to the lowest figure since 1912. At the same time the Government regret to notice that the percentage of detection remained stationary; and several District Magistrates in forwarding the reports of the District Superintendents of Police, especially in the Telugu districts, have commented unfavourably on this branch of police work. The subject, of course, is intimately bound up with the question of the efficiency of the existing police system as a whole—a question which has undergone examination by the Police Committee—and, as the Inspector-General points out, the new system of classifying crime and criminals, which was introduced at the close of the year under review, has not yet had time to produce an effect. The Government, therefore, refrain from further comment at the moment, except to remark that the statistics themselves seem to point to the fact that the figures of detection depend to a great extent on the nature of the supervision exercised by the head of the district police administration. Thus, for instance, in Bellary they notice that there has been a general improvement not only in the figures of detection, but also the prevention of crime, which the Inspector-General himself attributes to the personality of recent District Superintendents of Police; and the increase in the number of punishments awarded in that district argues that a strict enforcement of discipline has had good results.

4. Apart from these more general features of the administration, the most important event of the year was the outbreak in the Gudem Hills in what is now called the Rampa Agency. The Government have already expressed their general appreciation of the untiring efforts of the police to put an end to these disturbances under very discouraging conditions. They have also noted the remarks of the Inspector-General as to the unfitness of certain of the armed reserves for the part that they were called on to play in the earlier stages of the outbreak, and the whole question of the future policy to be adopted with regard to the maintenance and organization of the reserves is at present under their consideration.

5. As regards matters of detail, the Government have the following remarks to make:—

(i) *Village Police (paragraph 8 of the report)*.—In view of the remarks made in last year's review on this subject, the Government regret to notice that little or no improvement has been shown in the extent to which village officers have co-operated with the police. They would also once more impress on the Magistracy, as they did in last year's review, the desirability of taking a greater personal interest in this matter.

The Inspector-General's views with regard to a possible reduction in the number of ghat talaiyaris will be taken into consideration in dealing with the report of the Police Committee.

(ii) *Railway Police—Thefts on railways (paragraph 10 of the report).*—The Government note the explanation given for the increase in the number of thefts on railways, viz., that occurrences are registered more freely as thefts and less as shortages. At the same time there has certainly been no decrease in the number of real thefts. A committee was appointed during the year to investigate the growing evil of petty thefts in industrial centres and on railways and the Government are inclined to accept the conclusion of that Committee that the evil is due mainly to the difficulty of obtaining convictions under the existing law. They have published for general information the draft of a Bill that is designed to remedy this defect and they are inclined to think that in the passing of such legislation lies the principal solution of the difficulty.

(iii) *Attendance at sessions (paragraph 27 of the report).*—There was a slight increase in the number of sessions attended by the superior officers of the department, but the Government are inclined to think that there is room for further improvement in this direction. The value of these personal attendances is considerable.

(iv) *Prosecutions (paragraph 29 of the report).*—The Government notice that the system of setting apart special days for the hearing of police cases has not yet been universally adopted and that in certain districts it is said to have been tried, but not found a success. They would be glad to know the particular reasons for its failure in these districts. At present they cannot understand why, if it works well in some districts, it should not do so in others.

(v) *Escapes (paragraph 31 of the report).*—The Government notice that the Inspector-General has not mentioned the escape of the notorious dacoit, Jambulanga Nadan, in the Tinnevely district and the failure of the police to secure his arrest during the year under review. They are aware that there are special difficulties in the matter and believe that the Inspector-General realizes fully what great importance the Government attach to his early capture.

(vi) *Criminal Tribes Act and settlements (paragraph 33 of the report).*—The Government endorse the remarks of the Inspector-General of Police on the steady progress that was made during the year with the reclamation of the Kallars in Madura and Rāmnād. They also notice with interest the beginnings of a voluntary movement on the same lines among the Kallars of Tanjore.

The remarkable success of the Kulasekarapatnam settlement under Mr. Weth, deserves comment. The Government trust that the recent orders which have issued with regard to the Kāvāli and Guntūr Reformatory settlements will produce more satisfactory results.

(vii) *Criminal Investigation Department (paragraph 34 of the report).*—The efficiency of this department was well maintained during the year and the Government congratulate its officers, as well as the police generally, upon their work during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the appreciation it elicited from His Royal Highness.

(viii) *Work of officers (paragraph 38 of the report).*—The Government also gladly endorse the Inspector-General's remarks with regard to the different officers mentioned in this paragraph of the report and especially Messrs. Hitchcock and Rowlandson. Their work in Malabar was invaluable.

6. Finally, the Government are glad to learn the opinion of both the Inspector-General and the Commissioner of Police that, as a result of the recent improvements in pay and the terms of service, the force was noticeably more contented during the year. They trust that this satisfactory state of affairs will continue. They are of course aware that the policy of retrenchment on which they have perforce embarked is bound to be unpopular among the individuals affected and may possibly provide interested persons with material for attempting to create disaffection in the force. They are also aware that the financial stringency has of necessity curtailed expenditure on many objects which are desirable in themselves, such as the provision of more quarters for the police, the repair of existing buildings and the distribution of rewards both to members of the public and of the department. They trust, however, that all ranks of the force will realize that the policy is one of necessity and that in giving effect to it the

4

No. 482, JUDICIAL (POLICE), 18TH AUGUST 1923

Government have been careful not to show favour to any particular department ; and they feel confident that they can depend on the officers and men of the Police department to accept in a spirit of loyalty such changes as the interests of the exchequer and the tax-payers themselves dictate.

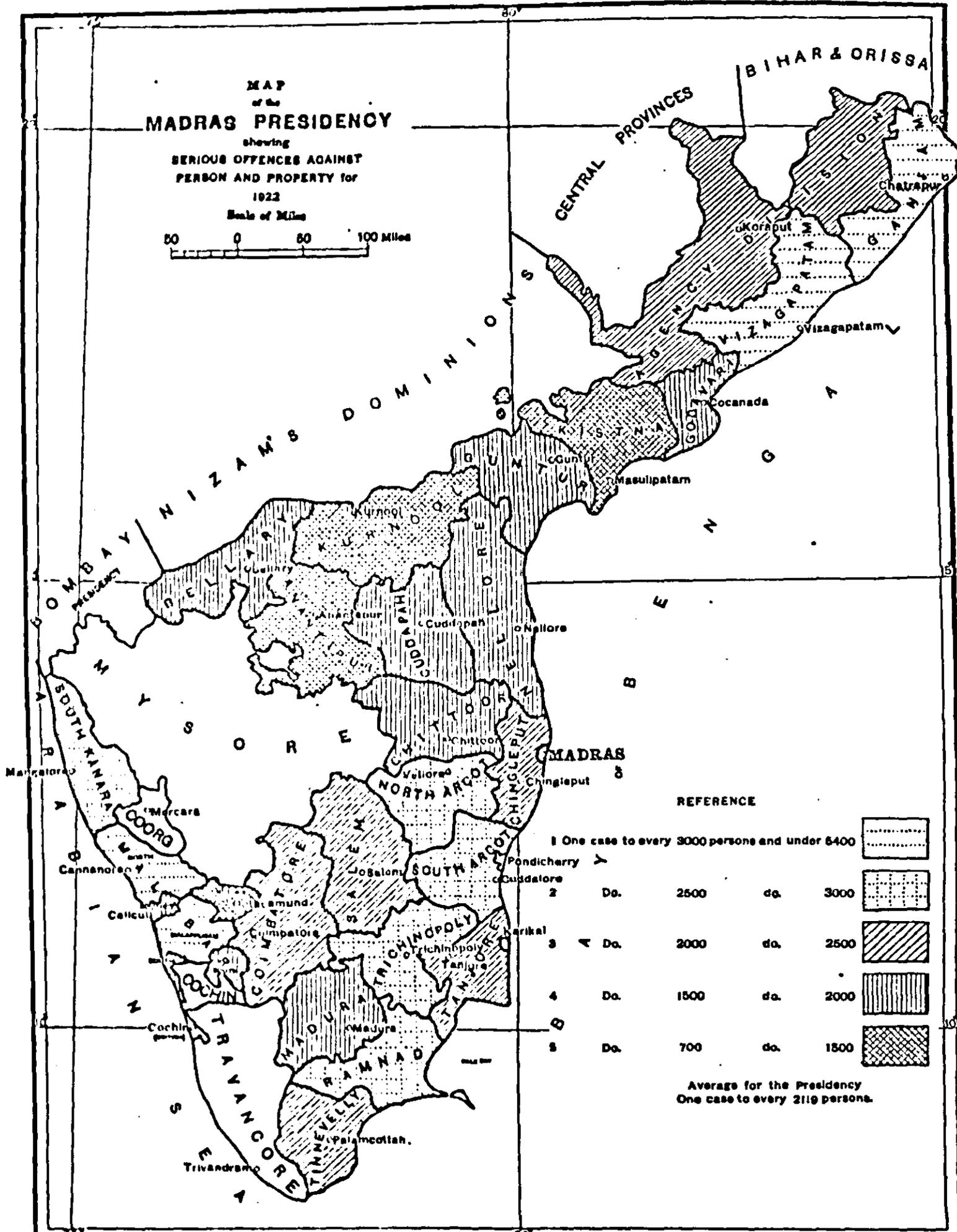
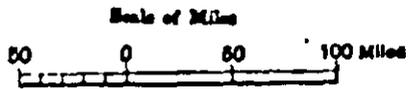
(By order of the Governor in Council)

E. S. LLOYD,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Editor's Table.

MAP
of the
MADRAS PRESIDENCY

showing
**SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST
PERSON AND PROPERTY for
1922**



REFERENCE

1	One case to every 3000 persons and under 6400	
2	Do. 2500 do. 3000	
3	Do. 2000 do. 2500	
4	Do. 1500 do. 2000	
5	Do. 700 do. 1500	

Average for the Presidency
One case to every 2119 persons.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
POLICE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
1922.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—THE POLICE FORCE.

	PARA.	PAGE
Officers	1	1
Strength	2	1
<i>Recruitment</i>	2	2
<i>Casualties</i>	2	2
<i>Health</i>	2	2
Conduct— <i>Departmental punishments</i>	3	2
<i>Appeals</i>	3	3
<i>Judicial punishments</i>	3	3
Titles and rewards	4	3
Education	5	4
<i>Provincial Training School, Vellore</i>	5	4
<i>Central Recruits' Schools</i>	5	5
Cost	6	5
<i>Housing the force</i>	7	5
<i>Village Police</i>	8	5
<i>Ghat talaiyaris</i>	8	6
Armed Reserves	9	6
Railway Police	10	6

PART II.—STATISTICS OF CRIME.

General character of the year	11	7
Total cognizable crime	12	7
Serious offences against person and property	13	7
Grave crime	14	7
Murder	15	9
Infanticide	16	9
Disturbances	17	9
Social and communal movements	18	13
Dacoity	19	13
Robbery	20	13
House-breaking	21	14
Theft	22	14
Cattle-theft and cattle-poisoning	23	14
Counterfeiting coin and currency notes	24	14
Justifiable homicide	25	14
Accidental death	26	15

PART III.—DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

Crime—how dealt with	27	15
<i>Cases in which investigation was refused</i>	27	16
<i>Cases referred by the magistrates under section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code...</i>	27	16
<i>Attendances at sessions</i>	27	16
Property lost and recovered	28	16
Prosecutions	29	17
<i>Prosecuting staff</i>	29	17
Inadequate sentences and retrials	30	18
Escapes	31	18
Prosecution for false complaints	32	18
<i>Cases found false after trial</i>	32	18

CONTENTS

	PARA.	PAGE
Prevention— <i>Habitual criminals</i>	33	18
<i>Old offenders</i>	33	20
<i>Criminal Tribes Act</i>	33	20
<i>Criminal tribes settlements</i>	33	21
<i>Reclamation of Kallars</i>	33	22
<i>Other criminal communities</i>	33	23
<i>Security for good behaviour</i>	34	23
Criminal Investigation Department	34	24
<i>Finger-print Bureau</i>	35	24
Port Police	36	24
Execution of warrants	37	24
Inspection		

CONCLUSION.

Work of Officers	38	24
Summary	39	25

APPENDIX A.

	PAGES
Return of cognizable crime—Cases (Statement A, Part I)*... ..	28-30
Return of cognizable crime—Persons (Statement A, Part II) *	31-33
Return of non-cognizable crime—Cases (Statement B, Part I) *	34-36
Return of non-cognizable crime—Persons (Statement B, Part II) *	37-39
Return of property stolen and recovered (Statement C) †	40
Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of police (Statement D) †	41-42
Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force (Statement E) †	43-44

APPENDIX B.

Administration Report of the Madras City Police	45-51
--	-------

* Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 208, Judicial, dated 13th February 1908; letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 302, dated 30th March 1915—G.O. No. 778, Judicial, dated 16th April 1915; and letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 1395, dated 10th September 1915—G.O. No. 2331, Judicial, dated 24th September 1915.

† Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 208, Judicial, dated 13th February 1908.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENTS A TO E.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1922.

PART I.—Return of cases.

[Paragraphs 27 and 29.]

APPENDIX A]

28

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 Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 + 15).
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 11 + 12 + 13).			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																
1	116, 117, 118, 119, 120-B (1) ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ... Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	... 1	1 ...	... ...	1 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 ...	... ...	... 1	1 1	... ...	... ...	1 1
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.																
2	131 to 186, 139 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	18	39	...	57	2	7	7	23	13	4	39	...	...	39
4	256 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	1	5	...	6	...	...	1	2	2	1	5	...	...	5
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	11	7	...	18	...	1	3	11	2	1	14	0	...	23
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	5	73	...	78	...	10	15	4	7	41	52	...	...	52
7	212, 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	5	22	...	27	...	...	12	8	4	2	14	...	...	14
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	161	445	...	606	26	19	151	314	40	10	364	176	105	540
9	143 to 152, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	427	692	16	1,103	48	171	331	266	181	59	522	412	103	934
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	2	17	...	19	...	...	5	11	2	...	13	1	...	14
		Total ...	630	1,301	16	1,915	76	208	525	640	250	118	1,024	598	208	1,822
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																
11	302, 303, 306 ...	Murder ...	245	965	3	1,307	18	68	363	192	258	352	805	8	2	813
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	54	133	...	187	10	22	63	89	32	17	88	7	...	95
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	78	171	...	249	4	43	65	76	39	12	127	3	2	130
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	14	52	...	66	11	9	21	10	11	4	25	8	3	33
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	2	3	...	5	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	2
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	17	101	...	118	2	32	10	23	7	41	71	1	...	72
17	305, 309, 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	41	278	...	317	10	57	41	135	40	21	193	9	...	202

18	325, 326, 329, 331, 332, 333.	Grievous hurt	252	796	27	1,021	19	158	185	311	130	68	536	426	95	962
		Attempt ...	...	1	...	1	...	13	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	7	28	...	35	3	13	2	2	1	11	14	1	...	15
20	324, 327, 330, 332.	Hurt	349	1,495	302	1,542	46	285	275	255	145	146	848	864	149	1,712
		Attempt ...	1	3	1	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	54	208	5	257	13	80	55	41	20	44	110	45	7	155
		Attempt ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	9	18	1	26	2	4	7	3	5	3	12	16	2	29
23	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	161	549	10	700	52	113	129	241	111	35	397	373	137	770
24	304-A, 339 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	40	162	...	202	5	51	32	44	24	21	99	4	...	103
		Total ...	1,424	4,962	349	6,037	195	939	1,251	1,371	833	776	3,332	1,766	405	5,093
<i>Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.</i>																
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 401.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	416	584	15	945	102	59	372	125	104	206	450	52	10	502
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	256	1,117	31	1,342	255	122	197	208	169	312	780	67	18	847
27	370, 381, 382, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	174	1,485	136	1,523	94	196	153	55	124	907	1,222	222	63	1,514
		Attempt ...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	2
28	423, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	52	322	12	363	16	102	55	64	20	84	149	164	51	263
		Attempt ...	1	10	...	11	1	4	1	4	1	...	5	...	...	5
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	1,522	10,535	461	11,766	856	263	1,305	1,922	575	6,779	9,727	228	75	9,525
		Attempt ...	30	150	203	477	9	6	30	44	14	372	633	...	...	633
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	1	10	...	11	...	...	5	5	1	...	6	...	...	6
		Total ...	2,462	14,876	858	16,460	1,322	745	2,119	2,447	1,027	8,664	13,034	803	217	13,537
<i>Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.</i>																
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	81	235	17	279	20	40	56	42	48	2	127	765	50	823
32	334, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	28	216	6	253	6	49	40	80	31	29	146	32	12	173
33	374	Compulsory labour ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	119	452	23	533	25	90	102	122	79	40	273	799	108	1,011

STATEMENT A—continued.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1922—continued.

PART I.—Return of cases—concluded.

APPENDIX A

30

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. 6+11+12+13).			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																
34	379 to 382	Theft of cattle ... Attempt ...	838	4,159	77	4,918	308	664	747	1,396	372	1,978	3,223	101	43	3,324
		ordinary ... Attempt ...	1	3	...	4	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	2
		... Attempt ...	2,323	20,388	2,577	20,134	1,448	2,115	2,085	4,759	1,150	8,432	16,918	2,527	637	19,445
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ... Attempt ...	25	140	11	154	14	19	13	58	16	33	118	1	...	119
		... Attempt ...	525	1,023	14	1,534	63	263	494	370	123	126	632	846	180	1,478
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property ...	120	555	...	675	2	10	135	363	137	8	513	22	14	535
37	419, 420	Cheating ... Attempt ...	215	436	3	647	16	81	159	203	79	61	351	124	20	475
		... Attempt ...	2	14	...	16	...	1	4	7	2	1	11	...	...	11
38	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	78	360	26	412	13	81	71	108	47	25	206	2,568	363	2,774
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ... Attempt ...	2	27	11	18	1	2	8	2	...	10	23	4	...	27
		... Attempt ...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	3
		Total ...	4,127	27,107	2,720	28,514	1,866	3,236	3,712	7,277	1,927	10,076	22,000	6,198	1,207	28,193
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	5	21	1	25	...	5	3	8	5	4	18	25	5	43
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	3,641	81,165	1	84,806	1	68	3,658	78,162	2,271	191	80,625	5,021	4,656	85,646
		Total ...	8,646	81,186	2	84,830	1	73	3,661	78,170	2,276	195	80,643	5,046	4,661	85,889
42	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.*		1,015	12,051	814	12,252	23	111	1,025	9,739	881	165	11,599	2,487	2,018	14,086
43	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911 †		1,646	2,923	...	4,574	1	246	1,079	2,833	124	6	2,963	7	4	2,970
		Grand total ...	†15,090	144,864	4,782	155,172	3,522	5,671	13,468	102,643	7,397	20,048	134,870	17,638	8,828	152,508

* These cases are not all strictly cognizable under section 4 (f) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but include those in which police officers above the rank of constable have power to arrest of their own motion.
 † These cases are not all cognizable under section 4 (f) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but they are shown in this statement for the sake of convenience.
 ‡ The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1921 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1922.

STATEMENT A—continued.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1922—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 Magistrate's cases.			
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
1	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.														
1	116, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offence	2	5	2	...	18	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120B(1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety and justice.															
2	131 to 133, 133	Offences relating to the army and navy	17	1	...	...	54	1	25	...	4	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 234	Offences relating to coin	4	89	...	...	6	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
4	235 to 237-A	Offences relating to stamps	4	4	...	...	24	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	19
5	407 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	2	20	...	...	...	6	11	...	11	...	...	...	...
6	450-A to 450-D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	41	27	2	1	17	6	11	...	11	...	...	...	...
7	212, 214, 216-A	Harboring an offender	...	14	2	...	19	14	4	1	1	...	...	...	...
8	221, 225, 225-B and 226	Other offences against public justice	685	452	10	...	678	442	116	43	38	65	122	123	...
9	143 to 145, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1	221	73	20	4,964	2,307	2,055	19	630	617	841	2,701	...
10	160, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	760	12	...	...	14	12	2	...	1	...	...	...	14
Class II.—Serious offences against the person.															
			Total	2,724	87	81	5,575	2,749	2,826	63	625	705	702	2,918	...
11	302, 303, 306	Murder	280	1,290	39	118	1,121	278	903	67	276	20	8	24	...
12	307	Attempt at murder	32	147	2	2	104	73	112	9	47	4	4	74	...
13	304, 305	Attempted homicide	68	274	6	6	202	144	109	17	57	5	5	1	...
14	310	Rape by a person other than the husband	4	25	1	...	23	12	12	5	16	2	2	10	...
15	377	Child sexual offence	1	2	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
16	312, 313	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	5	25	4	1	26	29	10	...	1	1	1	2	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	2	147	8	2	179	126	44	1	7	4	4	2	...
18	308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313	Obnoxious habit	143	612	41	20	1,271	621	700	16	58	227	287	574	...
19	315	Attempt	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT A—concluded.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1922—concluded.

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

APPENDIX A]

32

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 ...	2	5	...	3	3	2	1	...	1	..	...	1
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt Attempt ...	164	851	74	9	1,230	528	702	22	121	326	318	1,611
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves. Attempt ...	7	108	8	6	114	52	62	...	31	29	24	185
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	4	3	...	...	29	7	22	1	...	24	3	65
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	53	462	20	4	958	530	423	13	37	126	229	598
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	13	62	4	...	97	47	50	2	6	...	...	9
		Total ...	793	4,231	268	169	5,700	2,438	3,262	176	798	765	850	3,557
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.	373	1,379	38	70	1,482	578	904	68	380	71	33	531
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	140	886	17	34	933	461	472	24	127	119	33	820
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences Attempt ...	63	288	21	2	460	127	333	2	39	180	197	1,107
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal. Attempt ...	7	159	9	10	210	118	92	6	12	45	80	329
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 ...	435	3,968	98	180	4,411	2,800	1,611	100	394	155	181	689
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	1	86	...	3	86	60	26	2	7	...	...	1
		Total ..	1,024	6,816	183	299	7,620	4,170	3,450	202	978	670	474	2,977

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																
81	341 to 344	...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	29	123	6	5	325	102	223	2	13	227	831	1,692
82	336, 337	...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	20	137	6	1	189	112	76	...	8	22	15	45
83	374	...	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				...	49	280	12	6	513	214	399	2	21	249	346	1,737
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																
84	379 to 382	...	Theft	{ of cattle ... Attempt	235	2,893	65	50	8,133	2,080	1,053	95	305	69	75	230
		...		{ ordinary ... Attempt	708	7,765	207	195	9,947	6,382	3,565	154	605	1,417	1,375	9,550
85	406 to 409	...	Criminal breach of trust	...	4	79	2	...	105	65	40	...	1	...	...	1
86	411 to 414	...	Receiving stolen property	...	43	486	30	9	562	353	209	191	56	178	164	1,260
87	419, 420	...	Cheating	...	36	417	1	...	625	434	191	12	17	7	18	17
		...		Attempt	36	312	12	12	392	248	144	61	20	43	21	245
88	447, 448, 453 and 456.	...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	1	9	...	...	14	7	7	1	1	...	...	...
89	461, 462	...	Breaking closed receptacle	...	32	212	14	...	454	277	177	3	28	754	882	5,831
		...		Attempt	2	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	0
Total				...	1,097	11,977	331	266	15,238	9,351	5,347	517	1,033	2,468	2,525	17,143
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
40	295 to 297	...	Offences against religion	...	...	12	1	...	51	19	32	...	...	6	16	119
41	369, 377, 379, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1883 and III of 1859 and other local laws.	...	Public and local nuisances	...	2,126	49,064	81	2	81,711	79,209	2,413	51	1,833	1,830	5,101	451
Total				...	2,126	49,076	82	2	81,762	79,217	2,445	51	1,833	1,830	5,117	570
42	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognisable	...	...	...	673	11,317	80	31	13,563	12,487	1,206	52	60	751	2,114	608
43	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911	...	...	...	64	1,060	1	9	2,006	2,945	151	674	12	5	4	2
Grand total				...	6,577	89,456	992	612	133,205	114,091	12,224	1,737	5,541	7,312	12,123	30,000

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1921 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1922.

STATEMENT B.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1922.
PART L.—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 287, 290, 299, 335, 349 and 404, Cr.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.													
1	115 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	120-B (1), 120-B (2) ...	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS L.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.													
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	1	24	25	..	1	..	23	1	..	..	..
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 180, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	102	2,441	2,543	31	347	431	1,643	91	5	4	13
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	17	93	110	13	9	34	37	17	..	..	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	99	359	458	45	22	171	146	74	4	..	5
7	465 to 477-A ...	Attempt ... Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	1 29	.. 135	1 164	.. 31	.. 10	1 82	.. 13	.. 28	.. 8	.. 2	.. 2
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	2	499	501	3	18	51	420	9	..	11	..
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	..	18	18	6	..	10	2	..	..	..	..
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	1	179	180	5	5	15	154	1	1	..	..
		Total ...	252	3,748	4,000	134	412	795	2,438	221	20	17	20

CLASS II. - Serious offences against the person.

11	319 to 316	...	...	...	Causing miscarriage	...	1	11	12	3	3	5	...	1	1	...	...
12	370	...	...	...	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	375	...	...	...	Rape by the husband	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total						...	1	12	13	4	3	5	...	1	1	...	...

CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.

13	394 to 389	...	...	...	Extortion	...	16	107	223	68	9	108	19	19	24	...	2
Total						...	16	207	223	68	9	108	19	19	24	...	2

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

14	345	...	...	...	Wrongful confinement	...	...	10	10	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 353	359	...	...	Criminal force	...	132	18,082	18,264	4,311	8,939	3,652	1,104	229	217	14	23
16	336	...	...	...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	1	24	25	3	9	4	9	...	...	...	...
17	329	...	...	...	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	421	15,570	15,991	2,147	8,653	3,352	1,371	439	61	16	45
Total						...	654	33,636	34,290	6,461	17,604	7,045	2,494	696	224	34	69

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.

18	417, 418	...	...	...	Cheating	...	10	287	297	125	12	127	20	13	10	...	...
19	433 to 403	...	...	...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	...	10	225	225	63	2	132	19	9	22	...	1
20	423, 427, 434	...	...	...	Mischief (simple)	...	72	3,333	3,905	943	1,690	950	317	109	60	2	13
Total						...	92	4,245	4,439	1,132	1,594	1,215	346	131	92	2	14

CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.

21	294	...	...	...	Offences against religion	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	420 to 421	...	...	...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	23	23	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	433 to 434	...	...	...	Offences relating to marriage	...	42	1,077	1,119	315	47	325	64	44	8	...	...
24	500 to 503	...	...	...	Defamation	...	14	303	47	143	87	123	26	14	4	...	...

9

35

[APPENDIX A]

STATEMENT B—continued.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1922—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 247, 248, 259, 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
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above—cont.													
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	145	6,780	6,925	1,532	3,144	1,564	518	167	71	2	4
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 289, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	11	2,782	2,793	19	148	181	2,423	22	7	2	...
27	294 A	Keeping a lottery office ...	1	5	6	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	...
28	* Cases under Chapter VIII (A) Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	8	36	44	5	2	17	12	8	1	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	40	856	896	16	237	415	182	46	...	...	...
	Total ...		262	11,954	12,216	1,961	4,071	2,630	3,247	307	91	4	9
82	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police		5,126	82,103	87,229	2,286	27,767	5,887	46,915	4,374	197	103	24
	Grand Total ...		† 6,403	136,008	142,409	12,046	51,460	17,685	55,469	5,749	753	160	137

* 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 1921 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1922.

STATEMENT B—continued.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1922—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 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	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE. 115, 117, 118, 119 ... 120 B (1), 120 B (2) ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence. Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	CLASS L.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc. 121 to 130, 503 ...	Offences against the State ...	1	23	3	...	27	...	...	23	54.5	...	4	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225 A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	56	2,633	124	20	2,791	24	500	1,923	72.2	22	102	4	3	...
5	161 to 163, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	5	115	24	...	141	3	64	65	46.8	6	3	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 203 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	41	461	55	4	572	12	242	167	31.2	26	17	...	...	...
7	463 to 477 A ...	Attempt Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	5 24	...	...	...	5 237	...	5 154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	4.3	25	...	529	...	74	442	85.0	...	5	11	...	...
9	482 to 483 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	...	12	...	...	19	2	15	9	10.5	...	...	...	...	...
10	142, 153 A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	5	651	17	...	603	1	79	626	77.9	25	21	...	...	...
		Total ...	137	4,543	370	25	4,923	53	1,350	2,181	63.0	67	227	18	6	...

STATEMENT B—concluded.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1922—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 charged.	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	...	18	...	...	18	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	18	...	...	18	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.															
13	384 to 389	Extortion	...	440	5	1	444	3	392	42	9.4	3	4	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	440	5	1	444	3	392	42	9.4	3	4	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.															
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	19	...	...	19	...	10	...	...	...	9	...	...
15	352, 356, 358	Criminal force	279	30,993	87	258	31,030	4,883	8,342	1,987	6.2	419	15,449	10	21
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	2	44	...	...	46	5	10	11	25.0	...	20	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	642	34,689	59	392	34,984	2,764	10,171	2,858	8.2	511	18,680	13	14
		Total	923	65,745	96	650	66,079	7,652	18,523	4,806	7.3	930	34,158	23	35

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																
18	417, 418	...	Cheating	1	241	1	2	241	8	175	26	10·7	10	22	...	...
			Attempt ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	403 to 405	...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	2	269	1	1	271	9	223	29	10·7	8	2	...	...
20	420, 427, 434	...	Mischief (simple)	200	8,341	13	70	8,484	717	8,022	818	9·7	178	3,751	2	...
			Total ...	203	8,851	15	73	8,996	734	8,420	868	9·8	198	3,778	2	...
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
21	298	...	Offences against religion ...	3	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
22	490 to 493	...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	38	...	...	38	...	12	6	15·8	...	20	...	...
23	493 to 498	...	Offences relating to marriage ...	53	1,701	1	15	1,742	91	740	91	6·8	88	782	...	...
24	500 to 503	...	Defamation	12	691	2	1	704	67	349	51	7·4	13	224	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510	...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	197	10,180	15	152	10,220	1,534	2,914	771	7·6	159	4,812	2	10
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 28, 2 O.	...	Public and local nuisances ...	25	3,652	133	15	3,600	63	379	3,155	84·0	44	1·9	4	...
27	294	...	Keeping a lottery office	2	9	...	...	11	...	...	11	122·2	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	...	Public nuisances ... ..	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	10	100·0	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	...	Disputes as to immoveable property.	28	121	...	...	149	7	91	25	23·1	17	6	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	...	Maintenance of wives and children.	39	843	1	21	601	49	415	182	21·6	25	149	...	...
			Total ...	250	17,213	157	204	17,511	1,452	4,909	4,254	20·2	249	2,125	6	10
32	Offences under other special or local laws not cognisable by the Police.	...	...	3,812	50,012	14,101	3,434	61,074	2,774	8,612	55,233	25·8	674	23,615	1·7	1417
			Grand Total ...	4,612	176,950	14,244	6,255	159,073	13,677	27,242	65,734	25·9	2,167	25,742	213	1,427

* 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. 19,332.
{ a. In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	8,672	2,287	26·4	12,89,679	2,10,742	16·3	
{ b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property ... ..	...	202	...	...	13,232	...
{ c. Other thefts	21,016	8,074	38·4	13,19,977	3,78,012	28·6	
2. Robbery. { a. Dacoity	589	104	17·7	1,43,408	18,709	13·0	
{ b. Other robbery	833	253	30·4	94,288	18,727	19·9	
3. Criminal breach of trust	1,445	389	26·9	3,75,037	1,35,460	36·1	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent ...	164	89	23·8	68,316	11,909	13·5	
Total ...	32,719	11,348	34·7	33,10,680	7,86,791	23·8	
<i>B.—Non-cognisable.</i>							
5. Extortion	124	11	8·9	9,793	2,329	23·8	
6. Criminal misappropriation	155	40	25·8	27,717	9,917	35·8	
Total ...	279	51	18·3	37,510	12,246	32·6	

STATEMENT D—concluded.

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1922—concluded.

Ranges.	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 cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.
								Number of Sergeants.	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	
Western Range.	Deputy Inspector-General	1													Rs. 1,176												
	Salem		1	1	1	12	68	3	151			939			1,029			6,914	2,112,065	183,887	46	15	5.9	1,706	6,146	5.2	
	Trichinopoly		1	1	1	9	45	5	126			831			1,029			4,321	1,902,476	323,247	36	7	4.2	1,865	10,883	10.7	
	Coimbatore		1	1	1	12	59	3	147			918			1,141			7,196	2,219,638	205,124	39	26	6.3	1,945	5,495	4.8	
	The Nilgiris		1		1	8	13	5	52			352			429			1,009	126,634	50,269	7	6	2.4	295	1,087	2.4	
	South Malabar (including Malappuram)		1	2	1	9	43	9	130			965			1,160			3,298	2,069,041	460,847	34	18	2.8	1,784	1,726	1.5	
	North Malabar		1		1	6	24	2	63			444			541			2,489	1,020,358	144,079	18	9	4.6	1,886	875	1.6	
	South Kanara		1		1	8	41	3	84			541			679			4,021	1,250,641	179,728	26	8	5.9	1,842	1,044	1.5	
Total	1	7	5	7	61	293	30	753			4,990			6,147				29,248	10,700,853	1,556,181	206	90	4.8	1,741	27,356	4.4	
The Railway Police.	Railway Police, Madras— Madras & S. M. Railway Bengal-Nasapur Railway Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway.		1	1		4	27	6	69			484			† 590								21	43		2,220	3.4
	Railway Police, Trichinopoly— South Indian Railway		1	1		5	28	7	76			505			† 623							17	41			2,496	4.0
	Total		2	2		10	55	13	151			1,037			1,213							38	84			4,716	3.7
Criminal Investigation Department.	1	1		1	7	9		12			25			‡ 56													
Training Schools.	Provincial Police Training School, Vellore		1			6	1		4						12												
	Central Recruits' School, Vellore					2									3												
	Do. Vizianngram.				1	2									4												
	Do. Coimbatore.				1	2									4												
	Do. Anantapur				1	2									4												
Total		1		3	14	1	4	4						27													
Grand Total	7	§ 33	§ 35	§ 41	801	**1,485	159	3,557	24	1	23,824	136	3	29,596	†† 1,67,40,181	‡‡	†† 1,67,40,181	142,287	42,306,994	6,838,846	1,015	371	4.8	1,429	141,704	8	
Temporary Additional Forces		2		7	7	19	1	56			341			433													
														§§ 1,011													

* Includes the strength of the Chitral guard employed in the district.

† 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, Coorg.

** Includes two Assistant Commissioners of Police, Madras City and eight Deputy Superintendents to take charge of subdivisions when Assistant Superintendents are not available.

†† Includes twelve undistributed reserve.

‡‡ Represents the cost for the official year 1922-23 excluding the final accounts for March 1923—vide letter from the Government of India, Home Department No. 423, dated 10th June 1918, read in G.O. No. 1460, Home (Judicial), dated 19th June 1918.

§§ Owing to the revised system of apportionment of the cost of the Railway Police with effect from 1st April 1919, seven-tenths cost of the Railway Police is not recovered from the Railway Companies—vide G.O. No. 2788, Home (Judicial), dated the 1st December 1919.

¶¶ Temporary forces sanctioned on account of the rebellion in Malabar and Agenc.

APPENDIX B.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE
FOR THE YEAR 1922.

Mr. Pelly proceeded on leave from the 29th March 1922 when I assumed charge and held it for the rest of the year. Mr. Happell remained in charge of the Southern Range up to 28th September 1922 when he was called upon to take command of the Agency operations. Assistant Commissioner M.R.Ry. Jagadisa Ayyar Avargal was in charge till 10th November 1922, when Mr. Tottenham relieved him. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Bhavanandam Pillai Avargal continued to be Deputy Commissioner, Northern Range, throughout the year except for a month and 24 days from 18th May 1922, when he went on leave and Headquarters Assistant Commissioner Khan Bahadur Muhammad Kalim-ul-lah Sahib Chida Bahadur acted for him.

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Kalim-ul-lah Sahib Chida Bahadur and M.R.Ry. N. H. Jagadisa Ayyar Avargal continued to be Headquarters Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner, Southern Range, respectively.

2. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the 31st December 1922 was 1,992 or 354 more than the figure for the previous year. The increase is made up of the following items:—

	Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Men.
Additional strength sanctioned for the force—G.O. No. 426, Judicial, dated 28th March 1922	+ 4	— 1	+ 316
Addition to the Harbour Police—G.O. No. 540, Judicial, dated 26th August 1921	...	...	+ 28
Imperial Bank Guard made permanent—G.O. No. 614, Judicial, dated 12th May 1922	...	...	+ 9
	<u>+ 4</u>	<u>— 1</u>	<u>+ 351</u>
			<u>354</u>

3. *Constabulary.*—The pay of the constabulary was further revised during the year, beginning with Rs. 22 to 30 by increments of Re. 1 every three years up to Rs. 28 and thereafter by Re. 1 every four years. The pay of head constables was raised from Rs. 32, 35 and 40 to Rs. 35, 38 and 42, respectively, and Government have, in G.O. No. 1233, Judicial, dated 4th November 1922, further sanctioned good conduct pay of Rs. 10 for ten deserving first-grade head constables of more than seven years service.

The effect of these improvements had been to improve recruitment. There were only 24 vacancies at the end of the year. Deserving men disbanded from the punitive force, as also ex-policemen discharged on account of the abolition of the vacancy reserve in the mufassal were absorbed in the vacancies consequent on the additional strength sanctioned. Preference was also given to ex-military men. The total number of enlistments during the year excluding casualties was 850.

There were four vacancies in the European Sub-Inspectors' cadre for which suitable Indian Sub-Inspectors from the mufassal have been taken in with the sanction of Government.

4. *Health.* The percentage of admissions into hospitals declined from 86.8 to 75.8 while the daily sick rate increased from 31.3 to 60.5, partly due to the increase in the strength of the force and partly to the new leave rules. Nineteen men died during the year.

5. *Housing the force.* Quarters now exist for 9 Inspectors, 31 European Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants and 6 Indian Sub-Inspectors and lines for 138 head constables and 670 constables. Four sets of quarters occupied by European Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants have been demolished, as new quarters have to be built in their stead.

A sum of Rs. 82,296 was expended during the year for renting quarters for officers and men.

6. *Cost.* The total cost of the force was Rs. 12,39,970 as against Rs. 10,65,259 in 1921, the increase being mainly due to the increase in the strength of the force and to the revision of pay of the constabulary, Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors.

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

Conduct.	1921.	1922.
For all offences including absence without leave—		
Number punished with blackmarks only	329	567
Number fined	10	14
Number suspended	15	18
Number reduced	36	74
Number dismissed	10	12
	<hr/> 400	<hr/> 685
Percentage punished	24.5	35.0
Percentage punished for offences other than absence without leave	16.6	30.4

A Sub-Inspector was dismissed for chronic indebtedness and a Sergeant for insubordinate conduct. Four men were dismissed under the blackmark rules, four for misconduct, one for receiving illegal gratification and the remaining one for drunken and disorderly behaviour.

Punishments have increased with the increase in the strength of the force.

The following are the statistics of deferred punishments :—

(1) Awarded in 1921 in which final orders had not been passed in 1921	108
(2) Awarded in 1922	267
(3) Number confirmed	103
(4) Number remitted	148
(5) Number pending at the end of the year	124

Six men were judicially punished during the year as against five in the previous year, four for assault and hurt and one for causing mischief. A temporary constable was convicted for theft while on guard duty.

8. Five persons, of whom three were subsequently recaptured, escaped from police custody during the year. Three constables concerned in two cases were punished departmentally and in the remaining cases the police were held free from blame.

9. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Bhavanandam Pillai Avargal was conferred the distinction of I.S.O. for his long distinguished services. In addition, he has been granted a jaghir by Government in the shape of land revenue for life amounting to Rs. 600 per annum for services of a very exceptionally meritorious character. The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred upon Khan Sahib Muhammad Kalim-ul-lah Sahib Chida Bahadur for his meritorious services as Headquarters Assistant Commissioner and of Khan Sahib, on Inspector (now Temporary Deputy Superintendent) Saiyid Kasim Sahib for conspicuous good work in the Intelligence Department.

Three hundred and forty-six officers and men of the City Police were granted rewards amounting to Rs. 3,919, the corresponding figures for 1921 being 321 and Rs. 2,812. Rewards to the value of Rs. 843 were granted to private individuals as against Rs. 688 in 1921.

10. Of the 17 Sub-Inspectors on probation at the beginning of the year, 5 were confirmed, the probation of one was ceased and one resigned in the Vellore School. One Sub-Inspector was re-enlisted on probation during the year. Thus there were 11 probationary Sub-Inspectors at the end of the year.

11. One hundred and ninety inquests were held during the year as against 245 in 1921. No prosecution was instituted for culpable negligence contributing to accidental death from drowning.

12. There were 33 cases of accidental fire involving a loss of property valued at Rs. 26,172. The fire at Messrs. Wilson & Co.'s Godown, Beach, accounts for Rs. 10,000.

13. Four hundred and forty-three missing children were restored to their parents or guardians and 712 injured and helpless persons were taken to hospitals or other institutions.

14. Eighty-nine lunatics were sent to the Asylum at Madras as against 92 in the previous year.

15. The number of stray dogs destroyed in the lethal chambers was 7,750 as compared with 9,937 in 1921.

16. The annexed statement gives the statistics of crime for the past three years :—

Statement A—Police Cases, 1922.

Offences.	Year.	Cases		Persons		Property	
		Total reported.	Con- sidered true.	Tried.	Con- victed.	Lost.	Recovered.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Total crime.</i>							
Classes I to V.—Offences under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances and offences against religion.	1920	3,098	2,787	1,309	1,101	Rs. 2,25,380	Rs. 72,908
	1921	2,964	2,664	1,166	983	2,07,690	67,498
	1922	2,931	2,638	1,147	991	3,31,099	1,25,184
Class VI.—Nuisances, offences against religion and offences under special and local laws.	1920	19,774	19,740	23,430	23,070	—	—
	1921	18,110	18,093	21,236	20,900	—	—
	1922	21,229	21,204	24,390	23,850	—	—
<i>Grave crimes.</i>							
Murder	1920	9	9	8	2	126	—
	1921	10	10	1	1	10,000	4,000
	1922	7	5	6	2	—	—
Dacoity	1920	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1921	3	1	—	—	146	—
	1922	2	2	—	—	370	40
Robbery	1920	16	7	15	7	190	105
	1921	28	16	5	4	1,332	35
	1922	16	11	19	15	1,166	636
House-breaking	1920	517	491	160	142	46,472	8,187
	1921	458	439	126	105	69,523	16,332
	1922	474	450	154	132	60,336	9,577
Cattle-theft	1920	12	10	13	9	267	262
	1921	16	13	7	7	711	682
	1922	21	20	12	10	842	835
Theft (ordinary)	1920	1,906	1,764	741	681	1,23,977	43,918
	1921	1,688	1,558	599	540	1,38,245	37,861
	1922	1,798	1,674	655	604	1,54,063	39,049

With the restoration of normal prices and normal conditions of life, crime has been steady for the past three years. The total number of true cases of cognizable crime excluding nuisances, etc., during the year was 2,874 as against 2,950 in 1921 and 2,943 in 1920; while the number reported to the police was practically the same as that of the previous year, being 2,638 against 2,664. There is no indication of any regular criminal organization being at work in the City though temporary associations of bad characters commit a series of crimes from time to time.

17. There were five true cases of murder during the year. Two cases ending in conviction were due to infidelity of wives, the victim being the wife in one case and in the other, the paramour, an attempt at murder having been made on the wife. One case, in which a woman was strangled to death and robbed, ended in discharge but the accused was convicted for robbery. One undetected case was concerned with the death of a new-born infant found in a tope. In the remaining case in which a man was beaten to death on account of jealousy in trade, 4 persons were under trial at the end of the year.

18. A peculiar case in which a workman died as the result of beating by his master, was treated as one of hurt by the police on the medical evidence that no injuries were detected and the cause of death was not known. On complaint before the Magistrate, the charge was altered and the two accused were committed to the Sessions. This has since ended in the acquittal of the accused. Another case of infanticide in which a woman abandoned her new-born infant was pending trial, but since ended in conviction in the February Sessions under section 317, Indian Penal Code.

19. There were two cases of dacoity, the victim in one case being decoyed by Koravars on the pretext of selling stolen property and robbed. Though the gang was traced, it was not possible to bring home the offence as the complainant would not speak out the truth, but the members were bound over. In the other case a person was waylaid and robbed in a lonely garden and no clue could be got.

20. There were 11 true cases of robbery during the year as against 16 in the previous year and 15 persons were convicted.

21. There were 41 cases of kidnapping and theft as against 42 in 1921 and seven persons were convicted. One woman was responsible for a number of cases.

22. True cases of burglary were about the same as in the previous year, being 450 as against 439 in 1921 and detection improved. One hundred and thirty-two persons were convicted under this section during the year. Cases in which property lost was Rs. 1,000 and over, numbered 14, the average amount lost in a case being Rs. 142.

23. Thefts showed a slight increase of 116 cases from 1,558 in 1921 to 1,674. A series of cases committed by old offenders and by some Anglo-Indian youths posing themselves as police officers on rounds, were detected. In a majority of cases small amounts of property were lost, the average in a case being Rs. 92.

Theft.

Cheating.

24. Two intra-provincial cheats were arrested and convicted in the City. One of them was wanted all over Northern India.

25. Three gambling houses were raided during the year and 21 persons were convicted of gaming. Four persons were prosecuted and convicted for keeping common gaming houses. In addition, a number of cases of street gambling were prosecuted.

Gambling and opium dens.

Sixteen persons were convicted under the Opium Act.

26. Nuisances showed an increase of 3,238 cases from 12,478 in 1921 to 15,716. This variation is attributed to the increase in the strength of the constabulary. Cognizable cases under special and local laws fell from 5,617 in 1921 to 5,488.

Nuisance cases.

Property lost and recovered.

27. Property stolen amounted to Rs. 3,31,039, out of which property worth Rs. 1,25,184 or 38 per cent was recovered.

False cases.

28. The number of cases struck off as maliciously and wilfully false was 70 as against 94 in the previous year.

The prosecution against a person for preferring a false complaint was withdrawn.

Out of 1,308 cases excluding those under special and local laws and nuisance cases prosecuted by the police during the year, five cases were declared false after trial.

29. The number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the police on the last day of the year was 494 as against 449 in 1921. One hundred and twelve bad characters were newly registered. Eighty-three registered bad characters were convicted during the year. One hundred and eighty one persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, as compared with 179 in the previous year. The number of persons ordered to notify residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, was 40 as against 38 in 1921. Eleven persons were prosecuted and convicted for breach of the rules under that section. Nine hundred and one finger-prints of persons were sent for record and 1,514 references as to the identity of suspected persons were made to the Finger-Print Bureau which traced the persons in 434 cases.

Prevention.

Prosecutions for bad livelihood were instituted against 35 persons, of whom 30 were bound over during the year and two were discharged. Of these 17 were habitual burglars or thieves and the rest, suspects or petty thieves. Twenty-eight persons were sent to jail for failure to furnish security.

Five members of a wandering Korava gang were prosecuted under section 401, Indian Penal Code, and sent to jail.

30. Seventy-two cognizable cases were referred to the police by the Magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, of which ten were struck off as false. Two non-cognizable cases were referred to the police of which one was found true.

Cases referred by Magistrates.

31. The number of cases under the Indian Penal Code (excluding nuisances, etc.), brought to trial and decided during the year was 981, of which 931 or 94.9 per cent ended in conviction, as against the same percentage in the previous year.

Results in cases prosecuted.

32. Government having been convinced of the necessity of a separate investigation staff for offences under this Act, have sanctioned the permanent employment of four Sub-Inspectors. An Inspector was also sanctioned to supervise this branch, traffic, Recruit School and Hackney Carriage Department.

Motor Vehicles Act.

The total number of cases registered and investigated under the Act during the year was 877. Prosecutions were instituted against 425 persons, of whom 370 were convicted, 9 discharged and the cases against the rest were withdrawn. Seventy-four persons were convicted for rash or negligent driving, 192 persons for disobeying the directions of the police, driving on the wrong side or driving or standing without lights, 55 for plying for hire without a permit, 8 for offences under the Taxi-cab Rules, 5 for not notifying the change of ownership and the rest for other offences.

The chief feature of the year was the introduction of the Madras Motor Taxi-cab Rules, 1921. Seventy-three taxi-cabs were registered during the year and 120 driving permits were issued. The drivers of taxi-cabs are now specially examined and a more severe test is required of them. Every car registered under the rules is fitted with a taxi-meter tested by the police.

The work of testing of drivers has been taken up by the police again. The bus traffic has been on the increase and fatal motor accidents numbered 11 during the year as against 21 in 1921.

33. The Harbour Police continued to do their work satisfactorily. During the year an addition of 26 constables was sanctioned to the strength of the Harbour Police, owing to additional duties involved. The number of steamers and sailing crafts that entered the harbour during the year was 624 and 34 respectively.

34. The work of the Intelligence Department was as usual very heavy, as political agitation continued to manifest itself in one form or other. During the year 132 political meetings, 26 labour meetings, 4 police union meetings and 3 conferences were held in the City, all of which were attended and their proceedings reported upon. Ten persons were prosecuted for seditious writings and speeches and 4 persons were bound over to keep the peace under section 103, Criminal Procedure Code. The arduous work entailed on the staff in connexion with the Prince's visit was performed with conspicuous devotion and loyalty. The working of the Indian Arms Act entrusted to this department involved very heavy duties which were performed with great care. A total of 2,246 references was dealt with during the year. Also 750 proscribed seditious pamphlets and books were seized during this year. In addition, several important cases of cheating, note-forgery, etc., were investigated and prosecuted, of which the following may be mentioned:—

(1) A case of theft of gold lace thread valued at Rs. 26,000 from the Import Shed of the Harbour was detected but the accused, who was convicted for receiving stolen property, was let off on appeal.

In the course of investigation, gold thread valued at Rs. 15,000 smuggled from Pondicherry was seized and confiscated.

(2) An educated Indian and Government servant was prosecuted for committing Criminal Breach of Trust in respect of diamonds and jewels valued at a lakh of rupees entrusted to him by several merchants or obtained under false pretences. He was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment since the close of the year.

(3) A dangerous revolutionist, concerned in the Ashe murder case, who was out of view spreading Bolshevik leaflets, was cleverly traced by a head constable whom he attempted to shoot. He was sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

35. The following licences were issued by the Commissioner of Police during the year 1922 under the various Acts:—

<i>Arms Act.</i>		1921.	1922.
Licence to import arms and military stores (Form II)		110	68
Do. to import arms and military stores by land (Form III)		10	9
Do. to export arms and military stores by sea (Form IV)		23	38
Do. to export arms and military stores by land or river to Native States and foreign territories (Form VI)		104	* 33
Do. to export arms and military stores by land or river to British territories through Native States (Form VI).		240	199
Do. to transport arms, ammunition or military stores (Form VII)		160	178
Do. to manufacture, sell and possess arms (Form VIII)		1	1
Do. to keep and sell arms and sulphur (Form IX)		23	21
Do. for safe custody of arms, ammunition, etc. (Form XI-A)		5	5
Do. to possess ammunition or military stores (Form XII)		37	23
Do. to possess firearms (Form XII)		60	82
Do. to possess arms and ammunition for personal use including renewals during the year (Form XIII)		1,200	1,358
o. to go armed on a journey (Form XVI)		2	4

<i>Explosives Act.</i>		1921.	1922.
Licence to import explosives (Form I)		122	100
General licence to transport explosives (Form II)		101	92
Licence to manufacture, possess and sell explosives (Form A)		12	12
Do. to possess and sell explosives (Form B)		194	238
Do. to possess gunpowder, etc. (Form C)		3	1
Do. to possess gunpowder for bonafide blasting purposes (Form E)		1	...
Do. to possess explosives generally (Form F)		1	1
Do. to possess explosives (other than fulminates) and to sell explosives from a magazine (Form J)		4	5

* The decrease is due to such licences being issued only to exempted persons.

<i>Petroleum Act.</i>		1921.	1922.
Licence to possess carbide of calcium (Form B)		9	9
General licence to transport carbide of calcium (Form C)		8	7
Special licence to transport carbide of calcium (Form D)		3	7
Licence to possess and transport petrol for owners of motor-vehicles (Form F)		297	171

<i>Poisons Act.</i>		1921.	1922.
Licence to possess and sell poisons		84	* 54

<i>City Police Act.</i>		1921.	1922.
Licence for hotels, eating, coffee and boarding houses, etc.		914	1,026
Do. for toddy, liquor, ganja, opium shops, etc.		144	155
General licence for music for religious institutions		141	150
Occasional licence to sell foreign liquors		43	80
Licence for gymnasium		7	8
Do. for places of public resort		36	42
Other music licences		3,357	6,321

<i>Cinematograph Act.</i>		1921.	1922.
Number of licences issued to cinematograph theatres		12	8
Do. of certificates issued in respect of cinematograph films		696	† 52

<i>Motor Vehicles Act.</i>		1921.	1922.
Number of motor-cars and cycles registered		786	631
Do. of drivers' licences issued, including renewals		4,883	4,787

<i>Hackney Carriage Act.</i>		1921.	1922.
Number of hackney carriages registered		1,938	1,927
Do. of rickshaws registered		1,109	1,268
Do. of drivers' licences issued		2,699	2,564
Do. of rickshawmen's licences issued		2,252	2,291

* The decrease is due to the amended Poisons Rules, 1921, under which a single licence is issued for all persons.

† The decrease is due to all old films having been censored in 1921 only.

Perambur Veppur Paraiya Criminal Tribes Settlement. 36. The inmates of the settlement at the end of the year were composed of 74 men, 81 women and 90 children.

Six persons were convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act, of whom five were of the Veppur Settlement.

37. The activities of the Non-co-operation and Khilafat agitators began during the year with the boycott of the Prince but without success. The lawless conduct of a set of miscreants set up by them, which was quickly put down, resulted in the unfortunate death of two persons caused in self-defence. The propagation of khaddar was the only form of their activity throughout the year. About the middle of the year the Civil Disobedience Committee and the Khilafat Committee visited the City but created no enthusiasm. The majority of witnesses expressed themselves against mass civil disobedience and also against the boycott of law courts and schools, but opinion was divided in the matter of council entry.

Occasionally action has had to be taken under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, or section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, against violent speeches and seditious writings with good results.

Azad Sobhani, a dangerous propagandist of Northern India, visited Madras in order to stimulate the Khilafat workers. The sale of khaddar and the collection of subscriptions for the Angora and Smyrna Funds have been their main activities. The Turkish victories aroused some enthusiasm among the local Mussalmans and the effect of the latest developments in the Near East has yet to be seen.

38. The agitators made futile attempts to revive the defunct unions in the City and to stir up trouble in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills by discrediting the Workers' Welfare Committee started by the Mill authorities for the benefit of their employees. Recently endeavours have been made to give a new lease of life to the Tramway Employees' Union and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Employees' Union. There have been only a few minor strikes during the year and they lasted only for a few days with the exception of the strike in the Aluminium Factory which dragged on for a long time.

39. The carnival of sports was held in the South Indian Athletic Association grounds, People's Park, for 9 days from the 24th December. Two booths were burnt down owing to the fireworks.

Miscellaneous.

(2) The six clerks temporarily sanctioned during the previous year were made permanent during the year.

40. (1) The memorable visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to this ancient City and the great success in spite of the prevailing political unrest.

(2) Increase to the strength of the Force by bringing it to what it was prior to 1918.

(3) Strengthening of the Armed Reserve.

(4) A liberal revision of the pay of the constabulary.

(5) Formation of a separate cadre of the two posts of Assistant Commissioners special for the City.

(6) Introduction of time-scale of pay to Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and office establishment.

(7) Steadiness in crime.

41. The record of the year has been a record of good work, well performed. Normal prices prevailed. The excellent manner in which all ranks performed their arduous and responsible duties throughout the stay of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the City won his appreciation.

Conclusion.

42. Mr. Happell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Southern Range, up to the time of his departure continued to show very good work in his Range and I am much indebted to him for his assistance. His knowledge of City work and tact in dealing with all classes is of much value.

Mr. Bhavanandam Pillai, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Northern Range, is an officer with a long and meritorious record in the City. I am sorry to say that before the end of next year he will be due for retirement. His place will be difficult to fill and he will be a loss not only to myself but to the public whose confidence he has won.

My thanks are also due to Mr. Kalimullah whose efficient discharge of his many duties as Headquarters Assistant Commissioner is of the greatest assistance to me.

Mr. Jagadisa Ayyar as Assistant Commissioner of Police, Southern Range, had continued to supervise investigations very satisfactorily. Much credit is due to him.

Honorary Deputy Superintendent Mr. Padmanabha Nayudu has again shown consistent good work as a Prosecutor.

Reserve Inspector Mr. Shaw has justified his selection for the City. He has throughout the year had heavy work in training the increased Reserve and making them into an efficient force.

The Divisional Inspectors have done well. Among them I wish to mention Mr. Nicholas and Mr. Sheffield.

The former has now taken leave preparatory to retirement. He has a long and honourable career in the City, has the confidence of the public and is generally respected and liked.

The latter has effected considerable improvement in the work of the Harbour Police and it is due to his good work and tact that the working of the Harbour Division has so improved.

Inspector Kothandarama Mudaliyar's work in the Intelligence Department has been of a high order. He has dealt most efficiently with many matters given him to investigate.

I also wish to mention my Office Manager, Mr. Somasundara Mudaliar for the loyal and efficient manner in which he has discharged his duties.

CITY POLICE OFFICE, EGMORE, MADRAS,
12th February 1923.

P. HANNINGTON,
Commissioner of Police.