

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 Kāvali 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

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.

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OF THE
POLICE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
1922.

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

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE
FOR THE YEAR 1922.

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

I was in charge of the department throughout the year. Messrs. George, Travers Phillips and Coningham were in charge of the Northern, Southern and Western Ranges, respectively, throughout the year. In the Central Range, Mr. Stevenson acted as Deputy Inspector-General until he was relieved by Mr. Hasted on 4th June 1922. Mr. Hannington held charge of the Criminal Investigation Department until 28th March 1922, when he was appointed Commissioner of Police, Madras; Mr. Chetham who succeeded him remained in charge till 12th June, when he was relieved by Mr. Stevenson who held charge for the rest of the year.

A Special Superintendent of Police was appointed temporarily with headquarters at Malappuram to take charge of the most important part of the area of South Malabar affected by the Mappilla rebellion. The Kallar Special Officer was given the rank of a Superintendent.

The two posts of Assistant Commissioner of Police, Madras City, were removed from the general cadre of the Madras Police Service and placed on a separate cadre for the City Police.

There was no change of district officers in ten districts, one change in eleven districts, two in six districts and three in two districts. All the subdivisions were officered throughout the year. At the close of the year, 17 Superintendents, including the Special Superintendent of Police, Malappuram, had Personal Assistants.

Mr. Perry who was on military duty left the service in the course of the year. Mr. Withinshaw continued to be on other duty outside the department. M.R.Ry. T. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, who had been on other duty, returned to the department.

Mr. Scott-Coward, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Hayter, temporary Assistant Superintendent of Police, were killed in action in the Agency fituri. Four officers of the Imperial Service and three of the Provincial Service retired during the year.

2. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the last day of the year was 29,596 or 301 more than the figure for the previous year. The most important addition was that to the Madras City Police, the strength of which was raised by 359, partly for the Armed Reserve and partly for the divisional police. An Armed Reserve was sanctioned for the Nilgiris district but was not formed. The abolition of certain Magistrates' orderlies caused a reduction of 149 constables throughout the Presidency. The strength of the Rajahmundry Reserve of the Agency Division was augmented by 91 and it was constituted into a striking force for the East Coast districts under the designation of the Rajahmundry Special Force.

The temporary additional forces (433) shown at the end of statement D consisted of—

- (1) Plague Police (18).
- (2) Punitive Police (21).

- (3) Private guards (109).
 (4) Police force for criminal settlements (162).
 (5) Temporary forces enlisted for other purposes (123).

The abolition of the vacancy reserve begun in the preceding year was almost completed so that at the end of the year under report the excess over the sanctioned strength only numbered 74. Except in Madras City and in Gōdāvāri, where the Rajahmundry Special Force was formed, there was practically no recruitment. In the City the pay of the constabulary was again revised as shown below :—

	Old scale.		New scale.	
Constables ...	Rs. 22, 23, 25 and 27 after 5, 5 and 7 years' service.		Rs. 22—1/3—28—1/4—30.	
Head constables...		RS.		RS.
	I Grade ...	... 40	I Grade ...	... 42
	II " ...	... 35	II " ...	... 38
	III " ...	... 32	III " ...	... 35

The Commissioner of Police reports that, in consequence, recruitment has improved.

Casualties in the permanent force numbered 1,910 against 2,457 in the previous year. The decrease was mainly under discharges (— 377) and resignations (— 157). There were 128 cases of desertion, i.e., 75 cases less than in the previous year. The decrease in resignation and desertion is an indication that the conditions of service are becoming more appreciated.

Casualties:
Statement E, columns
81 to 86.

Health:
Statement E, columns
87 to 89.

The health of the force continued to be good. Mortality fell from 429 to 372, the percentage on the actual strength being 1·4 against 1·3 respectively. The percentage of admissions into hospitals rose from 146·3 to 152·1 and the daily sick rate from 2·6 to 3·0.

3. The number of punishments which was unusually low in 1921 (24·9 per cent) returned more nearly to the average of recent years, being 29·6 per cent of the strength. The percentage was highest in Bellary (77·2 against 37·8) and in this district and in the Agency division it was more than double the percentage for the previous year. The increase in Bellary

Conduct:
Departmental punishments: Statement E, columns 10 to 18.

	Percentage of the number of officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength.		
	1920.	1921.	1922.
For absence without leave ...	7·8	6·5	7·5
For offences other than absence without leave.	23·8	18·4	22·1
Total ...	31·4	24·9	29·6

is due to the vigorous administration of the present District Superintendent of Police who has insisted upon better discipline. The Agency District Superintendent offers no explanation but points to its closer approximation to the past. Other districts in which the percentage of punishments was high are Madura (51·4 against 36·5), Trichinopoly (49·8 against 43·9) and Madras Railway Police district (39·9 against 25·0). In all these districts the increase has been justified as necessary in order to enforce discipline, and is probably attributable to the personal element in the District Superintendents of Police. The lowest percentage occurred in South Kanara where the Superintendent reports that minor punishments such as extra drill and fatigue labour were freely resorted to and that the award of deferred punishments worked well.

The percentage of punishments for absence without leave rose from 6·5 to 7·5. This rise is mainly ascribed to the fact that owing to the abolition of the vacancy reserve, leave could not be granted as freely as before. The highest percentage was in Bellary (32·3 against 12·5); and in Trichinopoly (19·2 against 16·6), Anantapur (15·2 against 5·6), Gōdāvāri (14·1 against 6·9) and Agency (12·0 against 8·4), the increase was noticeable. The districts which returned low percentages were South Kanara, Trichinopoly Railway Police, North Malabar, South Arcot and Chittoor, the decrease in the Trichinopoly Railway Police and South Arcot districts being marked.

Dismissals increased from 233 to 249 and were numerous in Agency (28), Gōdāvāri (26), Bellary (24), South Malabar including Malappuram (17), North Arcot (17), Madura (16) and Rāmṇād (14). The number in the Gōdāvāri district was swelled by the dismissal of several men of the Rajahmundry Special Force for misbehaviour when on duty in the future.

The percentage of blackmarks awarded increased from 18.2 to 21.9 and the increase in number was marked in Madras City (+238), Bellary (+237), Agency (+155) and Tanjore (+137).

Three thousand nine hundred and seventeen deferred punishments were awarded during the year and 1,547 were pending at the beginning of the year. Of these 1,218 were confirmed, 2,750 remitted and 1,496 pending at the close of the year. Of the number of deferred punishments which reached finality, 69.3 per cent were cancelled as against 74.1 per cent in the preceding year.

Seventy more appeals were disposed of by the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police than in the previous year, the number of appeals in the Southern Range being the largest. The number of appeals dealt with by the Inspector-General was 46 less than in the previous year. The proportion of appeals in which the punishments were cancelled or reduced remained much the same as in the previous year.

Ten appeals were preferred to Government, in seven of which the punishments were confirmed and in two modified. One appeal remained undisposed of at the end of the year. Three appeals to the Government of India were withheld by Government.

The number of police officers convicted by criminal courts declined from 126 to 102. Of these, 56 officers were punished for offences committed by them in their official capacity and 46 for those committed in their private capacity. Convictions for offences under the Police Act numbered 5 against 13 and those for negligently suffering prisoners to escape, 41 against 49. No police officer was convicted of extortion during the year and in the districts of Ganjām and North Malabar, no police officer was convicted by a criminal court. A constable of the Agency division was convicted of torture for beating a Domb, who died as a result of the beating, in order to extort a confession from him. A head constable of the Railway Police at Egmore was convicted for breaking open the Sub-Inspector's room and stealing cash therefrom. A constable in each of the districts of Chittoor and Madura was convicted for criminal breach of trust in respect of the pay and travelling allowance of certain stations entrusted to him for delivery to the station-house officer. In Anantapur district, a constable shot a private individual in a drunken brawl and was sentenced to be hanged, but the sentence was commuted by Government into one of rigorous imprisonment for seven years. Four constables of South Malabar district were convicted for participating in the Mappilla rebellion.

Titles and rewards:
Statement E, columns
22 and 23.

4. Titles and honours were awarded to police officers as shown below:—

C.I.E.—Mr. R. H. Hitchcock, M.B.E., Superintendent of Police.

I.S.O.—M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Bhavanandam Pillai Avargal, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras.

KHAN BAHADUR.—Khan Sabib Muhammad Abdul Karim Sahib Farukhi Bahadur, Special Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D.; Khan Sahib Muhammad Kalim-ul-lah Sahib Chida Bahadur, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Madras; and Sharif Muhammad Ali Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

RAO BAHADUR.—M.R.Ry. G. Rajagopala Rao Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police; M.R.Ry. K. Nilakantan Nayar Avargal, Inspector of Police; and M.R.Ry. E. Govinda Kidavu Avargal, Inspector of Police.

KHAN SAHIB.—G. S. Abdul Karim Sahib Bahadur, Inspector of Police, C.I.D. and G. Saiyid Qasim Sahib Bahadur, Chief Inspector, Intelligence Department, Madras City Police.

RAO SAHIB.—M.R.Ry. P. Balakrishna Menon Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police; M.R.Ry. N. Thakur Singh Avargal, Inspector of Police, C.I.D.; and M.R.Ry. A. K. Govinda Nambiyar Avargal, Sub-Inspector of Police.

THE KING'S POLICE MEDAL.—Mr. W. H. Pitt, Superintendent of Police; Mr. C. G. Tottenham, Acting Superintendent of Police; Khan Bahadur E. V. Amu Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Superintendent of Police (Bar to Medal); M.R.Ry. M. Narayana Menon Avargal, Inspector of Police and Mr. W. A. P. Hankinson, Acting Inspector of Police, Madras City; Mr. T. A. Sumner and Mr. H. E. Keats, Sergeants; M.R.Ry. S. Duraiswami Pillai and M.R.Ry. U. Kunhi Kannan, Sub-Inspectors of Police and S. Yeshiah and K. A. Sekharan Nayar, Constables.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Bhavanandam Pillai Avargal and Khan Bahadur Mubammad Abdul Karim Sahib Farukhi Bahadur were each granted an assignment of land revenue of the annual value of Rs. 600 for life in recognition of the distinguished and exceptional services rendered by them.

The number of officers rewarded by promotion was 8 as against 11 in the previous year.

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

	1921.		1922.	
	Number of persons.	Amount.	Number of persons.	Amount.
Rewards to the police. { Madras City... .. Districts including Criminal Investigation Department.	363	Rs. 4,427	348	Rs. 3,919
	6,598	49,758	4,188	28,988
	Total ...	6,961	54,185	4,534	32,907
Rewards to private individuals including village officers. { Madras City Districts including Criminal Investigation Department and Kallar Special Officer.	88	688	75	843
	4,185	35,513	3,090	21,291
	Total ...	4,273	36,201	3,165	22,134

Rewards had to be granted less freely than formerly for reasons of economy. Several police officers and private individuals in Kurnool district were granted rewards amounting to Rs. 735 for good work in organizing a successful raid on a gang of dangerous Yerukalas. Rewards aggregating Rs. 1,126 were sanctioned by Government to a Sergeant and parties of the Armed Reserves of the Anantapur and Chittoor districts who were on special duty under Mr. Pitt to arrest absconding Chenchus in the Nallamalai hills. Rewards aggregating Rs. 500 were paid to a Sub-Inspector and certain private individuals of Kurnool district for securing the arrest of five Chenchu warrantees. A number of police officers and private individuals were granted rewards totalling Rs. 400 for effecting the arrest of two leaders of a dangerous Yerukala gang. In South Kanara district, a reward of Rs. 100 was granted by Government to Sub-Inspector Mr. J. Moran for shooting a man-eating panther. The District Magistrate of Guntūr rewarded 2 Inspectors, 12 Sub-Inspectors and a number of men of the Armed Reserve with grants of land for their loyalty in trying circumstances in connexion with the Non-co-operation movement.

The most noteworthy reward given by a private individual was one of Rs. 500 given by M.R.Ry. Vriddhachalam Pillai Avargal of Kodukkur, Trichinopoly district, for the arrest of a notorious rowdy.

5. Out of 3,459 head constables and 24,150 constables in the force at the close of the year, 27 or 0·8 per cent of the former and 1,589 or 6·6 per cent of the latter were classed as illiterate.

Education:
Statement E, columns
24 and 25.

The Provincial Training School at Vellore was in charge of Mr. Stanbury up to the 15th February and of Mr. Elliott up to the end of May when the post of Principal was abolished, and the Superintendent of Police, North Arcot, held charge of the school in addition to his duties for the rest of the year. The school was inspected

Provincial Training
School, Vellore.

twice by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, in addition to several occasional visits.

Five Probationary Assistant Superintendents and 2 Deputy Superintendents were under training in the school at the beginning of the year. Of these, 2 Probationary Assistant Superintendents were sent to the Agency division on special duty and one left India on medical leave. The remaining 2 Assistant Superintendents and 2 Deputy Superintendents of Police completed their training and were posted to districts. Five Probationary Assistant Superintendents joined the school during the year. Of these, 1 was sent on special duty to the Agency division and the other 4 were under training at the close of the year.

At the beginning of the year 3 Probationary Inspectors were under training and later on an Inspector, who had resigned in 1921, was allowed to rejoin. Of these, 2 were sent out to districts in February and the remaining 2 in October. There were 5 Sub-Inspectors of the district police, 9 of the City, 2 of Bangalore and 2 Sergeants under training in the school at the beginning of the year. Of these, a Sub-Inspector of the City Police resigned in January and 1 of the Sergeants was posted to the City as a Sub-Inspector in February. Two Sub-Inspectors of the district police completed their training and were sent out in February, the remaining Sergeant was sent out in April and the rest of the Sub-Inspectors in October.

The staff of the school was reduced as circumstances required.

A pass in "First-Aid to the Injured" was made compulsory for probationary Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors before their confirmation.

The strength of the Shorthand Bureau at the end of the year was 34 Sub-Inspectors. One more Telugu reporter was added to the strength. Two of the Sub-Inspectors sent to Lucknow completed their training in Urdu shorthand about the middle of the year and five more in the current year. The reporters attended 796 political meetings and 34 conferences. They had to give evidence in numerous cases and their reports stood the test of the courts successfully. Three Sub-Inspectors of the Bombay Presidency were trained in Kanarese shorthand and passed out after attaining a speed of 60 words a minute. Two Sub-Inspectors of this Presidency are being trained in Kanarese shorthand. The Kanarese Shorthand Manual is about to be published. A revised edition of the Tamil Shorthand Manual is being printed and will probably be published during the current year.

The police band maintained its high standard and secured 22 private engagements which brought in an income of Rs. 1,133.

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

All the Central Recruits' Schools were closed throughout the year.

6. The total cost of the department for the year 1922-23, excluding the final account for March 1923, was Rs. 1,67,40,181 or an increase of Rs. 5,24,354 over the corresponding figure for the previous year. The increase was mainly under "Presidency Police" (1.40 lakhs), "Agency charges" (0.69 lakh), and "Malabar Special Police" (3.16 lakhs), and was due to the increase in the strength of the City Police, the occurrence of the fituri in the Agency and the establishment of the Malabar Special Police.

7. The number of police officers for whom quarters existed at the end of the year was 97 Sergeants, 404 Sub-Inspectors, 2,022 head constables and 14,629 constables, the percentage to the sanctioned strength being 61.0, 27.2, 56.5 and 61.1, respectively. The grant for repairs is still very inadequate and, as was pointed out last year, many buildings have deteriorated seriously on this account.

8. The state of the village police remains much as usual. In places where the Non-co-operation movement was active, e.g., Guntūr, village officers would not help the police. Six hundred and seven village officers were granted rewards amounting to Rs. 5,179 during the year against

827 officers and Rs. 8,012, respectively. In the Kistna district, the grant of certificates instead of money rewards has been introduced and is reported to have been well received by the village officers. A larger number of village officers were punished during the year at the instance of the police, mostly for neglect of duty and delay in reporting crimes. In Bellary district, a talaiyari who harboured a gang of Rudrapad Korachas and a village magistrate who concocted a case against certain ryots were removed from service.

The Superintendents of districts where ghat talaiyaris are employed report favourably upon them, almost without exception. I think, however, that it may be possible to reduce their numbers considerably. Seven hundred and twenty-six out of a sanctioned number of 1,131 have been provided with huts (including 24 provided during the year) and 481 have been provided with cultivable land (including 22 provided during the year).

9. The Armed Reserves were kept up to strength. They maintained a standard of efficiency equal to the duties usually required of them. The Agency rebellion was, however, too serious a matter for them to tackle successfully. It must be said that the organization, training and equipment of the Armed Reserves employed had not been such as to fit them to meet the unprecedented conditions with which, as events proved, they had to contend. In particular the Martini Henry Rifle with which most of them were armed, is a weapon ill-adapted for jungle warfare and not such as to inspire confidence in its user. The Koraput and Kistna Reserves especially, and some of the men of other Reserves did well.

The question of maintaining a force suitably equipped and trained for dealing with a future and of the rôle of the Armed Reserves on such occasions in future is engaging the attention of Government.

Many of the Armed Reserves were mobilized for long periods to meet emergencies and in those which were not so mobilized, the annual mobilization for training was carried out.

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

Thefts, the principal form of crime on the railways, increased slightly from 2,521 in the previous year to 2,738 in the year under report. The increase is attributed to occurrences being registered more freely as thefts and less as shortages than heretofore. Thefts in running passenger trains increased by 142 (mainly in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district), while those in running goods trains were less by 74. Thefts from platforms and passenger sheds increased by 85 and those from goods sheds and yards by 27, while those from stationary wagons decreased by 61. Cases of theft of railway materials increased by 112.

Attempts to derail trains numbered nine, none of which were of any great importance. In one case some villagers placed dog spikes on the line in order to get into trouble a gateman with whom they were on bad terms. However he caught them in the act. There were four minor collisions on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and none on the South Indian Railway. Derailments numbered three on the South Indian Railway and eleven on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, two of the latter being due to the line having been washed out by floods. Six bogie coaches were derailed at Golden Rock railway station owing to the points not having been correctly set and a passenger was killed. It was not found possible to fix the responsibility for the mistake on any one. There were 62 cases of stone-throwing of which four ended in conviction. These cases are generally committed by boys out of mischief.

Three hundred and eleven persons were run over by trains and killed. As a great deal of trespass was occurring on the North East line, the Railway Company employed a party of 2 head constables and 20 constables at their cost for 6 months to patrol parts of the line. During this period the party prosecuted a large number of persons.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

11. The following table exhibits the average prices of staple food grains and the number of true cases of grave crime during the quinquennium ending with the year under report. There was no considerable change in the economic conditions and prices remained practically stationary, the fall in the price of cholam and ragi being hardly appreciable. As in the preceding year a sufficiency of rainfall favoured agriculture and provided employment for the poor. These circumstances tended to a further diminution of crime, thereby indicating a gradual return of normal conditions.

Year.	Number of Government acres per rupee.			Grave crime (true cases).
	Rice.	Cholam.	Ragi.	
1918	69	99	120	42,956
1919	47	68	69	50,754
1920	46	66	67	42,882
1921	55	82	88	39,301
1922	55	90	93	33,828

12. Offences under the Indian Penal Code declined by 7.2 per cent from 56,131 to 52,067 cases, the lowest figure reached since 1912. Twenty-one districts including Madras City contributed to this decrease which was most marked in South Malabar including Malappuram (— 27.1 per cent); Agency division (— 23.7 per cent); Bellary (— 22.7 per cent); Ganjam (— 18.5 per cent) and South Kanara (— 16.7 per cent). Eight districts recorded an increase which was noticeable in only one, viz., the Trichinopoly Railway Police district (+ 25.6 per cent). The fall in South Malabar is a natural sequel of the Māppilla rebellion. The fall in Bellary may be attributed to better police administration during the last two or three years and in Ganjam, to measures directed against the principal class of criminals in the district, the Dandasis. Kistna was as usual responsible for the largest number of cases (3,628). Other districts which returned high figures of crime are Madras City (2,874), Gōdāvari (2,866), South Arcot (2,825), Madura (2,605), Salem (2,399) and Coimbatore (2,237).

Offences under special and local laws fell from 18,541 to 17,227 by 7.1 per cent, while nuisances increased from 77,295 to 86,066 cases (+ 11.3 per cent).

13. The local distribution of serious offences against person and property is shown on the map prefixed to this report. There were 19,967 such cases against 21,832 in the previous year (a decline of 8.5 per cent). As usual, Madras City, Kistna, Kurnool, Anantapur and the Nilgiris ranked as the most criminal districts.

14. The attached statement of the volume of grave crime for the last three years shows a steady decrease. Grave crime reached its highest level after the war in 1919 since when it has declined. There were 3,418 cases (— 8.7 per cent) less than in the previous year. The decrease occurred under all heads of grave crime and particularly under dacoity and house-breaking which showed a decline of 29.9 per cent and 13.5 per cent, respectively. South Malabar and Malappuram (— 28.4 per cent), Bellary (— 26.2 per cent), Ganjam (— 26.1 per cent), Agency (— 25.8 per cent), Kurnool (— 19.2 per cent), Rāmnād (— 18.9 per cent), Gōdāvari (— 18.8 per cent), and Tinnevely (— 16.9 per cent) were the districts which showed the greatest decrease while there was an increase in the Trichinopoly district of the Railway Police (+ 27.7 per cent), Nellore (+ 14.8 per cent) and eight other districts including Madras City. These variations are constantly happening and are generally due to some local cause of a temporary nature, not sufficiently important to record.

True cases of grave crime reported during the three years ending with 1922. (Compiled from special returns from districts.)

Districts.	Murder, 302, 203, 390, I.P.C.			Dacoity, 395, 397, 398, 399, 402, I.P.C.			Robbery, 392, 393, 394, 397, 398, I.P.C.			House-breaking, 440 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.		
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1920.	1921.	1922.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Madras City ...	9	10	5		1	2	7	18	11	491	439	451	1,766	1,564	1,684	11	14	20	2,284	2,046	2,173
Gaujilam ...	23	37	21	8	10	7	14	15	16	607	411	312	879	789	556	110	43	37	1,641	1,285	949
Vizapatnam ...	29	21	20	15	10	13	14	21	18	408	275	210	844	673	610	187	53	53	1,440	1,059	624
Godavari ...	19	21	13	15	24	24	46	67	41	722	567	455	1,818	1,516	1,231	163	89	82	2,783	2,274	1,846
Agency ...	10	34	30	29	33	61	14	38	26	241	651	422	190	516	465	121	347	197	605	1,619	1,201
Kistna ...	18	24	39	19	24	16	34	43	45	1,833	1,074	854	1,959	1,730	1,478	311	189	169	3,674	3,083	2,601
Guntur ...	31	39	30	67	43	24	60	49	56	663	579	510	1,043	813	678	212	185	83	2,076	1,658	1,381
Nellore ...	35	34	26	53	31	33	71	60	57	415	377	470	689	561	608	123	66	125	1,366	1,149	1,319
Kurnool ...	67	45	38	132	100	59	75	49	61	594	545	421	559	433	385	126	117	78	1,553	1,289	1,042
Bellary ...	36	39	25	83	59	35	56	46	35	296	373	252	327	356	288	76	68	73	824	661	709
Anantapur ...	63	52	44	94	59	37	82	75	74	422	542	393	445	442	488	122	128	130	1,233	1,298	1,166
Cuddapah ...	57	69	68	25	22	14	24	37	16	279	313	279	241	263	233	77	59	52	703	763	662
Chittoor ...	28	19	22	25	15	14	31	37	36	493	404	403	667	480	398	223	172	136	1,467	1,127	1,009
Chingleput ...	3	13	15	3	6	7	14	11	91	318	344	360	607	635	676	79	89	123	1,024	1,098	1,200
North Arcot ...	20	20	27	8	6	4	20	30	25	505	437	460	836	734	691	191	115	139	1,575	1,342	1,346
South Arcot ...	25	18	16	9	12	9	11	31	23	507	449	453	1,233	1,108	1,135	247	167	201	2,032	1,785	1,837
Tanjore ...	15	20	25	12	11	20	37	44	45	527	561	516	788	904	778	177	192	175	1,556	1,732	1,559
Madura ...	89	70	67	37	24	20	55	39	38	767	591	456	879	718	815	425	301	359	2,252	1,743	1,755
Ramnād ...	50	41	40	19	23	9	40	30	24	436	373	274	356	359	326	152	152	120	1,053	978	793
Tinnevely ...	35	41	36	31	36	19	73	79	79	562	513	422	753	693	610	188	228	155	1,642	1,500	1,321
Salem ...	80	72	78	34	21	16	64	30	48	470	416	409	943	765	787	461	385	267	2,052	1,689	1,605
Trichinopoly ...	85	24	17	13	15	9	37	45	18	422	371	312	955	810	736	261	212	233	1,723	1,477	1,325
Coimbatore ...	113	110	128	12	26	12	27	31	42	239	284	260	513	573	583	383	317	341	1,257	1,341	1,366
The Nilgiris ...	9	4	1	2	1	1	3	1	...	127	71	78	188	149	161	5	3	6	334	229	247
South Malabar ...	37	76	34	8	252	125	17	22	15	504	374	208	624	463	315	150	114	38	1,340	1,301	735
Malappuram ...	...	...	10	...	...	12	...	...	6	...	...	79	...	...	61	...	...	29	...	...	197
North Malabar ...	6	15	5	3	2	2	6	5	4	108	87	115	209	160	142	17	17	22	349	286	290
South Kanara ...	23	11	28	2	10	12	14	11	4	167	144	157	401	389	327	17	14	9	624	579	537
The Railway Police, Madras.	2	1	...	2	4	1	5	9	5	25	14	19	1,291	1,364	1,259	...	...	...	1,325	1,392	1,224
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	2	4	1	1	...	...	5	5	6	21	12	18	1,016	1,157	1,479	...	...	...	1,045	1,178	1,504
Total ...	974	984	910	699	860	617	956	968	893	12,669	11,591	10,028	23,019	21,103	19,983	4,565	3,775	3,452	42,882	39,301	35,883

The depredations of gangs in the Ceded districts, Nellore, Guntūr and Chittoor were checked by opening outposts on the borders of districts, by patrols in the hill passes and by special raiding parties. On the following occasions the police had to use fire-arms when attacking some of the gangs of desperate criminals which infest the hills and jungles of these districts. In Nellore, parties of out-of-view Kathiras from the Kavali Settlement numbering 16 and 22 were encountered on two occasions on each of which one of the dacoits was shot. In Guntūr district a raiding party came across a gang of Chenchu dacoits and shot one of them. A constable of Kurnool district met a party of out-of-view Yerukalas on their way to a toddy shop and shot one in self-defence. A raiding party in Chittoor district came in touch with a party of out-of-view Korachas of Bhumannagedda Settlement and in the encounter two of the latter were wounded, of whom one died on the following day. In Kistna district one of a gang of Yerukalas, who had escaped from their settlement and were returning to the hills after committing a series of burglaries, was shot by a police raiding party.

Since the latter half of the year 1921, bombs have been used from time to time in faction fights in the Cuddapah district. This has received special attention and some measure of success has been achieved in tracing and prosecuting makers of bombs. The shooting by the police of a notorious distributor of bombs is referred to in paragraph 25.

15. Murder cases decreased from 984 in the previous year to 910 (—7.5 per cent). Coimbatore again recorded the largest number of cases (128) and was followed by Salem, Cuddapah and Madura, with 78, 68 and 67 cases, respectively. A large increase in the number of cases occurred in Coimbatore (+18), South Kanara (+17) and Kistna (+15), while South Malabar with Malappuram showed a decrease of 32 cases and Ganjām, 16 cases. The motive for murder was family dispute in 216 cases, sexual matters in 212 cases, faction quarrels in 172 cases and robbery in 71 cases. Twenty-one cases in South Malabar were due to the rebellion. The District Magistrate of Kistna is inclined to attribute the increase in his district to the general spirit of lawlessness engendered by non-co-operation activities. In 74 cases the murderers committed suicide.

16. During the year there was only one conviction for infanticide. The case, however, occurred in 1921. A woman of the goldsmith caste in Chittoor district drowned her child owing to ill-treatment by her husband and his third wife. She was sentenced to transportation for life which was commuted by Government into rigorous imprisonment for three years.

17. The most important event in the year has been the rebellion, or as it is locally called, the fituri, which took place in the Golconda area of the old Vizagapatam Agency including the Gudem Hills. As this has formed the subject of a special report I will only touch upon it briefly.

The rising was undoubtedly the work of one Alluri Srirama Razu, a Kshatriya by caste and a native of the Kistna district, a man of about 24 years of age, who had received education up to, and including, the fourth form and had lived for some four years in, or about, the affected area of the Agency. He had attained a considerable hold over the ignorant people of the plateau and below ghats who credited him with supernatural powers. He appears to have believed that the British power in India would be broken in about two years' time and that he could establish himself as the ruler of the Gudem Hills. The rebellion broke out on August 22nd when Chinthapalli police station was surprised and eleven police muskets and a large quantity of ammunition taken. Krishnadevipet police station was surprised on the 23rd and six muskets and more ammunition taken and on the 24th Rajavomangi police station was attacked and, after a slight show of opposition by the police, entered and eight muskets and more ammunition taken. Immediate measures were taken by means of the available Armed Reserves from the neighbouring districts under command of a number of gazetted officers, who had been got together, to prevent the spread of the rebellion and to deal with the rebels. In spite of the magnificent efforts of the officers and much

arduous marching, success was not achieved and after a disaster on September 24th in which Messrs. Scott-Coward and Hayter and a party of the Bellary Special Force were ambushed with the result that the two officers and two constables were killed and one head constable and one constable wounded and one constable missing, it was decided to employ the Malabar Special Police. Mr. Scott-Coward had taken a very prominent part in the operations up to the time of his death and had performed some wonderful feats of marching. He was a brilliant and specially gifted officer and a fine leader of men. His loss is deplorable and a severe blow to the department. Mr. Hayter was a temporary Assistant Superintendent who had been for some time in charge of the Bellary Special Force. He took up his duties in the Agency with keenness and in the best spirit. His untimely death is much to be regretted.

Mr. A. J. Happell was placed in command of the operations from 1st October. At first two companies of the Malabar Special Police were requisitioned but early in November two more companies were brought in. Four wireless sets and some transport mules from the 30th Mule Corps were obtained from the military. In spite of sustained and arduous operations the rebels managed to elude our forces until December 6th when they were twice brought to action. The first occasion was at Peddagadabapalem at about midday when a force of Malabar Special Police under Mr. John, with whom was Mr. Charsley, came up with the rebels who, after considerable resistance, fled having lost four killed, one wounded who died later, and one captured. Mr. Happell decided to pursue the rebels and accordingly Mr. Sweney started in pursuit that afternoon in command of a party of Malabar Special Police and came up with the rebels in a rocky ravine near Lingapuram at about midnight. He attacked them and they scattered after losing eight killed, two wounded and four captured. Mr. Sweney displayed great resolution and courage in this pursuit and fight in the jungle by moonlight. Mr. Keene, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Subedar Krishna Panikkar and Sergeant Goodsell particularly distinguished themselves in this action.

In these fights the rebels lost a large portion of the most effective part of their armament. They broke up and scattered and, although a detachment of the gang, from twenty to thirty in strength, under one of the leaders, Gam Ganthan Dora, was heard of on the plateau towards the end of December, and appeared occasionally thereafter, sometimes accompanied by Srirama Razu, they did not reunite completely until March 1923. Before the end of December two rebels (one wounded) and a police musket were brought in by the villagers.

Mr. Happell, therefore, achieved a large measure of success as the result of most arduous operations conducted under the most unfavourable conditions of climate and country. In these operations the work of the gazetted officers was worthy of the highest praise. They performed extraordinary feats of physical endurance and underwent great hardships and, in spite of much disappointment and frequent attacks of fever, maintained a splendid spirit. Of the officers engaged in the active operations Messrs. Sweney, Saunders, John, Keene and Charsley deserve special mention, while Messrs. King, Peterson, Hume, Forbes and Colebrook with less opportunity for distinction did very fine work. Mr. Wilkes who was in charge of the Supply and Transport, had a very heavy task which he performed with great success and in which he was ably supported by Mr. Martin and M.R.Ry. M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal. Mention must be made of the very efficient work of the medical staff under Captain P. Krishnaswami, the Agency District Medical and Sanitary Officer, whose organization was excellent and who personally gained the confidence and gratitude of all ranks for his unremitting attention and efficient work.

The Malabar Special Police greatly enhanced their reputation. Mr. Happell says of them:—

“Their discipline and general behaviour were excellent, they marched admirably and in spite of frequent attacks of fever and the greatest hardships, there was never any grumbling or shirking. In action they showed splendid dash and a complete disregard for danger. The Indian officers set an excellent example to their men and proved themselves thoroughly reliable and efficient.”

The Indian Red Cross Society made generous gifts of comforts which were much appreciated.

The gang is still moving in a body under its principal leaders and the operations against it are continuing.

A serious riot occurred in the Tiruvaduthurai Mutt in the Tanjore district when, on the occasion of the death of the Pandarasannidhi (religious head) of the Mutt, a claimant to the succession backed up by a large body of villagers, obstructed the removal for interment of the remains of the late Pandarasannidhi. The Police who were in a critical position and had received injuries from stones had to open fire with the concurrence of the Deputy Magistrate, with the result that three of the rioters were killed and eighteen wounded. The situation was very well handled by M.R.Ry. N. Ramanuja Ayyangar, the District Superintendent.

At Therkutheruvu in the Madura district a large body of villagers who had been gambling in a field obstructed the arrest of one of their number against whom a warrant had been pending and rescued the prisoner after severely assaulting the police party and seizing a carbine and some articles of uniform. At this juncture, the Personal Assistant to the District Superintendent of Police arrived but was himself assaulted, and had to fire in self-defence, wounding two of the rioters, one fatally. The rioters, whose numbers had meanwhile increased to about 300, rallied and took the police prisoners. On the arrival of reinforcements from surrounding stations, they dispersed. The District Superintendent of Police arrived soon after with a party of Reserve Police, effected a number of arrests and recovered the property belonging to the police. Nine of the rioters were convicted and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment. The ring-leader and organizer of the gambling committed suicide after the charge had been framed in the case.

An unusual case occurred in the Cuddapah district, in which a woman headed a party armed with spears, daggers, swords and bill-hooks and fought her enemy and his followers over a land dispute. The woman herself was badly injured as also four of her partisans. The casualties on the other side were one killed and six wounded including two women.

The year witnessed the closing stages of the Mappilla rebellion. With the exception of a few minor incidents, the rebellion itself may be said to have ended in January. Martial Law was abrogated on 24th February and was followed in succession by the Restoration of Order Ordinance and the Malabar (Completion of Trials) Ordinance. It devolved upon the police to arrest and prosecute a very large number of persons who were guilty of offences connected with the rebellion. This entailed exceedingly heavy work upon those concerned. At the close of the year, there were still about 1,000 persons under trial and another 700 to be arrested. A large number of offenders concerned in the less serious cases were dealt with under a scheme of suspending sentences on the condition of payment of fines by monthly instalments.

In my last year's report, I sketched the growth of the political agitation conducted by the Non-co-operation and Khilafat organizations, which reached its culmination in the early weeks of 1922. The movement had to stand or fall on the question of non-payment of taxes. On January 13th, the Guntūr District Congress Committee decided that taxes should not be paid in certain areas of the district and they were actually withheld in some places. Mr. Gandhi disapproved of the decision and a committee of investigation was appointed which reported on February 11th that the district was not fit for the non-payment of taxes. The East and West Kistna and East and West Gōdāvari District Congress Committees dallied with the question in January and finally decided against non-payment. Meanwhile Government had taken determined steps, including the employment of two companies of Indian Infantry, a section of an Armoured Car Company and a section of His Excellency the Governor's Bodyguard, to enforce the payment of taxes in Guntūr. A punitive police force consisting of 1 Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1 Deputy

Superintendent of Police, 1 Inspector, 1 Sergeant, 16 head constables and 200 constables was imposed upon the district. Prosecutions were instituted against the leaders of the non-payment movement. A special Act (The Madras Revenue Recovery (Temporary Amendment) Act, IV of 1922) was passed to simplify the procedure for the attachment or distraint of property and its disposal. Before these measures the determination not to pay taxes broke down and the collection of the land revenue in the Guntūr district was practically completed by the end of March. From that time forward the district has enjoyed a period of almost complete respite from political agitation. There was one interlude in August when the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee visited Guntūr, upon which occasion a number of volunteers, who disobeyed an order of the District Magistrate under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting demonstrations, had to be prosecuted. In the Kistna district, the non-payment of taxes movement soon collapsed on the prosecution of certain of the leaders under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, and in view of the determined attitude of the authorities. In the Gōdāvāri district, a punitive force of 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 head constables and 30 constables had to be imposed in February on the village of Sitanagaram and other neighbouring villages in the Rajahmundry taluk on account of refusal to pay taxes and of the disorderly attitude of the people. The imposition of punitive police on the village of Yedithi in the Ramachandrapur taluk was also ordered but, as the people relented in time, it was not imposed. In the village of Ryali in the Amalapur taluk a Panchayat Court, to supersede the Government Courts, was established by non-co-operators and proceeded to try cognizable cases. Its members were however prosecuted under sections 176 and 202 of the Indian Penal Code for withholding information which they were legally bound to communicate and convicted with the result that the Court ceased to function.

In January, the anti-drink campaign accompanied by the picketing of liquor shops, was carried on in many districts with considerable activity. Some minor disorders occurred and some shops were wrecked or burnt and orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting picketing had to be passed in some places. A large number of offenders against the law were prosecuted and precautionary measures taken. This activity did not last long and since April, there have not been any recorded manifestations thereof.

In the Guntūr and Nellore districts, a certain amount of opposition to the forest laws was maintained and in the former district, in February, a small party of police and forest watchers bringing in to the pound cattle found grazing without permits, were attacked by villagers. The police had to open fire and three persons were killed. There has been no further trouble in this direction.

The Non-co-operation and Khilafat volunteers showed little prominence during the year. On the occasion of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Madras on January 13th, the Choolai volunteers, who were recruited from the riffraff of Puliantope and Choolai, backed up by some volunteers from the North Arcot district, Muhammadan rowdies and others were responsible for some disorder.

The arrest of Mr. Gandhi on March 10th and his conviction on March 18th, brought about a very marked diminution of political activity, especially on its aggressive side.

The Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee arrived in Madras on July 25th and visited Erode, Bezwada and Guntūr but failed to arouse any but a fleeting enthusiasm. The publication of their report in November showed a divergency of views in the Congress Camp.

In December, a meeting of the Congress, Khilafat Conference and Jamait-ul-ulema was held in Gaya at which a programme was arranged for raising a large sum of money and enlisting a large number of volunteers with a view to establishing civil disobedience as a mass movement. The year, therefore, came to a close with these objects before the Non-co-operation and Khilafat parties.

The Khilafat party did not show much activity independently of the Non-co-operation party. A visit to Madras on April 22nd, of Maulvi Abdul Qadir Azad

Subhani accompanied by Wahid Yar Khan Sahib of Bombay, was the occasion of an attempt to revive the local branch of the Muslim League on a basis of complete severance of the British connexion and also of the establishment of a branch of the Jamait-ul-ulema. No important results have followed. The Khilafat Enquiry Committee accompanied the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee on its tour but failed to make much impression. In August, the Madras Khilafat Committee held a meeting to protest against the Prime Minister's speeches about Turkey and the Kemalist successes which soon followed were hailed with delight by Mussalmans throughout the Presidency, the 17th of September being observed as a day of rejoicing.

The Khilafat Conference of the Tamil Nadu held at Tiruppur on 6th November passed resolutions congratulating Mustafa Kemal Pasha on his successes and reaffirming faith in the Non-co-operation movement. The South Arcot District Khilafat Conference passed similar resolutions on December 3rd. December 8th was observed as Khalifa day throughout the Presidency. The mandates of the Annual Khilafat Conference held in Gaya in December have been adopted in Madras.

A communist party with Bolshevik inclinations came into being during the year.

It will thus be seen that, after the first quarter of the year, there was practically no disorder arising from political agitation. Prosecutions had to be instituted from time to time, chiefly under Section 103, Criminal Procedure Code, against persons engaged in spreading disaffection against the Government.

There was an unimportant strike in the Arkonam workshops, which was soon settled. The reasons appear to have been quite local. (vii) *Labour troubles.* There was also a strike in the Indian Aluminium Factory, Madras, which lasted some time and was terminated by the employment of fresh men and the return of about fifty of the strikers. Futile attempts were made in the City to revive certain defunct labour unions.

18. In South Rāmnād and North Tinnevely, feelings between the Naiks and the Nadars are strained. Some combinations have been formed against the Nadars to break down their supremacy in trade. *Social and communal movements.*

In the Amalapur taluk of the Gōdāvāri district, the Settigas and Adi-Andhras have shown an inclination to obtain greater freedom from the control of the higher land-owning castes. This has resulted in some breaches of the peace.

In Malabar, the tenancy question is exercising the public mind, but the leaders on both sides have so far refrained from any action which might tend towards a breach of the peace.

19. There was a large decrease in dacoity cases, from 880 to 617 (or — 29·9 per cent). The fituri in the Agency division and the rebellion in South Malabar accounted for a large number of cases. Excluding South Malabar, Malappuram and the Agency division, the largest decrease occurred in Kurnool (— 41 cases), Bellary (— 24 cases), Anantapur (— 22 cases), Guntūr (— 19 cases), Tinnevely (— 17 cases), Rāmnād (— 14 cases) and Coimbatore (— 14 cases). The decrease in the Ceded districts and Guntūr is attributed to the constant harrying of roving gangs, the removal of C.I.D. Gang XVI (Rudrapad Korachas) to Sitanagram and the capture of out-of-view members of C.I.D. Gang XIII (Donga Yerukalas). The registration of Picharis of Kurnool, the removal of C.I.D. Gang XVIII (Donga Dazaris) to Hubli and the transfer of C.I.D. Gang XV (Nawabpet Korachas) from Bhumannagedda to Sitanagram are measures which are expected to result in a further reduction of this form of crime. Of the 459 cases reported direct to the police, 167 were house-dacoities, 163 field-dacoities and 129 highway-dacoities.

20. Robberies numbered 593 as against 963 in the previous year. The districts with the largest number of cases were Anantapur (74), Kurnool (61), Nellore (57) and Guntūr (56). Out of 805 cases reported to the police, 321 were field-robberies, 252 house-robberies and 232 highway-robberies. *Robbery.*

21. House-breakings fell from 11,591 cases in the previous year to 10,028 showing a decline of 1,563 cases or — 13·5 per cent. This decrease was shared by the majority of districts of which the most noteworthy are, Agency (— 229 cases or 35·2 per cent), Kistna (— 220 cases or 20·5 per cent), Anantapur (— 149 cases or 27·5 per cent) and Madura (— 135 cases or 22·8 per cent). Kistna again showed the highest number of cases (854) and was followed by Tanjore and Guntūr with 516 and 510 cases respectively. An increase occurred in Madras City and 9 districts, Nellore showing the largest increase of 93 cases (+ 24·7 per cent). The average amount of property lost in a case of house-breaking was Rs. 149 against Rs. 144 in the previous year.

22. There was a small decline of 5·3 per cent in theft cases which fell from 21,103 to 19,983. The districts with the largest number of cases were Madras City, Trichinopoly Railway Police district, Kistna, Madras Railway Police district and Gōdāvāri.

23. Cattle-thefts numbered 3,452, showing a reduction of 323 cases or 8·6 per cent. The districts with the largest number of cases were Madura (359), Coimbatore (341), Salem (267), Trichinopoly (233), South Arcot (201) and the Agency (197).

Twenty-five cases of cattle-poisoning were reported during the year against 22 in the previous year. 11 cases ended in conviction. Kistna and Anantapur reported the largest number of cases, namely 6 each.

24. There were 48 true cases of counterfeiting coin of which 23 ended in conviction. 8 cases were reported from the North Arcot district. Offences in respect of currency notes numbered 68, of which 4 ended in conviction. 19 cases occurred in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district and 8 in each of the districts of Tinnevely and South Malabar. In Madras City there was a large output of forged five-rupee notes. An expert engraver and draftsman was traced and prosecuted but unfortunately got off on a legal point. The right man had undoubtedly been spotted as the forgeries ceased after his arrest. A bundle of 498 forged five-rupee currency notes was seized at Periyakulam in Madura district. Investigation and the recovery of more notes showed that a gang was operating in Tinnevely and Travancore as well as in Madura. 5 men, 2 of Travancore, 2 of Tinnevely and 1 of Coimbatore, were committed to trial at the Tinnevely Sessions. Of these, 1 was taken as an approver, 1 acquitted and the remaining 3 were convicted. 24 forged one-hundred rupee currency notes were seized by the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Saunders, from Bala Obiah, a Village Magistrate in Cuddapah district, who has since been convicted. The notes had been obtained from Suban Sahib who was sentenced in 1920 to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment for making them.

25. The number of deaths treated as justifiable homicide was 28. Of these 18 were caused by the police in the execution of their duty and the remaining 10 by private individuals in the exercise of the right of private defence. 8 of the deaths caused by the police occurred in overcoming the resistance to arrest of criminal gangs, 4 in connexion with resistance to arrest offered by warrantees and 6 in the suppression of riots and unlawful assemblies.

A gang of about 15 Boyas in Bellary attempted to commit dacoity by way-laying a marriage party that arrived by night train. The beat constable shot one of the gang who was a notorious criminal and so prevented a heavy dacoity. A Sub-Inspector in Cuddapah district shot a very desperate criminal, Alladapalli Obigadu, whom he waylaid on information, whilst he was carrying a bomb which he attempted to throw at the Sub-Inspector.

Cases in which members of criminal gangs were shot by police raiding parties have been referred to in paragraph 14.

26. Cases of accidental death disclosing culpable negligence numbered, 6, of which 15 cases were prosecuted. 9 ended in conviction 2 in discharge and the remaining 4 were pending trial.

Accidental death.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

27. Detection remained stationary notwithstanding an appreciable decrease in the volume of cognizable crime. The average percentage for the Presidency, of cases ending in conviction to the total number of cases under the Indian Penal Code (excluding nuisances and cases in which the police abstained from investigation) which were disposed of during the year, was 33·3 as against 33·6 in the previous year. As regards grave crime, the percentage of detection remained the same in murders and improved by 2·2 per cent in dacoities, but fell under other heads. In the districts of Vizagapatam, Agency, Nellore and Coimbatore there was a decline in the detection of all items of grave crime. Taken as a whole, Madras City and 13 districts, notably Bellary (+8·4 per cent), Trichinopoly (+8·1 per cent) and Anantapur (+6·5 per cent) showed improvement in dealing with crime while there was a deterioration in 15 districts. All districts in the Northern Range showed less success than in the previous year, the decline in the Agency division (—13·0 per cent) being the greatest. This falling off in the Agency division is doubtless bound up with the difficulty of getting a satisfactory staff of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors to serve and remain there. The Agency Commissioner complains of the frequent transfers of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. When service in the Agency is so unpopular and it is so easy for officers to get away on medical grounds, it is almost impossible to prevent this state of affairs. The Superintendent of Police, Agency division, comments unfavourably upon the system of exchange of officers between the Agency and the plains and of sending up officers from the plains for periods of service. In the absence of sufficient local recruitment, which would be the only satisfactory solution, there seems no way of avoiding this system. The greatest hope of an improvement lies in the increased Agency allowances sanctioned during the year which, I trust, will operate to make officers serving there less discontented with their lot. I sincerely hope that these allowances will escape the retrenchment axe. The District Magistrate of Kistna remarks upon the unsatisfactory state of investigation and detection of crime in that district. A good deal has been done of late to improve these matters but the police organization of the district requires improvement, to effect which I have submitted a scheme to Government the main feature of which is the provision of two more circles. The new system of classification of crime and criminals which I mentioned in my last administration report was introduced at the end of the year. Its main objects are to secure concentration upon professional crime, to give a basis for detection by the classification of criminals according to their methods and to induce investigating officers to look farther afield than they have hitherto done. Any beneficial effects must necessarily be gradual.

In the quest for opportunities for retrenchment, a good deal of adverse criticism has been directed against Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. I wish to say, therefore, with regard to Inspectors, that I consider that we have a very large proportion of good material and that the work shown by them, especially when they are properly directed by their superior officers, is generally satisfactory. As to Sub-Inspectors, it must be said that they are a very uneven lot. While some of them are excellent workers, a considerable proportion falls below the requisite standard of efficiency especially in regard to the investigation and detection of crime. This must not be taken as a wholesale condemnation of the rank of Sub-Inspector introduced by the Police Commission of 1902-1903. There is no

doubt that a great improvement has taken place in the methods and reputation of the police in this Presidency since Sub-Inspectors took the place of head constables as station-house officers, and that a further improvement of this class of officer, rather than a reversion to the former conditions, is the correct line of progress. In support of this contention, I quote the following extract from a judgment of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ayling of the High Court whose experience of police work as shown in criminal cases has been very great :—

“One remark I feel constrained to add. This is a case of purely circumstantial evidence in which the officers responsible for the prosecution must have felt some doubt as to whether the court would draw an inference of guilt from the facts they were in a position to prove by true evidence. It is satisfactory to note the absence of any attempt to improve the case or bolster it up by additional false evidence. It may be said that no honest and capable police force should be under any temptation to do such a thing. No doubt, but it is a tendency with which the police in this country are and have been constantly charged and in the past, not without substantial grounds. A case of this kind, and it is by no means the only one which has come under my observation in recent years, is a concrete testimony to the improvement in the morale of the force as regards investigation and presentation of cases and a gratifying indication that popular suspicions in this matter are based now-a-days less on facts than on tradition.”

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

The percentage of cases in which investigation was refused to the total number of reported cases under classes I to V of Statement A was 8.1 as against 8.6 in the previous year.

Cases referred by the magistrates under section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The number of cases referred to the police by magistrates under section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code was very high in the districts of Nellore (109), Salem (83), Coimbatore (81), Madras City (74), South Arcot (64) and North Arcot (62). Instances in which cases were improperly referred were brought to the notice of the District Magistrate concerned who issued necessary instructions to the subordinate magistracy and there has been marked improvement in several districts.

The number of sessions held in the mufassal was 305 as against 289 in the previous year; of these 41 were attended by District Superintendents, 49 by their Personal Assistants and 85 by subdivisional police officers, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 39, 33 and 88, respectively. In the districts of the Agency, the Nilgiris, South Malabar and Malappuram, no gazetted officer attended any of the sessions as the officers were otherwise engaged. The Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners attended all the four sessions in the city as usual.

Property lost and recovered.

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

Property lost and recovered (Police cases).

District.	1921.			1921.			1922.			Remarks.
	Lost.	Recover- ed.	Per- cent- age.	Lost.	Recover- ed.	Per- cent- age.	Lost.	Recover- ed.	Per- cent- age.	
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		
Madras City ...	2,25,880	72,908	32.4	2,67,690	67,468	25.2	3,31,030	1,25,164	37.8	
Ganjām ...	74,304	15,535	20.9	85,900	11,564	13.4	68,664	8,523	12.4	
Visagapatam ...	87,757	24,944	28.4	67,987	8,844	13.1	72,562	14,968	20.6	
Godāveri ...	1,55,279	80,719	19.8	1,39,991	28,112	20.1	1,93,890	45,257	23.3	
Agency ...	55,125	20,124	36.5	74,993	27,053	36.1	84,957	18,865	22.1	
Kistna ...	2,08,548	40,595	13.6	*2,69,090	43,733	16.3	2,12,046	43,162	20.4	
Guntūr ...	1,81,099	25,505	19.5	1,01,608	12,569	12.4	1,35,729	15,472	11.4	
Nellore ...	89,078	16,438	18.5	1,03,428	19,006	19.0	1,43,435	20,177	14.1	
Kurnool ...	1,49,641	21,064	14.4	1,13,769	12,021	10.6	99,554	15,752	15.8	
Bellary ...	90,207	19,844	21.4	1,10,112	18,875	18.7	67,821	24,650	36.0	
Anantapur ...	94,885	13,907	14.8	1,00,821	14,353	14.2	92,730	14,576	15.8	
Cuddapah ...	76,781	13,512	17.6	89,616	12,719	14.2	70,149	10,590	15.1	
Chittoor ...	83,623	9,855	11.8	82,769	7,912	9.6	71,531	11,544	16.0	
Chingleput ...	63,687	15,584	24.4	69,313	10,531	15.2	81,791	11,639	14.2	
North Arcot ...	87,433	27,990	32.0	75,007	21,212	28.2	78,333	17,824	22.8	
South Arcot ...	1,22,757	24,896	20.3	80,180	19,712	24.6	1,04,707	26,692	25.6	
Tanjore ...	1,70,933	35,206	20.6	1,63,890	28,922	17.7	1,51,382	39,405	26.0	
Madura ...	1,99,379	49,747	25.0	1,45,179	33,813	23.3	1,11,760	24,335	21.8	
Rāmnād ...	1,01,242	19,825	19.6	1,41,957	52,815	37.3	77,544	21,908	28.2	
Tinnevely ...	1,55,494	22,685	14.6	1,23,860	16,867	13.6	1,08,809	21,091	19.4	
Salem ...	86,074	22,623	26.3	1,08,579	11,021	12.9	85,127	12,519	14.7	
Trichinopoly ...	99,217	19,148	19.3	1,18,016	17,064	14.5	97,314	25,818	26.6	
Coimbatore ...	98,758	31,402	31.8	75,084	27,500	36.7	90,433	29,647	32.8	
The Nilgiris ...	80,328	19,578	24.4	80,832	6,558	8.1	89,794	26,378	29.4	
South Malabar ...	65,131	11,798	18.1	2,10,500	8,220	3.9	46,607	19,172	41.1	
Malappuram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,151	217	1.8	
North Malabar ...	13,605	3,769	27.7	14,002	2,028	14.5	14,423	4,375	30.3	
South Kanara ...	84,338	11,127	13.2	40,323	8,780	21.8	46,185	12,087	26.2	
The Railway Police, Madras.	80,092	29,015	36.2	85,257	26,793	31.4	61,739	18,664	30.2	
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	75,031	16,756	22.3	88,564	29,439	33.2	1,29,080	15,193	12.1	
Total ...	32,01,706	6,82,780	21.3	31,82,510	6,09,862	19.2	29,48,178	6,96,570	23.6	Recovery made during the year of property lost in previous years' cases—Rs. 14,564

* Revised figure furnished by the district.

The figures show a slight progressive decrease in the amount of property lost corresponding to a fall in crime. The figure for Kistna which caused comment last year was incorrect by no less than 10 lakhs.

29. The number of cases under classes I to V decided by courts decreased from 17,007 to 16,017 and of these 11,901 or 74.3 per cent ended in conviction, the corresponding percentages for the two previous years being 75.1 in 1921 and 73.7 in 1920. Only nine districts showed an increase in percentage, which was marked in Chittoor (+ 7.6 per cent) and Trichinopoly (+ 6.8 per cent). Of the districts which returned a decrease, North Malabar (— 11.1 per cent) and Tanjore (— 8.4 per cent) were the worst. Madras City maintained its high percentage of convictions, viz., 94.9 per cent and the Nilgiris with 87.7 per cent came next. In the former the number of cases decided was also the largest (931). Kistna nearly equalled it with 970 cases. Other districts with a large number of cases were South Arcot (858) and Coimbatore (845).

The number of persons tried in these cases was 31,664 (against 36,892 in the previous year) of whom 19,432 or 56.1 per cent were convicted, the corresponding percentage for the year 1921 being 55.8. Madras City and 13 districts showed an improvement in results which was marked in Chittoor, Guntūr and Rāmnād, while South Kanara showed the greatest decline.

In Madras City, the prosecuting staff prosecuted 1,695 cases (as against 1,505 cases in the previous year) of which 1,534 ended in conviction. There was a large increase in the number of cases prosecuted by the prosecuting staff in the mufassal from 8,312 to 10,751 and the proportion of successful prosecutions also rose from 69.3 per cent to

76·4 per cent. 1,063 appeals were opposed as against 886 in the previous year and the percentage of success achieved was 74·9 per cent against 73·8.

The scheme of setting apart special days exclusively for the trial of police cases which has been introduced in most districts, is reported generally to have worked well. In a few districts it has not yet found favour. For instance, in Madura it was not successful and in Nellore, Trichinopoly and Anantapur, required better working, while in Kurnool, Bellary, Coimbatore and Malabar it had not been introduced.

30. Cases of inadequate sentences or improper discharges were promptly brought to the notice of District Magistrates, generally with satisfactory results. The most prevalent instances of inadequate sentences imposed by the subordinate magistracy are in respect of receivers of stolen property.

31. During the year 183 persons escaped from the custody of the police as against 171 in the previous year. Of these 135 were recaptured, in addition to 8 who had escaped in previous years. Escapes were most numerous in South Arcot (16), Railway Police, Madras (16) and Bellary (14). The police were held free from blame in 56 cases. In the remaining cases, 88 policemen were punished departmentally and 55 prosecuted of whom 27 were convicted. In addition, 14 constables responsible for escapes in previous years were convicted during the year.

32. The number of cases struck off as wilfully and maliciously false during the year was 3,613, that is, 299 less than that in the previous year. The greatest decrease (—126) was in Ganjām, where the Superintendent checked an inclination on the part of Sub-Inspectors to refer cases as false on insufficient grounds. Other districts showing a marked decrease were Guntūr (—84) and Tinnevely (—73).

The number of cases struck off as maliciously and wilfully false was high in the districts of Salem (275) and Coimbatore (253). In 170 cases prosecutions were launched for preferring false complaints, 36 on the sanction of magistrates and 134 on the initiative of the police and 72 persons were convicted. The largest number of such convictions occurred in North Arcot (10) and Chittoor (9).

154 out of 120,949 cases prosecuted by the police were declared false after trial, the percentage being 0·1. The percentage was highest in North Malabar (1·2), Agency (1·1) and Kurnool (0·6). No cases were declared false in Gōdāvāri, Anantapur, South Arcot, the Nilgiris and Malappuram.

33 The annexed statement shows the number of habitual criminals under police surveillance. The number of bad characters registered during the year was 4,672. 8,071 persons were removed from the registers on the ground that they were no longer addicted to crime. The number of bad characters at large at the end of the year was 16,470, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 22,957. Of these 1,547 (or 9·3 per cent) were out of view. The reduction is in accordance with the policy of confining registration as far as possible to the more dangerous criminals with a view to the concentration of supervision upon them. Of the persons who were convicted those with history sheets numbered 1,394 against 1,741 in the previous year.

Return of known depredaters, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1922.

Class of persons.	Number at large on 31st December 1921, i.e., excluding those in jail, but including those out of view.		Number brought under surveillance during the year.						Of the number in columns 2 to 5, number removed from the register during the year.						Of those included in columns 2 to 5 number in jail on 31st December 1922.	Number at large on 31st December 1922.	Of the number shown in column 12, number out of view.		Number of persons with history sheets convicted during the year.							
	2	3	On account of arrivals from outside the district.		By release from jails.		By fresh registration.		6	7	8	9	10	11			12	12 (a)		13						
1	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Known depredaters	9,926	65	629	12	1,661	26	2,038	19	154	3	800	2	1,992	15	475	2	759	7	1,973	10	8,552	75	1,402	17	1,461	3
Receivers of stolen goods	608	35	3	1	9	...	118	9	5	1	13	1	323	17	11	...	69	8	8	1	30	17	6	...	4	...
Suspected persons	12,477	964	331	5	356	2	2,432	26	148	8	740	4	5,729	95	437	20	1,335	45	463	2	7,371	113	400	12	330	2
Total	23,011	1,064	963	18	2,026	23	4,618	54	307	11	553	7	7,944	127	923	22	2,163	60	2,444	12	16,202	205	1,818	29	1,795	5

* The variations as compared with the figures in the report for 1921 are due to the revised figures furnished by some districts.

76.4 per cent. 1,063 appeals were opposed as against 886 in the previous year and the percentage of success achieved was 74.9 per cent against 73.8.

The scheme of setting apart special days exclusively for the trial of police cases which has been introduced in most districts, is reported generally to have worked well. In a few districts it has not yet found favour. For instance, in Madura it was not successful and in Nellore, Trichinopoly and Anantapur, required better working, while in Kurnool, Bellary, Coimbatore and Malabar it had not been introduced.

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31. During the year 183 persons escaped from the custody of the police as against 171 in the previous year. Of these 135 were recaptured, in addition to 8 who had escaped in previous years. Escapes were most numerous in South Arcot (16), Railway Police, Madras (16) and Bellary (14). The police were held free from blame in 56 cases. In the remaining cases, 88 policemen were punished departmentally and 55 prosecuted of whom 27 were convicted. In addition, 14 constables responsible for escapes in previous years were convicted during the year.

32. The number of cases struck off as wilfully and maliciously false during the year was 3,613, that is, 299 less than that in the previous year. The greatest decrease (—126) was in Ganjām, where the Superintendent checked an inclination on the part of Sub-Inspectors to refer cases as false on insufficient grounds. Other districts showing a marked decrease were Guntūr (—84) and Tinnevely (—73).

The number of cases struck off as maliciously and wilfully false was high in the districts of Salem (275) and Coimbatore (253). In 170 cases prosecutions were launched for preferring false complaints, 36 on the sanction of magistrates and 134 on the initiative of the police and 72 persons were convicted. The largest number of such convictions occurred in North Arcot (10) and Chittoor (9).

154 out of 120,949 cases prosecuted by the police were declared false after trial, the percentage being 0.1. The percentage was highest in North Malabar (1.2), Agency (1.1) and Kurnool (0.6). No cases were declared false in Godāvāri, Anantapur, South Arcot, the Nilgiris and Malappuram.

33 The annexed statement shows the number of habitual criminals under police surveillance. The number of bad characters registered during the year was 4,672. 8,071 persons were removed from the registers on the ground that they were no longer addicted to crime. The number of bad characters at large at the end of the year was 16,470, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 22,957. Of these 1,547 (or 9.3 per cent) were out of view. The reduction is in accordance with the policy of confining registration as far as possible to the more dangerous criminals with a view to the concentration of supervision upon them. Of the persons who were convicted those with history sheets numbered 1,394 against 1,741 in the previous year.

Return of known deprecators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1922.

Class of persons.	Number at large on 31st December 1921, i.e., excluding those in jail, but including those out of view.		Number brought under surveillance during the year.						Of the number in columns 2 to 5, number removed from the register during the year.						Of those included in columns 2 to 5 number in jail on 31st December 1922.	Number at large on 31st December 1922.	Of the number shown in column 12, number out of view.	Number of persons with history sheets completed during the year.								
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13														
1	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
Known deprecators ...	9,926	65	629	12	1,661	20	2,038	19	184	2	300	2	1,992	15	475	2	759	7	1,973	10	8,592	78	1,002	17	1,040	3
Receivers of stolen goods ...	408	35	2	1	9	...	114	9	5	1	13	1	424	17	11	...	69	8	8	1	29	17	6	...	4	...
Suspected persons ...	12,477	264	331	5	356	2	2,602	26	148	6	740	4	5,729	95	437	20	1,335	45	463	2	7,371	113	420	12	310	2
Total ...	23,621	364	963	18	2,026	23	4,618	54	337	11	553	7	7,846	127	923	22	2,163	60	2,444	13	16,292	208	1,519	29	1,289	5

* The variations as compared with the figures in the report for 1921 are due to the revised figures furnished by some districts.

The number of persons who received enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, was 1,976 and the number ordered to notify residence under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 435, the corresponding numbers for the previous year being 1,935 and 437, respectively. 121 persons were prosecuted for failure to notify residence, of whom 93 were convicted.

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

Boyas of Kurnool district,
Dommaras of North Arcot district,
Gudu Dasaris of South Arcot district,
Nirahikaris of Kurnool and Bellary districts,
Piramalai Kallars of Rāmnād district, and
Thottia Naiks of the Tamil districts.

The part of section 10 directing members to report themselves at fixed intervals was applied to Donga Woddars of Guntūr district and Sakkarathamadai Koravars of North Arcot district. The movements of Donga Dasaris in Bellary district were confined under section 11 to the area comprised within 3 villages and the provisions of the Act applicable to the Uppu Koravars compulsorily settled in the Kulasekharapatnam Settlement were extended to certain members of the tribe who voluntarily took up their residence in that settlement. 2,471 persons were registered under the Act during the year and 1,389 were removed from the registers for good conduct or other causes. The total number of persons brought under the Act was, at the end of the year, 23,985 (16,466 males and 7,519 females). The Amagunta Poligars and Dommaras of Chittoor district who were declared criminal tribes in the preceding year were registered during the year.

Convictions for offences under the Criminal Tribes Act fell from 3,364 to 2,819 by 15·4 per cent. 53 persons were convicted under section 24 and 11 were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 23, the corresponding numbers for the previous year being 62 and 39, respectively.

Supervision over registered members was on the whole effective. The intervals at which the members reported themselves under section 10 (a) varied according to local necessities from three times a night to once a fortnight.

Criminal tribes settle-ments. The unsatisfactory feature of the criminal tribes settlements in the Nellore and Guntūr districts is that in the aggregate, there are a large number of out-of-view members who live by crime and are responsible for a good deal of crime in these districts and in the Kurnool and Kistna districts. They are mostly able-bodied adults, some of whom have their women and children in the settlements. It is very easy for the out-of-view members to communicate with the settlers either by entering the settlements at night or when the settlers are at work at a distance from the settlement. When they form gangs the police have to carry out raids upon them, but it is feared that they are more and more taking to burglary in small numbers which is far more difficult to combat. During the year, unreported robberies and outrages on women in the neighbourhood of Bitragunta necessitated special measures and finally ceased after the police had shot two Kathiras out of view from Kāvāli or Bitragunta Settlements. It is reported that from the Kāvāli Settlement alone there were about 170 adult males out of view who are mostly incorrigibles. As has been frequently pointed out the success or failure of a settlement depends chiefly upon whether the settlers can earn a sufficient livelihood under fairly easy conditions or not. This is possible at Stuartpuram and in the Allur and Bitragunta branches of Kāvāli where land is available but is not the case in Kāvāli itself and to some extent in the Guntūr Reformatory.

The Government have recently ordered the transfer of the Guntūr Reformatory Settlement to Kāvāli, where it is contemplated to establish a reformatory settlement worked on more rigorous lines than that at Guntūr with better precautions against escape. The voluntary settlement for Yanadis at Bapatla was closed

during the year as it was a failure. The settlement at Bhumannagella in the Chittoor district has been ordered to be closed. In 1921 the worst characters were transferred to the Guntūr Reformatory Settlement from which many became out of view and returned to their old haunts. Those left behind proved also to be taking part in crime and stolen property was discovered in the settlement. They were therefore ordered to be sent partly to the Stuartpuram Settlement and partly to the Reformatory Settlement to be instituted at Kāvāli.

The Siddhapuram Settlement in Kurnool district is under the management of an Inspector of Police and is making satisfactory progress. Some of the Waddars in it are settling down as agriculturists and there are only three males out of view.

The Pammal Settlement in the Chingleput district is managed by the Salvation Army. The only settler out of view is a woman. There has been some difficulty in getting work but about 100 persons are employed in the Corporation stone quarries, an order for police sandals has been given and carpet weaving is being introduced.

The Aziznagar Settlement in South Arcot district is under the management of an Inspector of Police. Most of the inmates have taken to agriculture and of the male settlers only seven are out of view.

The settlement for Koravars at Kulasekharapatnam in Tinnovely district, where the settlers are employed in the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, and which has been for some years under the management of Messrs. Parry & Co.'s Factory Manager, Mr. J. H. A. Weth, has been so successful that Koravars have entered it voluntarily and been made subject to the regulations. The Perambūr Settlement in Madras has been working satisfactorily under the Salvation Army management.

At the close of the year, the total strength of the settlements stood at 7,109 consisting of 2,295 men, 2,243 women and 2,571 children of whom 350 males, 198 females and 232 children were out of view and the number on the rolls in the schools attached to the various settlements was 1,117 (612 boys and 505 girls).

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. K. Raja Ayyar Avargal continued to be in charge of the Kallar reclamation work with the rank of Superintendent of Police. During the year the scheme was extended to the Piramalai Kallars of Rāmnād district.

(i) *Staff*.—The police officers in charge of the subdivisions of Usilampatti, Sivakāsi and Dindigul were declared Assistant Kallar Officers in order to draw the district police more into the work and an additional staff of 5 Sub-Inspectors and 6 head constables was sanctioned. A Revenue Inspector was detailed to work in the Rāmnād district and the Deputy Tahsildar on special duty at Madura was also authorized to work in the Rāmnād district.

(ii) *Registration*.—The number of Kallar men registered by the Kallar Special Officer during the year in the Madura and Rāmnād districts was 778, making a total of 26,853 registered out of a population of about 30,000 adult males. There is no trouble about registration as the Kallars present themselves for it.

(iii) *Panchayats*.—96 fresh villages were granted panchayats bringing the total of such villages in the two districts to 597 and the Special Officer received 4,760 panchayat reports of which 1,733 contained matters necessitating enquiry. Panchayats were cancelled in 6 villages. The panchayats reported numerous cases of Kallar crime and assisted in the detection of several cases. Only 3 warrants against Kallars were pending at the close of the year.

(iv) *Grants of land and agricultural loans*.—915.18 acres of land were assigned to 223 Kallars by the Special Deputy Tahsildar and his staff. A sum of Rs. 13,735 was distributed among 157 Kallars under the Agricultural Loans Act up to 31st December out of an allotment of Rs. 20,000 for the official year ending 31st March 1923 and another sum of Rs. 10,455 among 71 Kallars under the Land Improvement Loans Act out of an allotment of Rs. 30,000.

(v) *Co-operative societies.*—In his capacity as Honorary Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies for Tirumangalam taluk, the Kallar Special Officer started eight co-operative societies and issued short term loans to members. The collection of outstanding loans in respect of old societies, both extant and liquidated, in the Usilampatti area aggregating nearly 2 lakhs of rupees was also undertaken and the Special Officer was able to collect a tenth of the amount due within the year.

(vi) *Other loans.*—Some Rs. 3,400 were given out on short term loans for industrial purposes.

(vii) *Communal funds.*—Many Kallar panchayats have started a "Common Fund" for communal purposes and the collections are deposited either in the Post Office Savings Bank or with the Kallar Special Officer.

(viii) *Employment.*—In spite of the inherent dislike of the Kallars to leave their homes, as many as 2,000 of them have been induced to take up work on the tea estates of the High Range in Travancore and a Labour Bureau for this purpose is being organized in consultation with the Commissioner of Police, Travancore. Work on the roads is also provided for a large number of men.

(ix) *Industries.*—The following industries are taught at several centres of which weaving takes the predominance being taught at seven centres:—weaving, carpentry, smithy, brass-vessel making, rope and tape making, mat making, cumbly making and tailoring.

Fourteen Kallars are reported to have set up weaving looms in their villages. They have to be financed and helped with yarn at present. One man has set up as a tailor and been supplied with a sewing machine. Progress in establishing industries must inevitably be slow as the Kallars formerly considered such employment to be derogatory. It is hoped, however, gradually to change their point of view.

(x) *Schools.*—There are 195 schools for Kallar children, including 26 opened during the year, of which 88 are under the direct control of the Kallar Special Officer and the remaining 107, under the management of Missionaries. The total number on the rolls of the village schools was 6,356 boys and 431 girls. In addition, 107 boys and 35 girls are in the boarding schools of the American Mission, Swedish Mission and the Roman Catholic Mission and Convent. Attention was paid to training Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. Kallar boys are taken in the industrial schools of the American Mission at Tirumangalam and Pasumalai and the Roman Catholic Mission and Swedish Mission at Madura; and some boys are being trained as teachers in the American Mission Schools.

It must be remembered that the scheme of Kallar reclamation was devised and its execution started by Mr. Loveluck in 1920 and that he continued to direct it until he left the district in April 1921. The statement in last year's administration report that the scheme had passed far beyond his designs perhaps did him scant justice as, though to Mr. Raja Ayyar is due the credit for achieving the great developments which have taken place, progress has been mainly on the lines originally suggested by Mr. Loveluck.

Good progress has been made during the year towards the reclamation of the Yerramalai Chenchus in Kurnool district. A few have been employed as ghat talaiyaris and others will be employed as forest watchers, etc. A scheme for the reclamation of the Vaduvarpatti Koravars of Rāmnād district which was submitted to Government last year was referred to the Commissioner of Labour who has made some recommendations but nothing has yet been sanctioned. There is a movement afoot among the leaders of the Tanjore Kallars to introduce voluntary reformation on the lines adopted in Madura among the criminal sections of the community. The District Superintendent of Police is endeavouring to foster this movement and it is hoped that something definite will be evolved. It is probable that Government will be appealed to for financial support.

Other criminal communities.

Security for good beha-
viour.

The annexed statement shows the prosecutions in
bad livelihood cases.

Prosecutions in bad livelihood cases.

Districts.	1918.		1919.		1920.		1921.		1922.		Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage of persons bound over to those who were disposed of.
	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.						
Madras City	18	12	36	28	29	22	26	22	...	846	35	80	8	918
Ganjām	67	89	69	52	41	27	61	49	...	843	45	53	12	828
Visagapatam	44	89	47	86	73	69	63	49	2	808	20	14	1	737
Gōdāvari	105	42	143	40	153	60	89	41	7	506	33	8	10	214
Agency Division	16	13	63	55	49	42	60	40	10	979	67	47	8	870
Kistna	118	49	150	64	154	66	208	126	41	792	144	107	10	140
Guntūr	165	99	166	102	261	129	124	74	3	143	81	60	11	704
Nellore	154	75	193	108	204	124	109	60	12	659	130	52	42	508
Kurnool	108	81	208	172	193	134	146	115	...	788	134	107	2	811
Bellary	77	61	147	69	420	198	353	207	72	767	185	91	20	784
Anantapur	12	10	79	43	97	68	150	100	31	848	224	143	31	808
Cuddapah	57	34	84	59	55	57	83	44	0	571	95	53	4	542
Chittoor	54	45	111	61	72	33	97	63	...	612	92	64	8	790
Chingleput	89	68	101	67	80	60	62	35	8	875	98	70	15	916
North Arcot	99	68	140	111	150	109	189	150	9	847	109	118	14	787
South Arcot	57	59	84	67	42	30	50	36	7	537	49	23	8	804
Tanjore	219	144	418	257	241	132	200	107	72	670	804	235	64	816
Madura	198	50	182	101	154	58	54	24	35	785	81	49	15	734
Rāmnād	83	50	112	59	111	68	202	120	30	740	183	114	25	752
Tinnevely	93	33	72	42	76	47	77	39	29	812	139	49	67	670
Salem	81	35	146	80	89	60	49	40	0	930	82	40	31	744
Trichinopoly	102	70	106	71	190	103	170	90	32	677	182	87	12	770
Coimbatore	137	91	62	85	63	37	54	34	14	1000	81	63	3	808
The Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	2	...	1000	3	2	...	667
South Malabar	28	13	33	17	24	17	34	14	17	932	12	4	1	800
Malappuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	10	...
North Malabar	11	8	11	11	5	2	12	3	1	300	0	4	...	800
South Kanara	12	6	9	8	20	12	21	15	...	76	12	7	1	548
The Railway Police, Madras.	17	12	45	30	42	28	20	18	...	800	55	40	2	902
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	19	7	46	38	36	25	29	19	2	731	30	31	2	912
Total	2,261	1,309	3,162	1,867	3,144	1,838	2,817	1,743	455	706	2,921	1,798	617	776

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 1,793 persons bound over, 698 were petty thieves, 476 known depredators and 62 receivers. The number of persons sent to jail for failure to furnish security was 1,195 against 1,215, the largest number being in Tanjore and Anantapur. The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 269 as against Rs. 279. In Cuddapah and Trichinopoly, the average amount exceeded Rs. 500 and in 10 other districts, it was more than Rs. 250. The work under this head in the Kurnool district was very good, as out of 134 local persons against whom proceedings were taken, 107 were bound over and a most satisfactory feature of the cases was that in every instance a history sheet had been opened for the criminal. In the districts of Guntūr, Chittoor and Salem more than half the number proceeded against had had history sheets opened for them.

34. The Criminal Investigation Department was in charge of Mr. P. Hannington up to 29th March 1922, of Mr. S. F. Chellam up to 12th June 1922 and of Mr. E. T. H. Stevenson from that date onwards. The temporary establishment of a gazetted assistant and an Inspector for work in connexion with political and allied movements was continued during the year. The permanent staff was reduced by an Inspector and four head constables. The political activity obtaining in the early part of the year required close attention. The visit to India of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales entailed a considerable amount of work upon the department. Special enquiries were conducted into a very varied range of subjects, including such important matters as forgeries of currency notes and the loss of insured postal articles.

The Finger-print Bureau dealt with 17,738 references for the antecedents of unidentified persons, i.e., 563 references more than in the previous year. 5,670 references were from outside the Presidency of which the largest numbers were from Burma and Mysore. As many as 2,474 references were received from the former province consequent on a provision in the Burma Oil Fields Act requiring search slips of all persons to be employed in the oil fields to be sent to the bureau of the province to which they belong. 4,614 persons (26.0 per cent) were traced, 4,090 (33.8 per cent) on references from this Presidency and 524 (9.2 per cent) on references from outside. 16,030 slips were received for record during the year and 5,486 slips were removed. At the end of the year, the bureau had 238,622 finger-print slips on record. The work of eliminating useless slips is in arrears and proposals have been made to Government for its being undertaken and to provide for its regular performance in future. Arrangements have been made to record the finger-print slips of newly entertained railway menials. The finger-print staff attended courts to prove previous convictions or to give expert evidence on 437 occasions (26 civil, 13 registration, 26 postal, 11 judicial and 361 police cases). In 75 cases written opinions were furnished. The fees paid for experts amounted to Rs. 775.

As usual, the testing staff visited all the central and district jails as well as the sub-jails at Mangalore, Russellkonda, Nellore and Calicut and tested 9,552 slips out of 10,054 placed before them.

35. The port police establishments at Cocanada and Cuddalore were maintained throughout the year. Three important cases of theft occurred in the port of Cocanada during the year in which piece-goods, bags of coriander seeds, castor seeds, etc., valued at Rs. 36,800, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 31,000, respectively, were lost. The first two cases ended in discharge on technical grounds and owing to the unidentifiable nature of the property. The third case in which property worth Rs. 14,000 had been recovered was under trial at the end of the year.

36. The number of unexecuted warrants rose from 2,615 to 2,739, the increase being mainly due to the large number pending in South Malabar and Malappuram in connexion with the Rebellion cases. The number of warrants pending for over a year declined from 1,055 to 916.

37. I visited the districts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Agency, Gōdāvāri, Kistna, Guntūr, Chingleput, Madura, Rāmnād, Tinnevely, Salem, Coimbatore, The Nilgiris and South Malabar and also had to make a prolonged halt in the Agency in connexion with the fituri.

The touring of the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police was adequate. All the stations in the Presidency were inspected by gazetted officers except 4 in Vizagapatam, 54 in the Agency and 18 in Malappuram. The Agency fituri and the Mappilla rebellion were responsible for the failure to complete the inspection of stations in those districts.

CONCLUSION.

38. Of the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Mr. George, in the Northern Range worked very strenuously and exerted himself very greatly in the first six weeks of the Agency rebellion operations; Mr. Travers Phillips put in a year's hard work and his intimate knowledge of the Southern Range was very useful to me.

I have already mentioned the services of officers engaged in the Agency rebellion operations.

As regards the Mappilla rebellion after the expiry of the Martial Law period in February, the conduct of operations for the final restoration of order devolved upon Mr. Hitchcock who was well supported by Mr. Rowlandson, who was District Superintendent of Police, South Malabar, at the time. The supervision and direction of the stupendous task of bringing rebellion offenders to trial also devolved upon Mr. Hitchcock. With the assistance of Mr. Rowlandson as regards the Calicut taluk, he performed this laborious duty with unsparing devotion

actuated by a resolute determination to see justice done and security established. He was put on special duty to write a report on the rebellion in September and was succeeded as Special Superintendent of Police, Malappuram, by Mr. Rowlandson, whose work there has been excellent. Mr. Bishop, Assistant Superintendent of Police did much useful work whilst the rebellion lasted and also subsequently as Assistant Commandant of the Malabar Special Police.

Deputy Superintendents Khan Bahadur E. V. Amu Sahib Bahadur and M.R.Ry. M. Narayana Menon Avargal rendered conspicuous service in the final stages of the rebellion and subsequent proceedings for the arrest and prosecution of offenders.

The following officers deserve special mention :--

Mr. Filson who carried out the exacting work of the Assistant Inspector-General of Police with his usual thoroughness and efficiency.

District Superintendents of Police.--Mr. Sweney, Gaujam; Mr. Gadsden, Kistna; Mr. Swire, Agency Division; Mr. Clift, Guntur; Mr. Atkinson, Bellary; Mr. Saunders, Cuddapah; Mr. Hamilton, Ramanad; and M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. K. Raja Ayyar Avargal, Kallar Special Officer.

Assistant Superintendent of Police.--Mr. Kaye, Elloro.

Deputy Superintendents of Police.--M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib S. Ponnuranga Mudaliyar Avargal and Khan Bahadur S. Muhammad Ali Sahib Bahadur, Kistna; M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib R. Narayana Ayyangar Avargal, Guntur; Muhammad Zia-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Agency Division; N. A. Saiyid Muhammad Makki Sahib Bahadur, Anantapur; M.R.Ry. K. P. Janardhana Rao Avargal, Ramanad; and M.R.Ry. P. Duraiswami Pillai Avargal, Tinnevely.

Inspectors.--M.R.Ry. V. Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu, Prosecuting Inspector, Godavari; Khan Bahadur Abdul Aziz Sahib Bahadur, Rajahmundry; M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib P. Guruswami Ayyar Avargal, Prosecuting Inspector, Kistna; M.R.Ry. K. Venkataramanujam Nayudu Garu, Bezwada; M.R.Ry. V. Narasimha Ayyar, Guntur; Mr. J.H. White, Guntur Reserve; M.R.Ry. V. Ramachandra Nayudu, Ongole; M.R.Ry. A. Gopalaswami Nayudu Garu, Hindupur; M.R.Ry. P. V. Sundararaja Mudaliyar Avargal, Penukonda; M.R.Ry. B. R. Chenga Reddi Garu, Tirupati; M.R.Ry. G. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal, Tiruttani; M.R.Ry. M. O. Tiruvenkata Acharya Avargal, Aziznagar Settlement; M.R.Ry. L. Sankaranarayana Ayyar Avargal, Mayavaram; M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib A. Rajavelu Mudaliyar Avargal, Trichinopoly Town; M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib K. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal, Madura Town; M.R.Ry. V. Natesa Ayyar, Acting Inspector, Koilpatti; Mr. W. Hamilton, Tinnevely Reserve; M.R. Ry. Rao Bahadur E. Govinda Kidavu Avargal, Calicut; Mr. G. R. Glover, Calicut Reserve; Mr. F. Coote, Malappuram Special Force; and Khan Sahib G. Sayid Abdul Karim Sahib Bahadur, Criminal Investigation Department.

The services of officers of the City Police have been mentioned by the Commissioner of Police whose report is printed as an appendix to this report.

39. *Personnel.*--Revised scales of pay were sanctioned during the year for officers of the Indian (Imperial) Police with effect from 30th April 1921, for those of the Provincial Police with effect from 1st February 1922 and for clerical establishments with effect from 1st March 1921. The pay of the head constables and constables of the City Police was increased. The Rajahmundry Special Force was formed out of the Rajahmundry Armed Reserve of the Agency division with additions to its strength and made available for use in emergencies arising in the East Coast districts or in the Agency division. The rebellion area of the South Malabar district was constituted into a separate Superintendent's charge. The strength of the City Police was increased. Resignations and desertions decreased considerably. Departmental punishments increased. Expenditure under rewards decreased.

Punitive Police.--Punitive police forces were quartered in Guntur for a period of six months, in Rayachoti taluk of Cuddapah district for about 11 months and at Sitanagaram in Godavari district for six months, on account of disturbances brought about by non-co-operation propaganda and activities. The punitive

force at Maddigubba in the Anantapur district was maintained throughout the year and that at Kamudi in the Rāmnād district until the end of September, when it was amalgamated with the establishment of the district.

Crime and detection.—The volume of grave crime decreased by about 9 per cent chiefly under dacoities and house-breakings. Detection remained stationary.

Political.—The non-co-operation and Khilafat movements showed the maximum of their activity at the beginning of the year, but diminished in vigour after the first quarter. An organized movement in Guntūr to withhold the payment of taxes to Government was overcome.

Disturbances.—The Martial Law period of the Mappilla rebellion in Malabar ended in February, after which the final restoration of order was effected by the police. A rebellion broke out in the Agency division in August.

Kallar reclamation.—Progress in the reclamation of the Kallars in the Madura district was maintained, and the work was extended to Rāmnād district.

Visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales landed at Madras on 13th January and left the Presidency on the 24th. A parade of 1,050 police officers and men was held at Madras on 16th January for His Royal Highness' inspection. The police arrangements during his visit received the appreciation of His Royal Highness.

MADRAS,
14th July 1923.

F. ARMITAGE,
Inspector-General of Police.

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	1,622
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
Class III.— <i>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	1,332	745	2,119	2,447	1,027	8,664	13,034	803	217	13,537
Class IV.— <i>Minor offences against the person.</i>																
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	61	235	17	279	20	40	56	42	48	2	127	765	50	833
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	539	25	90	102	122	79	40	273	797	108	1,011

STATEMENT A—continued.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1922—continued.

PART I.—Return of cases—concluded.

APPENDIX A

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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 1	4,159 3	77 ...	4,918 4	308 1	664 ...	747 1	1,396 1	372 ...	1,378 1	3,223 2	101 ...	43 ...	3,324 2
		ordinary Attempt	2,323 25	20,388 140	2,577 11	20,134 154	1,448 14	2,115 19	2,085 13	4,759 58	1,150 16	8,432 33	16,918 118	2,527 1	637 ...	19,445 119
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	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 2	436 14	3 ...	647 16	16 ...	81 1	159 4	203 7	79 2	61 1	351 11	124 ...	20 ...	476 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 3	11 1	18 2	1 ...	2 ...	8 ...	2 ...	...	10 2	23 3	4 ...	...	27 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	2,467	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	8	...	1	...	...	...	...
4	235 to 237-A	Offences relating to stamps	4	4	...	...	24	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	19
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	2	20	...	...	...	6	11	...	11	...	...	...	...
6	459-A to 459-D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	41	27	2	1	17	6	11	...	11	...	...	...	...
7	219, 216, 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	Printing 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															
11	302, 303, 306	Murder	50	1,290	39	118	1,191	298	903	67	376	20	6	24	74
12	307	Attempt at murder	33	147	2	3	104	73	118	9	47	4	...	...	...
13	304, 305	Attempted homicide	68	274	6	6	302	144	109	17	57	5	5	1	1
14	310	Rape by a person other than the husband	4	35	1	...	23	12	12	5	16	2	2	10	10
15	377	Child sexual offence	1	2	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
16	312, 313	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	5	25	4	1	36	29	10	1	1	1	...	...	2
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	5	147	8	2	179	136	44	1	7	4	...	...	...
18	308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313	Obnoxious habit	143	612	41	20	1,371	621	700	16	68	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]

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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. Attempt ...	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	846	1,737
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.														
84	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle Attempt ordinary Attempt	235	2,893	65	50	8,133	2,080	1,053	95	305	69	75	230
85	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust Attempt	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 Attempt	36	417	1	...	625	434	191	12	17	7	18	17
88	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	36	312	12	12	392	248	144	61	20	43	21	245
89	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle Attempt	1	9	...	...	14	7	7	1	1	...	...	...
Total ...			32	212	14	...	454	277	177	3	28	754	882	5,831
Total ...			2	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	0
Total ...			1,097	11,977	231	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	21	18,563	12,487	1,206	52	605	751	2,114	605
43	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911		64	1,060	1	9	2,906	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	12,122	20,000

* 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
		...	...	...	Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	18,682	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	323	...	...	...	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	...	...
		...	...	...	Attempt	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	4,246	4,439	1,132	1,704	1,215	306	131	62	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	...	6
24	500 to 503	Defamation	...	14	303	47	143	67	123	26	14	4

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[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	84.5	...	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	530	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	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
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	14	6	...

STATEMENT B—concluded.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1922—concluded.

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

1	2	3	4	Persons against whom process issued.		7	8	9	Persons tried.		12	13	Remarks.			
				5	6				10	11			14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)	
Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.	Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom process were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Acquitted or charged.	Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.	
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
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	40	415	182	21·6	25	140	...
			Total ...	250	17,213	157	204	17,511	1,451	4,909	4,254	20·2	240	2,125	6
32	Offences under other special or local laws not cognisable by the Police.	...	...	3,812	50,012	14,101	3,434	91,074	2,774	8,612	57,303	25·8	674	23,005	1·7
			Grand Total ...	4,612	176,950	14,244	6,255	159,073	13,077	27,242	65,734	25·9	2,157	25,025	213

* 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.

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1922.

[Paragraphs 2 and 6.]

Rang.	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 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 districts.	Urban population of districts.	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.		
		Inspector-General.	Deputy Inspector-General.		Foot.	Water.					Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.										To arms.	To population.				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	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	1	1	1	1	1	2	96	1	17	1,474	136	3	2,093	...	...	27	522,351	522,461	23	2	101	561	24,021	120
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	94	...	...	...	...	...	717	...	...	...	4,798	1,825,694	116,288	30	0	67	2,660	2,660	...
	Ganjim	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	135	...	...	...	...	...	184	...	...	...	4,268	2,291,696	253,729	35	8	476	2,268	8,174	37
	Vizianpatam	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	102	...	...	...	...	...	1,024	...	...	...	2,541	1,471,681	319,967	22	5	276	1,437	4,070	40
	Godavari	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	201	...	...	...	...	...	2,244	...	...	...	19,580	1,463,105	15,606	72	5	137	963	2,725	13
	Agony	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	137	...	...	...	...	...	1,162	...	...	...	5,367	2,129,763	251,915	41	11	9	1,953	5,665	57
	Kistna	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	637	...	...	...	...	...	5,389	...	...	...	37,694	9,171,969	1,037,684	200	37	70	1,762	17,020	379
Central Range.	Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	119	...	...	...	...	...	1,020	...	...	...	7,973	1,895,415	296,697	40	0	576	1,773	4,864	49
	Guntur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,051	...	...	...	7,260	913,146	127,223	46	13	76	1,318	3,823	32
	Nellore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,059	...	...	...	7,260	913,146	127,223	46	13	76	1,318	3,823	32
	Karnool	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,059	...	...	...	7,260	913,146	127,223	46	13	76	1,318	3,823	32
	Bellary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,059	...	...	...	7,260	913,146	127,223	46	13	76	1,318	3,823	32
	Amalapur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,059	...	...	...	7,260	913,146	127,223	46	13	76	1,318	3,823	32
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	139	...	...	...	...	...	1,027	...	...	...	8,072	1,782,095	16,641	41	0	678	1,423	3,456	41
	Chingelpet	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,027	...	...	...	8,072	1,782,095	16,641	41	0	678	1,423	3,456	41
	North Arcot	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,027	...	...	...	8,072	1,782,095	16,641	41	0	678	1,423	3,456	41
	South Arcot	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,027	...	...	...	8,072	1,782,095	16,641	41	0	678	1,423	3,456	41
	Tanjore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,027	...	...	...	8,072	1,782,095	16,641	41	0	678	1,423	3,456	41
	Madurai	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,027	...	...	...	8,072	1,782,095	16,641	41	0	678	1,423	3,456	41
Total		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	833	...	...	...	...	...	6,517	...	...	...	65,288	9,082,099	979,502	266	76	676	1,186	25,137	37
	Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	139	...	...	...	...	...	1,027	...	...	...	8,072	1,782,095	16,641	41	0	678	1,423	3,456	41
	Chingelpet	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,027	...	...	...	8,072	1,782,095	16,641	41	0	678	1,423	3,456	41
	North Arcot	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,027	...	...	...	8,072	1,782,095	16,641	41	0	678	1,423	3,456	41
	South Arcot	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,027	...	...	...	8,072	1,782,095	16,641	41	0	678	1,423	3,456	41
	Tanjore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,027	...	...	...	8,072	1,782,095	16,641	41	0	678	1,423	3,456	41
	Madurai	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,027	...	...	...	8,072	1,782,095	16,641	41	0	678	1,423	3,456	41
	Ramanathapuram	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,027	...	...	...	8,072	1,782,095	16,641	41	0	678	1,423	3,456	41
	Thiruvelli	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,027	...	...	...	8,072	1,782,095	16,641	41	0	678	1,423	3,456	41
	Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	919	...	...	...	...	...	7,886	...	...	...	80,689	13,859,232	2,732,679	553	83	378	1,764	62,964	67

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.	Rs.	Rs.											
	Salem		1	1	1	12	68	3	151			939			1,176				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	58	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			1						3														
	Do. Viziangram.				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		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
	+ 4	— 1	+ 351
			354

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	16,352
	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.