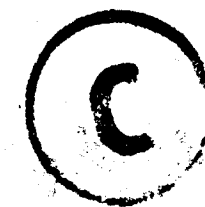


Report on the Administration.

Police of the Russian Republic 1901



REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

POLICE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

1901.

MADRAS:

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† G.O., No. 1571, J.D., dated 5th October 1901.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE

FOR THE YEAR 1901.

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

Mr. H. A. STUART, I.C.S., was in charge of the department throughout the year.

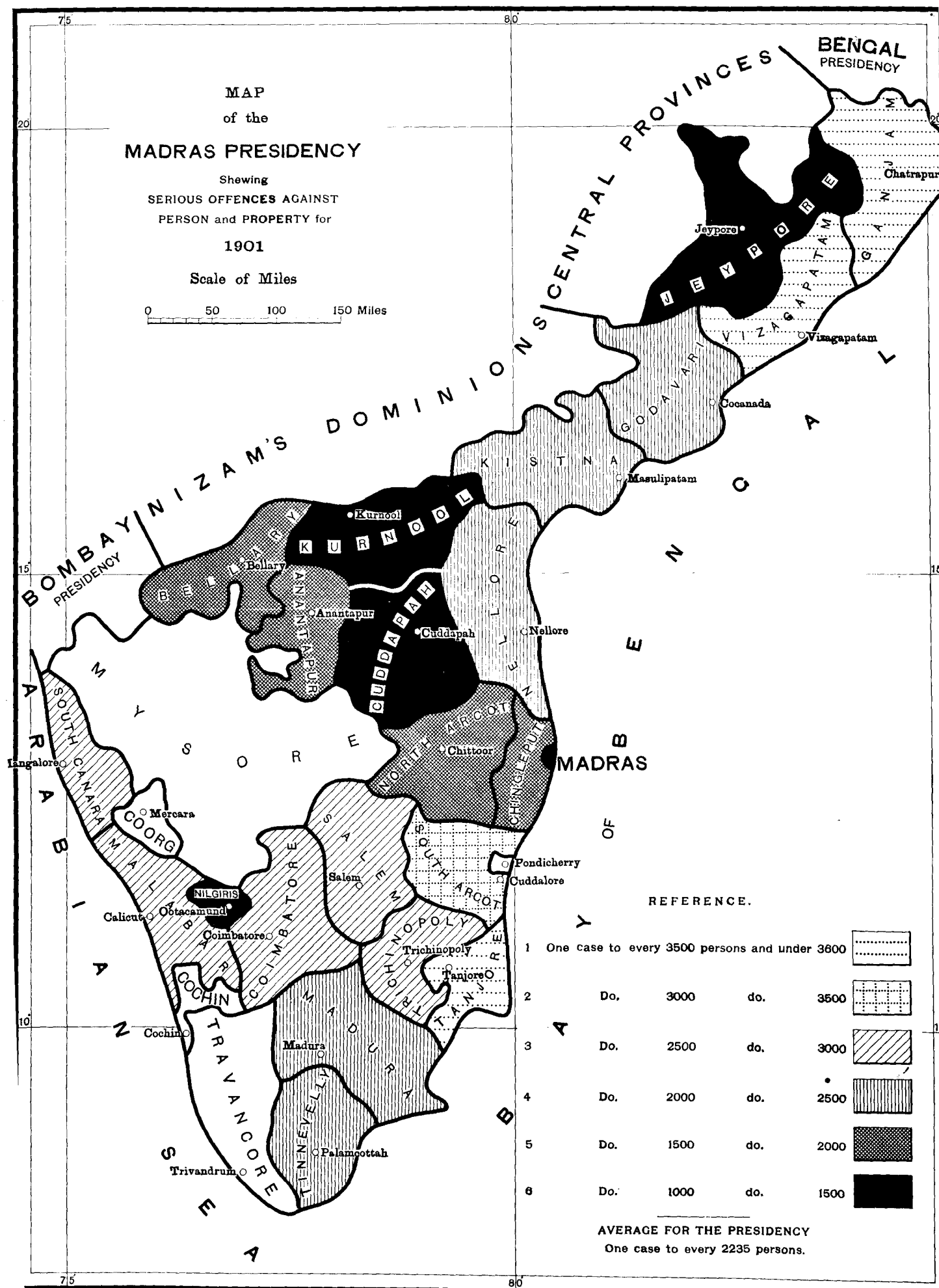
Mr. T. E. Thomas continued to act as the Deputy Inspector-General, Central Range, until the 3rd May 1901, when he retired handing over charge to Mr. J. R. H. Hasted. Mr. L. G. Arbuthnott, who was recalled from leave, assumed charge of the Central Range on the 7th idem. Mr. H. G. Young and myself held the offices of the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Northern and Southern Ranges, respectively.

Owing to the insufficiency of the *cadre*, thirteen sub-divisions had to be left without a separate officer in charge of them during the year, five of them for periods of six months and upwards. Some districts also suffered from unavoidably frequent changes of officers and, owing to paucity of officers, Messrs. Arbuthnott and Macartney had to be recalled to duty from long leave out of India. Until the increase to the *cadre*, the necessity for which has been fully explained by Mr. Stuart, is sanctioned, the want of effective supervision over, and of success in, police work must continue.

2. The increase of one hundred and fifty-nine men in the sanctioned strength is due to the special police sanctioned for plague duty in the districts of Bellary and Salem.

Except for the hill tracts of Párvatipuram in the Vizagapatam district and of Satyamangalam and Kollegal taluks of the district of Coimbatore, recruitment was generally easy; but few men of approved physique able to read and write, much less men who had passed the primary examination, offered themselves for enlistment. In Jeypore several undersized men had to be enlisted as it was very difficult to obtain men up to the standard measurements. In Bellary, where, to facilitate recruitment, the standard height had been reduced temporarily to 5' 4", the difficulty of recruitment was again experienced in the last quarter of the year owing to the prevalence of plague. In North Arcot and Tinnevely some difficulty was experienced in enlisting men for the temporary force. In Malabar men under 5' 7" were rejected in the past three years as recruits of good physique were plentiful. The result was that Nayars, having the advantage in stature, far outnumbered the Mappillas and Tiyaas, and to restore the balance of castes Mr. Stuart, when he visited the district last July, directed that as many Mappillas and Tiyaas as possible should be enlisted provided they were of the standard height.

Casualties in the force increased considerably, the figures for the last three years being 1,700, 1,790 and 2,084. The increase was specially marked under dismissals and will be noticed later on. There was also a large number of retirements in Cuddapah and, under Mr. Wilkinson's superintendence, several old head constables in the



Madura district, who were unfit for any active work and who were only marking time for pension, were invalided.

Conduct :
Statement F, columns 11
to 22.

3. Judged by the statistics of punishments, the conduct of the force has not improved.

The proportion of men punished for offences other than absence without leave presents a slight increase from 22·3 per cent. in 1900 to 22·7 per cent. in the year under review ; but in Madras City, Jeypore, Cuddapah, Tinnevely and Madura the proportion was markedly high, the percentages being 43·6, 39·1, 35·5, 34·1 and 32·3 respectively. The Commissioner of Police, Madras City, notes that the black-mark rules were more strictly enforced. In Jeypore the Superintendent reports that inspectors exercised better supervision and were more strict. In Cuddapah the usual high percentage repeated itself, while in Tinnevely and Madura, especially in the latter, the increase was due to closer supervision exercised by the Superintendents.

Dismissals as already noted increased considerably during the year and the increase was chiefly in the districts of Madura, Cuddapah and Kurnool where there was a change of Superintendents.

There was a satisfactory decline in the number of men fined during the year. Mr. Stuart, in a special circular, deprecated the too free use made of punishment by fines as he considered it inflicted a dangerous amount of hardship on low-paid constables, especially in these times of high prices, and suggested that the award of a black mark, or, when that was not deemed sufficient, punishment by suspension for one day might be substituted for a fine. This increased the number of punishments by black marks and suspensions and reduced the average fine (for offences other than absence without leave) from Re. 0-15-2 in 1899 and Re. 0-12-8 in 1900 to Re. 0-10-10 during the year under report ; but in Tanjore, Bellary and Cuddapah the average still continued to be high.

Appeals to the Deputy Inspectors-General numbered 817, and in 106 or 13·2 per cent. of the 806 cases disposed of by them, the original orders were reversed ; in 81 cases the punishments were reduced and in 36 enhanced. The largest number of appeals was preferred in the Central Range (361) and nearly one-third of this number (113) was contributed by Cuddapah alone. Next to Cuddapah came Madura in the Southern Range with 60 appeals. The number of appeals which came up before the Inspector-General of Police was 289 and in only 7 cases, or in 2·7 per cent. of the 255 cases disposed of, were the orders appealed against reversed. In 8 cases the punishments were enhanced and in 10 reduced.

There was also an increase in the number of judicial convictions. Of the 200 persons convicted for offences in their official capacity no less than 78 were punished for negligently suffering prisoners to escape and 63 for offences under the Police Act. In Vizagapatam a head constable was sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment for having wrongfully confined and caused hurt to a person in order to compel restoration of property and for having, under the pretext of making a search, committed theft of certain jewels in the house he was searching. In Anantapur a constable was hanged for a double murder committed by him owing to an imaginary insult to his wife.

4. The rewards disbursed during the year under the sanction of the Inspector-General of Police amounted to Rs. 2,820 against Rs. 2,158-8-0 in 1900 and the number of men who were given money rewards rose from * 496 in 1900 to 600 in 1901. In the Madras City 115 men were rewarded during the year. Part of the increase in the number of money rewards as well as of rewards by promotion was due to the orders issued last year that good work done in tracing out absconding offenders and absent known depredators should be more freely rewarded. In Bellary,

* This figure excludes 85 men of the Madras City Police rewarded by the Commissioner of Police.

however, the number of men rewarded during the year greatly declined and in Trichinopoly most of the grave cases failed at the sessions and hence there were fewer recommendations for reward. There were several instances in which private individuals offered rewards to the police for creditable recovery of property lost. In one instance where the police displayed great smartness in the recovery of several thousands of rupees in loose cash besides a large amount of gold jewellery lost in a burglary case, it is refreshing to find that the Sessions Judge, in giving praise to the police, disbursed in open court the reward of Rs. 150 offered by the complainant to the inspector and his men who worked out the case. A reward of Rs. 200 was obtained by the Kurnool police for the arrest of a principal accused concerned in a triple murder case. More than half the number of men rewarded by promotion belonged to the two districts of Tanjore and Tinnevely. The promotion to the first class, of inspector C. K. Subrahmanya Aiyar of the Tinnevely district, for his excellent work in arresting one Subbu Tevan, a most notorious and dangerous criminal, deserves special mention.

The thanks of the Government of the Straits Settlements were conveyed to Mr. Leggatt, the Superintendent of Police, Tanjore, for his prompt and successful action in a heavy case of theft of currency notes to the value of 258,000 British dollars from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Singapore. Inspectors P. Parankusam Nayudu and S. Bavanandam Pillai were on special duty in this case and succeeded in arresting two of the accused concerned.

The number of men who earned good-conduct stripes during the year was 4,000 or 195 more than in the previous year. The revision of the rules for the grant of these stripes has been deferred pending the receipt of the final orders of the Government on the police reform scheme.

5. The proportion of constables who can read and write remained almost the same as in the previous year (85·3 per cent. in 1900 and 85·4 per cent. in 1901). In the Northern and Central Ranges the percentages were 77·6 and 77·4 respectively. As usual, most of the illiterate constables belonged to Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Gódvári. On the other hand in the Railway Police and in the districts of Chingleput and Tanjore there was not a single illiterate man in the rank and file and in the Madras City the percentage of men able to read and write was 98·7.

The proportion of graduate-inspectors rose from 9·1 per cent. in 1900 to 12·5 per cent. in 1901. Excluding three European soldiers appointed as reserve inspectors, three head constables promoted to the rank of inspector for their past meritorious services and two men appointed for employment as inspectors in the Agency tracts of Jeypore and Gódvári, 20 inspectors were appointed during the year of whom 12 were graduates and the rest under-graduates. All these were young men trained in the Vellore School before appointment. No direct appointment as inspector was given in any Tamil district to any one who was not a graduate except in the one instance where a Mussalman who had passed the F.A. examination was appointed to Madura.

The results of the second session of the station-house officers' class of the Police Training School were satisfactory. Out of 120 pupils who underwent the final examination 88 or 73·3 per cent. passed as against 71·1 per cent. in 1900. Proposals for making the school a permanent institution and for extending its usefulness, so as to embrace the training of recruit constables, form part of the police reform scheme now before the Government of India. The third session of the station-house officers' class opened on the 1st October last with 164 men.

There were 32 pupils in the inspectors' class on the 1st October. Five probationary Assistant Superintendents and two junior officers of the Indian Civil Service who were selected for temporary employment in the Police department also attended the school.

6. The Government has approved of the Inspector-General's suggestion regarding the quinquennial submission of statement "G" showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the police force and accordingly the next statement will not be due until 1905.

7. The cost of the force was Rs. 41,93,313. This amount includes only 11 months' pay of the subordinate force, as the pay for December 1900 (about Rs. 2,35,050) due for payment in January 1901, was, under the special orders of the Government, paid in the former month, owing to the Christmas holidays falling late. Including this sum, the total cost was Rs. 44,28,363, or Rs. 44,483 more than in the previous year. Of this increase, about Rs. 26,000 represents the pay of the temporary police employed for plague duty; Rs. 3,500 were spent on the purchase of horses and saddlery for the Madras City Police; Rs. 2,000 for the purchase of an elephant for the Ganjam district, while a sum of about Rs. 13,000 was the increased expenditure under "Travelling allowances," mainly due to the extension of railways and the consequent greater travelling by rail, and to an unusually large number of treasure and prisoners' escorts.

8. I have no fresh remarks to make on the subject of the village police beyond what has been said in the last report. There is the general complaint that, even in spite of the warm interest and trouble taken by District Magistrates to impress upon the village magistrates their duty in regard to police matters, very few of them realize it and that in some places they actually help the criminals. The village talaiyaris are, however, reported upon favourably from a few districts. The attention of the district officers was specially drawn to the orders of the Government contained in paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 978, Judicial, dated the 8th July 1897, and they were directed to maintain a check on the number of crimes occurring in each village and to report to the Divisional officers any marked prevalence or increase of crime in any village, so that suitable notice might be taken of the conduct of the village officials to whose neglect of duty the prevalence or increase of crime must be due.

The issue of badges and staves to village talaiyaris was extended to two more districts and to two taluks of a third district during the year. It is reported that the village talaiyaris are very proud of possessing these insignia of office.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

9. The following table, giving the average prices of the principal food-grains and the amount of grave crime for the year, shows that, with a slight fall in the former, there was an appreciable decrease in the latter. The year otherwise presented very little change from the preceding one :—

Year.	Number of Government seers per rupee.			Grave crime.
	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholam.	
1900	9.6	15.0	14.1	28,896
1901	9.9	15.8	15.6	26,944

10. The total of cognizable crime reported under the Indian Penal Code, except nuisances, was 64,987 as against 66,675 in 1900, while the number of true cases remained almost the same, 48,379 as against 48,936.

	True cases.		Difference.
	1900.	1901.	
Special and Local Laws.	53,919	26,552	— 27,367
Public and Local Nuisances.	82,900	124,371	+ 41,471

The figures under Special and Local Laws and Nuisances present large differences as shown in the margin. These differences are, however, only apparent and not due to any change in the actual state of crime in the country as will be seen from the causes noted below :—

(1) Cases under sections 71 and 72 of Act III of 1888 (Madras City Police Act) which were hitherto shown under Special and Local Laws are, in the returns appended to this report, more properly included under "Public and Local Nuisances," serial No. 57 of Statement A. This accounts for a decrease of 26,664 cases under the former head and a corresponding increase under the latter.

(2) Offences under the Hackney Carriage Act, which are non-cognizable but which were incorrectly returned hitherto as cognizable, have now been transferred to the Statement of Non-cognizable Cases (Statement B). This accounts for a further decrease of 4,544 cases under Special and Local Laws. There should thus be a total decrease of (26,664 + 4,544 or) 31,208 cases under Special and Local Laws in 1901 below the figure of 1900, whereas the actual decrease, according to the statement in the margin, was only 27,367 or 3,841 cases less. This means an actual increase of 3,841 cases in 1901. This increase is explained in the next paragraph.

(3) The return of offences under Special and Local Laws and Nuisances was more complete during the year under report, as a result of the special steps taken to prevent a recurrence of the large omissions of these cases from the returns, which were noticed in the statements of previous years as reported in paragraphs 4 to 7 of the Inspector-General's letter No. 4979, dated 5th December 1901, printed in G.O., No. 125, Judicial, dated 23rd January 1902. In consequence of this more complete return, there was, as we have seen, an increase of 3,841 cases under Special and Local Laws over the figure of the previous year. Under Nuisances, again, the increase was very marked. Excluding the 26,664 cases under sections 71 and 72 of Act III of 1888 transferred to this head, the actual increase was (41,471 — 26,664 or) 14,807 cases. This increase was largely contributed by the following districts, which had returned comparatively very low figures in previous years :—Madura (5,059), Górávari (4,012), Madras City (2,218), South Arcot (1,149) and Tinnevely (1,019).

11. A map showing the local distribution of serious offences against person and property for 1901 is prefixed to this report. As in the previous year Madras City, the Nilgiris, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Jeypore continued to be the most criminal districts.

12. The subjoined statement gives the statistics of grave crime of each district for the years 1900 and 1901. In spite of the general decrease of crime, seven districts show an increase; but in only four of them, Coimbatore, Górávari, Cuddapah and the Railway Police, was the increase marked. In Coimbatore and Cuddapah the increase is attributed to the bad season which prevailed during the greater part of the year, while no reason is assigned for the increase in Górávari where the increase was mostly under thefts. The increase shown by the Railway Police is explained by Mr. Fawcett to be chiefly

* Cases reported: Statement A-I, column 5, and Statement A-III, columns 8 and 10.
True cases for the year: Statement A-I, columns (4 + 5) — columns (6 + 9 + 11 + 12).
Statement A-III, columns (4 + 8 + 10 + 20) — columns (7 + 12 + 13 + 15 + 25 + 26).

due to the registration, as thefts, of cases which had been treated formerly as "shortages":—

True Cases reported during the year. (Compiled from special returns from districts.)*

Districts.	Murder.		Dacoity.		Robbery.		House-breaking.		Theft, ordinary.		Cattle-theft.		Total.	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Madras City ...	6	1	...	...	14	18	226	253	1,328	1,345	8	24	1,582	1,641
Ganjām ...	15	12	4	5	12	8	382	330	538	525	75	26	1,026	906
Vizagapatam ...	19	15	15	7	15	18	514	427	614	548	129	90	1,306	1,105
Jeypore ...	5	5	12	10	9	10	574	229	197	113	91	40	888	407
Górávari ...	34	26	16	18	48	43	453	412	1,232	1,452	148	82	1,931	2,033
Kistna ...	17	22	54	49	33	58	357	470	643	586	131	116	1,235	1,301
Nellore ...	14	17	37	36	47	47	332	341	414	424	194	169	1,038	1,034
Kurnool ...	25	16	63	35	45	35	301	290	443	325	109	89	986	790
Bellary ...	24	17	30	30	28	30	268	181	358	352	65	73	773	683
Anantapur ...	11	10	31	26	28	26	142	163	215	250	56	63	483	538
Cuddapah ...	59	51	57	37	56	61	459	494	382	443	188	197	1,201	1,283
North Arcot ...	23	25	44	60	88	62	821	722	869	805	388	361	2,233	2,035
Chingleput ...	11	8	13	18	19	14	507	406	713	666	199	198	1,462	1,310
South Arcot ...	7	7	27	30	32	44	520	419	931	803	352	218	1,869	1,621
Salem ...	43	41	40	50	42	25	397	318	650	575	384	320	1,556	1,329
Tanjore ...	2	9	14	15	16	24	393	272	578	557	144	90	1,147	967
Trichinopoly ...	5	11	6	13	12	19	293	284	328	300	125	101	769	728
Madura ...	50	38	43	23	34	28	541	500	700	717	325	263	1,693	1,569
Tinnevely ...	40	32	88	33	65	61	368	322	297	332	102	92	960	872
Coimbatore ...	50	47	47	72	46	41	292	335	499	531	582	603	1,516	1,629
The Nilgiris ...	9	1	...	1	3	4	56	60	193	117	8	10	269	193
Malabar ...	28	27	18	6	27	37	514	504	840	875	108	65	1,535	1,524
South Canara ...	26	14	18	11	25	23	259	203	443	447	30	30	801	728
The Railway Police ...	1	1	...	...	2	1	27	20	607	796	...	...	637	818
Total ...	524	463	677	585	746	737	8,996	7,955	14,012	13,884	3,941	3,320	28,896	26,944

* Direct or Magistrates' cases are included in this statement.

13. There was a very satisfactory decline in the number of murders, the figure (463) for 1901 being the lowest in the last quinquennium. Murders. Cuddapah, as usual, showed the highest figure (51), although the number was 8 less than in the preceding year. The Superintendent thinks that the vigorous working of the preventive sections (106, 107, Criminal Procedure Code) in the western taluks of the district where murders in connection with disputes about land and crops have been common, has had some effect. Next to Cuddapah, as usual, stood Coimbatore with 47 cases, while Madura and South Canara each reported 12 cases less than in the previous year. Malabar showed an increase of 9 cases.

The case of double murder, committed by a police constable of Kuder station in the Anantapur district, arose from a very trivial circumstance. The constable's wife went to purchase a water-pot. The potter having no large pots in stock gave her a small *chatti* which very much resembled a toddy pot. The constable, a Boya by caste, and addicted to drink, stung by a supposed insult in this and being further enraged by the taunts of his wife that a constable's wife should be thus treated by a potter, went and thrashed him. A Muhammadan who witnessed the assault tried to interfere on the potter's behalf and was abused by the constable. Later in the day as the constable was going on ghât duty, armed with a carbine, he was met by the Muhammadan's father-in-law, who asked him why he had abused his son-in-law. Thereupon the constable, who apparently was still incensed at the supposed insult of the potter, fired twice at the father-in-law and killed him. One of the bullets passed through the body of the father-in-law and killed a bystander. The constable was hanged for this offence.

There were two cases in each of which the father murdered his own son. One was a case of human sacrifice, reported from Bellary, made in the hopes of obtaining a revelation of the whereabouts of some hidden treasure. The other was a case reported from Coimbatore, where a Goundan murdered his little son aged 9 or 10 years in order to place a murder at the door of an enemy. The murderers in both these cases were sentenced to death.

Another revolting case reported from Coimbatore was that of a boy of 11 or 12 years of age who murdered his little sister, a child of about 3 years of age, by pushing her into a well after removing her jewels. The boy was sentenced to transportation for life, but this sentence was commuted by the Government to one of 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

In Bellary, a forest guard was beaten to death by certain wood-cutters whom he had arrested for collecting firewood. In Ganjām, two brothers, who were suspected to be thieves, were warned by the village watchman to remove themselves from a crowd attending a rope-dance; they took offence at the warning and brutally murdered the watchman. The accused in both these cases were convicted.

A case of *dhatara* poisoning was reported from Tinnevely and was sent up to sessions, but was thrown out as the Sessions Judge did not believe that the poisoning was intentional.

14. There were two cases of infanticide by women which ended in conviction.

Infanticide. In one case, reported from Cuddapah, an unmarried Málâ woman, apparently through a sense of shame, threw her newly-born child into a well. She was sentenced to transportation for life; but this sentence was eventually commuted to one of 5 years' simple imprisonment by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Sessions Judge.

The other case was from Malabar. A beggar woman found that, owing to the crying of her child at night time, she was refused shelter by villagers and so got rid of it by throwing it into a well. She was sentenced to transportation for life and was recommended to Government for clemency, but the Government did not interfere.

15. In the beginning of March a serious riot occurred in Álúr division, of the Bellary district, on the borders between Chintakunta and Riots. Kamanahal villages. The villagers of the former village forcibly tried to obtain some water from a tank within the limits of the latter village in order to propitiate the village deity, hoping by that means to secure agricultural prosperity for their village. In this case twenty-four persons of Chintakunta were convicted of rioting and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from 2 to 12 months and fines varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

Another rather serious riot took place at Elayángudi in the Sivaganga Zamindari in the month of November. The Labbai inhabitants caused this disturbance as they refused to allow a Hindu procession to pass their mosque. In consequence of this turbulence a punitive force of 2 head constables and 24 constables was quartered at Elayángudi at the suggestion of Mr. Stuart.

16. With regard to dacoity and robbery the year under report was nearly as bad as the previous one. Though the number of Dacoity and Robbery. dacoities declined to a slight extent, 585 as against 677, the number of robberies remained almost the same, 737 as against 746. The districts which gave the most trouble were Coimbatore, North Arcot, Salem and Kistna. In Coimbatore, the Superintendent reports that a series of dacoities were committed near Satyamangalam by a gang of robbers from other districts aided by a local Koravan. They chose as the scene of their depredations the forest tracts at the foot of the Satyamangalam Hills and for sometime successfully evaded capture. Six of the gang were eventually surrounded and captured by the police and villagers, of whom four were found to be old offenders of other districts. They were committed to sessions and all convicted. In North Arcot, all down the eastern border, the country was infested with criminal gangs which committed a series of dacoities. Mr. Stuart then made a tour in the district and finding the police insufficient for the proper watching of gangs, applied for an increase of 52 constables which the Government sanctioned. The Superintendent reports that matters have since improved considerably and that criminals are now more systematically watched. An inspector was also placed on special duty at Nagari to give relief to the inspectors of Tiruttani and Puttúr divisions where crime was very rife. In Salem the Kulangan brothers gave considerable trouble and a special party of

detectives is now working for their capture. In Kistna, the District Magistrate is inclined to attribute the large number of dacoities and robberies as well as the increase under house-breakings to the cumulative effect of scarcity in Hyderabad for a series of years which has driven bad characters into the British territory. He also considers that this state of affairs is attributable to the inefficiency of the Kistna police. The recent creation of a new police division on the border was a step in the right direction.

It is, however, very satisfactory to note the large decrease shown by Tinnevely, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Madura which is, in some measure, due to the special preventive measures adopted by the Superintendents of these districts in the matter of watching gangs and bad characters, of patrolling roads and of working the bad livelihood sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

An unusually heavy case of dacoity was committed by a band of about 150 men at Jagarlamudi in Bapatla taluk, Kistna district. In this case over a lakh of rupees worth of property, consisting chiefly of cash, was stolen from the house of a Komati widow who being of a miserly disposition employed no watchmen. Owing to her niggardliness she was thoroughly disliked by the villagers, not one of whom went to her assistance when her house was being dacoited. Nine persons were arrested, but, as there was no satisfactory evidence against them, they were discharged. The failure of the police to detect this case is most lamentable, and reflects little credit on the Kistna police. A reward of Rs. 500 has been offered by the Government for information leading to the detection of the case.

In a case reported from Kurnool, 20 men attacked the acting inspector of Kálwa division when he was on an inspection tour. He wounded three of the gang with his revolver, one of whom subsequently died. The gang was finally tracked to the Nizam's territory and eventually four of them were convicted. The wounds inflicted by the inspector greatly helped the identification.

17. The total fall in the amount of grave crime was mainly due to a marked decrease in the number of burglaries reported during the year. House-breaking. The decrease in Jeypore is noticeable and is probably due to a favourable season. In Kistna the number, however, rose from 357 to 470 and the matter was noticed under dacoity and robbery. The highest district figure was again in North Arcot where the season was not favourable during the greater part of the year.

There were a few cases of heavy burglary, in which the amount of property lost ranged from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 17,000; nearly the whole of the property lost was recovered, and the inspectors who worked out these cases were rewarded by the complainants.

18. The number of thefts was but little less than in the previous year. There was an increase of 220 cases in Gódavari, which contributed to the increase in the amount of grave crime of the district for the year. Thefts. The increase in the Railway Police district has been already noticed.

An unusual case of theft which occurred near Perambúr (Madras) was that in which many yards of Government telegraph wire were cut and stolen from the main telegraph line to Bombay. Three of the men charged were convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each, but on appeal the convictions were quashed by the Sessions Judge.

In Nellore, the theft of a bag of Rs. 1,000 from the Rapur sub-treasury remittance occurred, owing to the gross carelessness of the head constable in charge of the escort; he was dismissed.

Another case which presented considerable difficulty in detection was the theft of a cash bag containing Rs. 3,346 reported to have been missed from a patent iron chest of the Madras Railway Company which contained the remittance of the collections at Salt Cottars to the cash office at Ráyapuram. The case was most successfully worked out by inspector P. G. Balasundara Sastri, who was granted a very liberal reward by the Railway Company.

19. There was an appreciable fall in the total number of cattle-thefts reported in 1901, 3,320 as against 3,941 in 1900; but in Coimbatore the crime was markedly heavy, about one-fifth of the total number of cases (603) having been returned by that district alone. The Superintendent explains that the high figure was largely due to better report and registration, all doubtful cases of cattle-stray having been treated as thefts. The figures returned by North Arcot and Salem were also large.

There were 80 cases of cattle-poisoning, of which Nellore as usual had the largest number (15) and Kurnool (12) cases.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

20. The figures in the annexed statement show that there was a general falling off in the proportion of cases detected during the year under report as compared with 1900, though the results were better than in 1899. The fall in detection under murder and under the total of cognizable crime, however, was very slight, but that under every head of grave crime against property was marked. Turning to the district figures, it is seen that in Trichinopoly the deterioration was most marked, the percentage of cases detected there being 48·8 in 1901 as against 61·7 in 1900 and 56·0 in 1899. In that district, the fall in detection occurred under every head of grave crime and this is ascribed to changes of Superintendents and inspectors and to several divisions having been in charge of inefficient head constables. These changes were unavoidable and this cause may more or less also account for the fall in the districts of Kistna, Nellore, and Anantapur. No reasons are assigned for the marked fall in South Arcot, Tanjore and Gódavari. In the last two districts, however, as well as in Chingleput, Malabar, and the Railway Police, the police successfully prosecuted a fair proportion of the cases reported to them. In Madura, the percentage of detection was as usual very poor and the Superintendent hopes to remedy matters by the removal from the force of a number of old and incompetent head constables. Mr. Wilkinson also observes that delay on the part of the magistracy in the disposal of cases had something to do with the fall in detection and the District Magistrate remarks that this delay was partly due to the heavy file of cases and also to the dilatory habit of the subordinate magistrates which he is trying to put down. But the failure in this district must be attributed to a great extent to the fact that, with the present heavy charges of the Superintendent and his Assistant, it is impossible for either of these officers to exercise effective supervision over the work of the subordinate police, especially as travelling in both ranges is difficult. The same cause to some extent operates in Bellary. In Salem, the police were not efficient in dealing with the dacoities and robberies, but they showed a decidedly vast improvement in the detection of house-breakings and thefts. The continued poor results of South Canara are attributed by the Superintendent to the present unsatisfactory men who form the bulk of the station-house officers in the district, but it is difficult to replace them by better men, as, owing to the language of the district, the recruitment has to be confined to a very limited field.

Excluding Madras City, Jeypore and the Nilgiris, the circumstances of which are exceptional, the districts which showed an improvement during the year were Ganjam, Kurnool, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Tinnevely and Coimbatore. In Tinnevely, where the percentage of detection was still the lowest, it is satisfactory to note that there was, as was expected, an improvement. In spite of the usual difficulty attending the police work in that district, Mr. Longden has done much to improve the style of police work there by rigorously keeping out evidence which was unsatisfactory and by withdrawal of referred charge sheets of which he did not approve. The District Magistrate has expressed his warm approbation of Mr. Longden's method of work and considers the percentage of success to be of high value. The marked advance made by Ganjam, the continued high percentage shown by Vizagapatam and the steady improvement in Cuddapah and North Arcot are matters for satisfaction.

DETECTION.

Percentage of true cases detected.*

Districts.	Murder.		Dacoity.†		Robbery.†		House-breaking.		Theft, ordinary.		Cattle-theft.		Total cognizable crime under I.P.C. excluding nuisances.		Districts.
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	
	1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.	
Madras City	40.0	50.0	0.0	...	50.0	81.6	100.0	59.2	58.8	61.5	82.0	80.1	79.0	63.6	78.8
Ganjām	33.3	40.0	58.8	16.7	60.7	75.0	40.0	43.4	48.4	64.4	45.6	52.1	59.4	62.5	77.9
Vizagapatam	16.7	26.1	12.5	30.0	37.5	50.0	62.5	63.6	69.1	69.2	60.7	62.7	65.0	64.3	68.1
Jeypore	33.3	71.4	16.7	50.0	75.0	87.5	66.7	74.1	90.1	83.1	82.8	91.8	83.3	80.0	81.8
Godāvari	15.4	17.6	21.4	28.6	0.0	55.7	42.9	46.4	45.2	30.6	45.2	46.6	43.5	71.2	78.0
Kistna	0.0	27.3	26.7	20.0	40.0	43.3	33.9	29.7	35.6	26.1	44.1	45.0	36.8	66.7	48.2
Nellore	41.7	6.3	14.3	5.9	64.0	53.5	42.2	36.1	34.1	29.0	40.2	41.3	38.9	53.4	47.9
Kurnool	20.0	25.8	13.0	8.8	42.1	37.5	47.4	26.8	28.1	31.9	32.7	43.8	36.2	51.6	69.4
Bellary	10.8	15.6	20.0	10.7	38.1	46.2	31.0	34.6	31.9	29.7	49.3	57.7	47.9	73.5	68.3
Anantapur	22.7	50.0	53.8	21.4	48.1	31.6	25.0	34.9	30.9	24.2	37.0	40.7	41.6	60.5	62.5
Cuddapah	17.2	8.9	21.3	11.4	39.3	31.7	30.9	24.1	28.1	33.3	35.0	36.3	34.3	52.3	56.8
North Arcot	25.0	20.8	29.4	17.9	28.3	42.4	29.2	28.7	37.4	41.7	33.2	46.3	45.3	22.5	46.1
Chingleput	0.0	16.7	11.1	25.0	20.0	18.2	38.5	30.7	39.2	41.1	15.9	53.5	47.0	49.2	52.9
South Arcot	27.3	12.5	12.5	20.0	31.3	34.8	22.7	33.6	37.0	33.3	45.6	42.3	39.2	53.3	58.4
Salem	25.0	28.3	23.8	24.4	14.7	31.9	28.0	27.6	27.1	39.1	38.9	38.3	49.1	38.7	42.9
Tanjore	83.3	33.3	33.3	35.3	53.3	63.6	72.7	41.8	50.0	50.0	67.4	67.4	60.5	68.7	77.3
Trichinopoly	57.1	16.7	9.1	60.0	50.0	42.9	29.4	59.9	67.8	45.2	58.3	69.9	60.2	58.7	61.9
Madura	26.1	22.6	15.4	15.2	32.4	15.6	29.4	28.9	29.2	27.5	42.2	42.1	42.6	35.2	40.4
Tinnevely	6.6	34.7	19.6	8.5	10.4	29.3	23.8	22.1	28.2	30.9	30.4	41.0	39.9	19.8	28.9
Coimbatore	29.6	22.8	33.3	21.6	37.2	32.8	35.9	35.1	28.4	29.4	48.6	14.3	50.0	32.3	32.1
The Nilgiris	100.0	22.2	100.0	...	...	100.0	50.0	50.5	50.9	54.0	71.4	66.9	58.4	50.0	50.0
Malabar	31.3	25.0	34.0	53.8	44.4	44.0	56.3	37.2	47.5	41.7	52.7	55.9	54.6	32.7	43.3
South Canara	12.5	50.0	14.3	16.7	44.4	55.6	50.0	25.7	30.5	24.5	41.8	40.0	38.1	44.4	43.8
The Railway Police	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	50.0	0.0	28.6	53.6	40.0	51.4	54.6	49.7	...	...
Total	21.5	24.9	24.4	18.6	37.1	40.1	36.6	37.7	43.3	40.0	49.6	53.2	50.9	45.9	52.9
															48.5
															40.1
															41.7
															43.0

* Statement A-III : Cases ending in conviction to true cases, i.e., columns (14 + 23) to columns (4 + 8 + 10 + 20) — columns (7 + 12 + 13 + 15 + 25 + 26).

† Cases of murder by dacoits and robbers are also included under "Dacoity" and "Robbery" respectively.

21. The following table shows the amount of the property lost and recovered in police cases in each of the past five years. The total loss during the year was less than in 1900 or 1899, but the high figures of the latter two years were due to the anti-Shanar riots in Tinnevely. The heaviest loss during the year was in Kistna where in one dacoity over a lakh of rupees worth of property was lost. Next comes North Arcot, where grave crimes against property were more prevalent than in any other district. Madura, which follows North Arcot, returned, as usual, a high figure. On the whole the police were appreciably more successful in the recovery of stolen property during the year, the percentage being 21.9 as against 17.0 per cent. in 1900 and 20.2 per cent. in 1899. The majority of the districts showed an improvement. Malabar, the Nilgiris, Ganjām, Madras City, Vizagapatam and the Railway Police show very satisfactory recovery. In Tinnevely, although the proportion was far from satisfactory, there was an improvement. The results were the worst in Kistna, where only 6.0 per cent. of the value of the property lost was recovered. Even if the heavy loss (Rs. 1,02,798) in the dacoity at Jagarlamudi be excluded, the proportion would still be the lowest in the presidency.

Property Lost and Recovered. (Police Cases.)

Districts.	1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.		1901.		Percentage of recovery for 1900.	Percentage of recovery for 1901.
	Lost.	Recovered.	Lost.	Recovered.	Lost.	Recovered.	Lost.	Recovered.	Lost.	Recovered.		
Madras City	Rs. 56,636	28,062	Rs. 55,055	33,402	Rs. 51,293	20,028	Rs. 50,960	24,750	Rs. 64,105	29,187	41.3	45.5
Ganjām	54,653	9,932	55,286	15,728	30,618	9,729	31,512	11,013	30,522	14,518	34.9	47.6
Vizagapatam	76,720	27,189	54,042	25,120	50,979	17,536	56,822	17,184	63,041	26,291	30.2	41.7
Jeyore	30,446	7,729	24,707	6,534	23,187	8,271	38,722	8,773	22,276	5,437	22.7	24.4
Gólavari	1,30,492	35,025	77,903	19,149	88,229	21,448	88,220	23,883	94,570	19,723	27.1	20.9
Kistna	73,336	16,739	79,919	12,465	69,085	9,094	1,69,329	19,451	2,51,135	15,017	11.5	6.0
Nellore	74,488	13,801	73,159	10,901	50,749	8,278	86,844	13,987	78,811	15,057	16.1	19.1
Kurnool	93,955	9,013	92,105	8,854	51,486	7,937	67,765	6,622	53,294	7,880	9.8	14.8
Bellary	50,496	9,076	60,927	12,720	82,460	15,945	62,291	11,713	58,598	12,555	18.8	21.4
Anantapur	34,723	7,284	34,890	9,851	33,452	4,351	39,803	5,302	31,861	4,733	13.3	15.0
Cuddapah	1,13,744	22,340	127,268	14,529	84,439	15,261	90,537	15,802	72,268	12,611	11.0	17.5
North Arcot	85,889	30,616	60,545	13,313	40,652	7,106	67,181	9,592	68,405	8,968	14.3	12.9
Chingleput	44,033	9,233	53,095	14,451	58,195	9,327	66,915	17,399	50,372	8,923	26.0	17.7
South Arcot	60,453	13,399	48,745	10,617	45,259	10,102	98,902	21,350	47,541	12,790	21.6	26.7
Salem	51,689	12,483	61,668	13,130	83,505	41,037	54,897	17,807	47,827	14,911	32.5	31.2
Tanjore	73,807	27,382	30,584	8,265	79,171	50,223	33,213	10,574	40,089	9,156	31.8	22.5
Trichinopoly	47,903	6,691	1,00,986	27,241	1,15,404	23,374	1,14,587	24,422	1,12,520	26,218	21.3	23.3
Madura	1,07,313	27,567	75,286	13,161	4,71,512	13,506	4,29,415	10,731	84,352	9,919	2.5	11.8
Tinnevely	64,939	13,849	66,031	19,668	71,610	22,410	65,071	16,810	76,074	16,638	25.8	25.9
Coimbatore	46,984	10,731	7,175	3,229	11,431	6,174	8,015	3,755	5,582	2,761	46.8	49.5
The Nilgiris	99,967	22,381	73,019	13,635	66,944	13,727	51,002	14,908	93,980	46,915	18.4	49.9
Malabar	1,06,253	13,798	41,079	8,170	56,952	12,891	47,600	12,072	48,631	7,011	25.4	14.4
South Canara	30,994	12,848	14,111	3,624	13,761	5,239	21,025	7,586	31,806	12,182	36.1	41.4
The Railway Police												
Total	16,32,644	3,99,214	14,13,628	3,33,637	18,04,200	3,03,843	19,67,716	3,35,257	16,50,015	3,60,887	17.0	21.9
Percentage of recovery		24.5		23.6		20.2		17.0		21.9		21.9

22. One feature of the year's administration was that particular stress was laid on the matter of personal investigation by superior officers. The figures given below show that there was a further improvement in this direction in the year under report :—

	Cases reported.		Cases investigated.	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Superintendents	844	818	222	226
Assistant Superintendents	756	761	305	362

A large majority of the officers did good work, especially Messrs. Gover, Sweeting, Dene, Srinivasachari, Hasted, Lushington, Robertson, Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Rama Rao, Stevenson, Sweeney, Abdul Subhan Sahib, Mir Siraj-ud-din Sahib, George and Parthasarathi Aiyangar. The amount of personal investigation made by the Superintendents of Madura, Tinnevely and Bellary was small, but I am satisfied that it was unavoidable as each of these officers was handicapped with a heavy charge. An explanation was invariably sought for and obtained from every officer who did not investigate a fair proportion of his cases.

The attendance at Sessions by Superintendents was better than in 1900 or 1899, but that by Assistant Superintendents was not satisfactory. This was partly due to the fact that some of the sub-divisions had no separate officer in charge of them for long periods as already noticed.

23. Excluding nuisances and offences under special and local laws (class VI and serial 58), the number of cases decided during the year was 16,956, of which 14,113 or 83.2 per cent. ended in conviction as against 83.5 per cent. in 1900. The percentage of cases convicted was the lowest in Anantapur (66.0). The number of persons arrested by the police under classes I to V was 38,109 and the number convicted was 20,519 or 53.8 per cent. as against 56.8 in 1900. The lowest percentages under this head are shown by Madura (36.9), where the failure was chiefly under riots, and by Anantapur (40.7), Cuddapah (44.2) and Kurnool (44.5). These figures indicate that in these districts the subordinate police did not exercise sufficient care in making arrests. The attention of the Superintendents of Cuddapah and Anantapur was drawn to this matter last year, with the result that in the former district the proportion of convictions to arrests improved from 37.8 per cent. to 44.2 per cent., but in Anantapur it fell from 41.4 per cent. to 40.7 per cent. The special attention of the Superintendent of this district will be drawn again to this matter.

The number of original cases in which prosecuting inspectors were employed rose further from 1,248 to 1,420, while the number of appeal cases in which they appeared declined again from 457 in 1900 to 407 during the year under report. On the whole their work was satisfactory, but in some districts, particularly in the Southern Range, one inspector was found to be unequal to conduct the whole of the prosecuting work of a district. The inspector who did the best work during the year was M.R.Ry. S. Velayudam Pillai in Coimbatore who prosecuted no less than 145 original cases, of which a very fair proportion ended in conviction. The inspectors who prosecuted the fewest number of cases were those of Vizagapatam (25 cases), Malabar (33 cases), and Ganjam (41 cases) and the Superintendents of these districts will be directed to see that more use is made of the services of their prosecuting inspectors.

24. The matter of inadequate sentences received the special attention of Mr. Stuart, and, at his instance and with the approval of District Magistrates, instructions were issued to the subordinate police to lay charge sheets before First-class Magistrates in heavy cases of burglary, or in cases where the culprits were habitual offenders or belonged to the criminal

classes. There were instances in which very light sentences were passed by Sessions Courts. In one case, a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment was awarded to a Yerukala for a house dacoity committed at midnight. In this case, although the District Magistrate was not quite satisfied as to the adequacy of the punishment, yet he did not consider it so light as to justify his moving the High Court to enhance the sentence. In another sessions case a sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment was awarded to a habitual thief with three recent convictions against him. Several cases in which light punishments had been awarded by the subordinate magistracy were also brought to the notice of District Magistrates, who, for the most part, expressed their agreement as to the inadequacy of the sentences. The course of moving the High Court in revision, in view to enhancement of punishments, cannot be ordinarily adopted and the chances of success attending steps in this direction are very uncertain. This circumstance points to the greater necessity for the award of deterrent punishments in the first instance.

Inadequate sentences are generally awarded in cases of house-breaking with theft, the punishment for which is imprisonment for 14 years and fine; but the usual sentence awarded is one of a few months, which is quite insufficient in the case of organized burglaries.

25. Escapes from police custody during the year under report numbered 175 as against 165 in 1900, and in 34 of the 175 cases the police were held free from blame. The number of escapes was high in North Arcot (23), South Arcot (20) and Kurnool (15). In a clear case of negligent escape in which the Head Assistant Magistrate, Ramnad, acquitted the prisoners (two constables), the Government considered that the acquittal was wrong, but declined to exercise the right of appeal as the case was not a grave one. The constables were of course dismissed. In another case of negligent escape, a sub-magistrate in North Arcot sentenced the prisoner to simple imprisonment till the rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, but the District Magistrate considered the punishment quite inadequate, and issued a circular desiring Divisional Magistrates to try cases of escape, pointing out that sub-magistrates did not, as a rule, realize the seriousness of laxity in "sentry-go." Many District Magistrates now recognize that it is desirable that such cases should be tried by First-class Magistrates and have issued orders to that effect.

26. The number of cases under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances, in which investigation was completed during the year was 41,905, of which 11,028 cases or 26.3 per cent. were referred by the police and struck off the file as against 24.8 per cent. in 1900. But the number of cases struck off as *maliciously or wilfully false* was only 4,672, the districts which chiefly contributed to this figure being Coimbatore (482 cases), South Arcot (431 cases), Madura (384 cases), Madras City (325 cases), Salem (314 cases), Cuddapah (314 cases), and Tinnevely (307 cases). In 916 of these cases sanction of the magistrate was necessary to prosecute the complainants, and such sanction was applied for in 706 cases, with the result that in no less than 421 cases sanction was refused. In Madura, where a very satisfactory effort was made to put down false complaints, 127 applications for sanction out of 167 made were rejected. In Salem 40 out of the 74 applications made were rejected; in Kistna 31 out of 34 and in Bellary 37 out of 43. In almost every other district in which an attempt was made in this direction the same results were noticeable. The reason for this wholesale refusal to grant sanction requires, I think, some scrutiny. In Coimbatore, where the number of maliciously false complaints was on the increase, the District Magistrate, in order to find out whether applications were being rejected on proper grounds, issued a circular directing subordinate magistrates to submit a monthly statement of false cases, showing amongst other things, why sanction to prosecute the complaining parties had been refused. This probably accounts for the small number of refusals of applications made in this district. The adoption of a similar plan for investigating the cause of failure in other districts in proceeding against false complainants seems very desirable. The number of cases prosecuted on magisterial sanction was 116 and half of this number was shown by three districts, Kurnool (24), Malabar (18)

and South Arcot (16). Again, the number of false complaints in which the police could have prosecuted the complainants on their own motion was 3,756, but only in 185 was action taken. In South Arcot, not a single prosecution was instituted although there were no less than 386 false complaints in which the police could have taken action without magisterial sanction. There is, no doubt, the difficulty noted by several Superintendents that the aggrieved parties do not generally care to take further trouble in the matter, but in such a large number of cases as 386 some successful prosecutions must have been possible. Similarly no prosecution was instituted by the police in Madras City where no less than 324 cases were struck off as maliciously false.

Of the total number of 301 cases prosecuted, 126 were acquitted or discharged and 60 ended in conviction.

The proportion of cases declared to be false after enquiry or trial by courts to those prosecuted by the police was 1.8 per cent., but much higher percentages were shown in Ganjam (5.6), Jeypore (7.2), Gódvári (5.1), North Arcot (5.0) and South Canara (6.1). These figures are not at all creditable to the police of those districts.

27. The annexed statement gives the number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the police on the last day of each of the past two years, and the number of them brought on and removed from the registers during the year under report. As the result of greater attention paid to the matter of registration, the number of names brought on the registers shows a very marked general increase, the figures being 6,208 in 1901 as against 2,727 in 1900 and still lower figures in the previous years. The number removed from the registers was also larger than in any of the past five years. The increase under "receivers" was mostly due to the revised method of registration, according to which not only persons convicted under sections 411 to 414, I.P.C., are shown under this head, but also persons who, although never convicted, are known to be regular receivers. There was also a large increase under "suspected persons" but this increase was confined to only three districts, Tinnevely, Madura and Cuddapah. 3,019 or 20.9 per cent. of the known depredators at large were out of view on the last day of the year, but the proportion was larger in Ganjam, Kistna, Bellary, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Chingleput, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and South Canara. The number of known depredators, receivers and suspected persons convicted during the year was 1,234 as against 1,422 in 1900.

* The variations, as compared with the figures in the report for 1900, are due to the revised figures returned by some districts and to the change in the method of registration of receivers introduced in 1901.

* The
in 1901.

	1900.	1901.
Toddy shops resorted to by thieves	688	773
Brothels in cantonments	85	98
Houses of receivers of stolen goods	569	852
Notorious gambling houses	191	173
Total	1,533	1,896

The number of permanent gangs was 657, and these consisted of 9,866 men, 8,648 women and 15,083 children, of whom 260 men and 6 women were in jail at the close of the year. About 40 per cent. of the men belonging to these gangs were Koravans including Korachas and Yerukalas, about 26 per cent. were Lambadis including Brinjaris and Sugalis and the rest chiefly belonged to the Odde, Jogi, Irula, Dommara, Dasari and Chenchu castes. The Ceded Districts, North Arcot and Kistna had most of the Korava and Lambadi gangs, while the Oddes mostly belonged to Kistna and Kurnool. Madras City, Ganjam, Jeypore, Tinnevely, the Nilgiris, Malabar and South Canara returned no gangs. Of these gangs 250 men and 11 women were convicted during the year.

Rules under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, relating to the notification of residence and change of residence by habitual offenders, were issued about the middle of the year and the working of the rules has been taken in hand. In Coimbatore there were 35 instances in which known depredators were ordered to notify their residence.

The Criminal Identification Bureau received 8,959 finger-print cards of convicted persons for registry. There were 3,518 references for the antecedents of suspected persons, and in 515 or 14.6 per cent. of them, the persons were traced to be old offenders.

The following table gives the results in bad livelihood cases during the past five years. The increased attention paid, in several districts, to the working of the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code (109 and 110) is a very satisfactory feature of the year's administration. The number of cases put up in Nellore was not satisfactory. In Malabar, where only 20 cases were put up, the District Magistrate is not inclined to attribute the small number to any neglect on the part of the police, but thinks that the activity shown in the past has borne fruit and I agree with him. The high figures shown by Tinnevely in 1899 and 1900 are due to the inclusion, by error, of a very large number of cases under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, in the returns of those years. In Madras City only two cases were put up.

The proportion of persons bound over has risen from 56·8 per cent. in 1900 to 65·9 per cent. in 1901, and with the exception of a few districts the percentage of success was generally satisfactory. It was, however, very bad in Chingleput (16·7) and the Superintendent ascribes this failure to a very great extent to the open disapproval shown by the former District Magistrate to the working of these

sections and also in some measure to the fault of the police in not charging each person individually. The complaint in several districts is that evidence of an extraordinary kind is demanded in these cases and that persons are often discharged on frivolous grounds. The possession of a single acre of land or a bundle of wood is considered by some magistrates to be a sufficient means of livelihood to warrant the discharge of a notorious criminal.

Out of 364 cases pending disposal before the magistrates on the last day of the year, the number pending for over two months was 148, and these were mostly confined to three districts, Anantapur (48), Cuddapah (27) and Madura (24). The District Magistrate of the last-mentioned district, while noting the delay with disapproval, observes that personally he is not in favour of extensive resort to these sections except after conviction.

Out of 1,241 persons bound over more than half the number were sentenced to imprisonment in default of finding security. The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 133, but was higher in Trichinopoly (Rs. 400), Madura (Rs. 314), South Arcot (Rs. 300), Cuddapah (Rs. 234), Tanjore (Rs. 214) and Gódvári (Rs. 205), and in all these districts, except Madura, the proportion of persons sentenced to imprisonment was also high :—

Prosecutions in bad Livelihood Cases.

Districts.	1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.		1901.		Percentage.	1901.		Percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases 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.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.		Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	
Madras City ...	9	8	...	...	1	1	4	4	...	...	100.0	2	2	100.0
Ganján ...	...	...	8	8	6	1	5	7	...	...	77.8	63	54	90.0
Vizagapatam ...	40	23	...	...	22	20	42	31	...	...	91.2	100	93	93.0
Jeypore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	23	8	100.0
Gódvári ...	9	6	27	25	14	6	23	12	...	...	52.2	48	22	61.1
Kistna ...	79	31	103	52	105	55	164	62	...	...	42.2	179	64	44.4
Nellore ...	26	15	28	16	39	30	41	26	...	...	66.7	42	25	65.8
Kurnool ...	12	9	9	8	21	13	50	36	...	...	78.3	97	65	69.1
Bellary ...	36	25	63	41	36	19	90	53	...	...	61.6	44	30	73.2
Anantapur ...	33	17	...	...	32	5	84	37	...	...	68.5	254	110	53.9
Cuddapah ...	21	1	58	34	97	50	162	76	...	...	50.0	259	141	78.8
North Arcot ...	1	1	18	4	23	17	33	5	...	...	38.5	85	29	51.8
Chingleput ...	6	4	...	...	64	46	60	31	...	...	51.7	56	8	16.7
South Arcot ...	7	2	18	11	117	11	78	42	...	...	80.8	130	73	71.6
Salem ...	20	11	6	6	24	11	65	23	...	...	37.1	60	36	72.0
Tanjore ...	45	38	59	34	94	63	38	33	...	...	89.2	54	37	72.5
Trichinopoly ...	21	13	39	24	43	35	100	40	...	...	40.0	29	20	74.1
Madura ...	25	18	31	1	182	48	132	26	...	...	19.7	120	48	61.9
Tinnevely ...	41	12	16	11	405	235	838	474	...	...	61.0	396	270	72.2
Coimbatore ...	19	13	27	16	40	15	163	75	...	...	56.4	137	58	53.7
The Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	11	4	22	15	40	32	67	48	...	...	81.4	20	11	68.8
South Canara ...	6	3	10	5	13	9	39	13	...	...	76.5	48	21	45.7
The Railway Police ...	12	6	6	5	12	8	17	8	...	...	47.1	27	16	66.7
Total ...	479	260	557	319	1,430	730	2,307	1,170	246	56.8	2,273	1,241	364	65.9

28. Execution of warrants was one of the matters which received the special attention of the district officers during the year with the result that this branch of police work was generally performed very satisfactorily. Rewards were more freely granted where specially good work was shown in the execution of long pending warrants while severe punishments were meted out for neglect of this duty. The number of warrants pending execution for over six months on the last day of the year was 903, of which 236 or about one-fourth of this total belonged to Madras City. Chingleput, Cuddapah and North Arcot showed the largest number of warrants outstanding for over six months.

29. During the year Mr. Stuart inspected the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Chingleput, the Nilgiris, Coimbatore and Tanjore, the Vellore School and a portion of the Railway Police. The amount of inspection made by the Deputy Inspectors-General calls for no special remarks.

The inspection of stations by Superintendents and their Assistants was satisfactory. Only 27 stations remained uninspected on the last day of the year and, except in the case of Kistna, satisfactory explanations were offered for the failure to inspect the few stations in the other districts. In Kistna, Messrs. Hannington and McCarrison who held charge until the 28th October, inspected only 29 stations between them; Mr. Srinivasachari, who took charge on the 22nd November, had 22 stations to inspect, of which he inspected as many as 16 before the close of the year.

CONCLUSION.

30. As I was not in charge during the year, I am not in a position to remark satisfactorily on the work of the officers, many of whom have worked well and zealously; but I beg to bring the following to the special notice of Government :—

Mr. Fawcett has again shown great interest in his work and the Railway Police have worked well under him. Mr. Macartney has worked energetically in Bellary which is too large a charge for a Superintendent to control properly and the same remark applies to Madura where Mr. Wilkinson worked very well. Mr. Leggatt again deserves credit for the personal interest he has taken in his work and for his successful administration in Tanjore. Mr. Armitage has taken a keen interest in his district especially in watching troublesome gangs, as also has Mr. P. S. Srinivasachari in Cuddapah. Mr. Longden has continued to justify his selection for Tinnevely and has improved the general tone of police work; Mr. Sweeting has certainly improved the Kurnool Police; Mr. George has done good work in South Canara never sparing himself and setting an excellent example to his apathetic men; and Mr. Waring has worked energetically as usual for the welfare of the Training School at Vellore.

Among the Assistants Messrs. Hamilton, Coningham, T. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Sweeney, M. S. Parthasarathi Aiyangar and Abdul Subhan Sahib, Khan Bahadur, deserve mention for good work.

As regards Inspectors the following have worked zealously :—P. Sanyasayya Nayudu, W. H. Wilmott and B. Appalarasimha Raju of Vizagapatam; G. Manoharam Pantulu and C. Kuppachari of Gódvári; M. Muniswami Nayudu and G. Hanumanta Rao of Bellary; H. Ramachandra Rao of Anantapur; T. Duraiswami Pillai and C. Subbarama Aiyar of North Arcot; H. Venkateswara Aiyar of South Arcot; J. D. Ramasubba Aiyar of Salem; S. Narasimha Aiyar and T. M. Murugesam Pillai of Madura; C. K. Subrahmanya Aiyar, P. Subba Aiyar and E. Subrahmanya Pillai of Tinnevely; V. Ramaswami Aiyangar of Coimbatore; O. Vasava Menon, Rao Bahadur, of Malabar; B. Ramaswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur, P. Parankusam Nayudu and K. Venugopal Nayudu of Tanjore; and M. Papa Rao Nayudu and P. G. Balasundara Sastri of the Railway Police.

31. The following are the leading features of the year's work :—

- (1) There was a slight fall in the prices of the principal food-grains and an appreciable decline in the amount of grave crime; but,
- (2) detective results showed a decline as compared with the previous year;
- (3) the proportion of property recovered however showed an appreciable improvement.

(4) A very satisfactory improvement was noticeable in the action taken by the police under the preventive sections (109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code), as well as in the matter of registering and watching habitual criminals and members of gangs.

(5) The amount of personal investigation and inspection by officers was satisfactory.

(6) Specially good work was done in the matter of execution of warrants.

(7) Schemes for police reforms were submitted during the year.

(8) A police museum was opened in the office of the Inspector-General of Police in which are collected interesting material exhibits in criminal cases which should prove instructive as showing the kind of implements and weapons used in the commission of crime.

(9) The public peace was generally well maintained. Special preventive measures were adopted in connection with the Kamuthi temple disturbance and a party of special police was quartered there. The prompt recapture of Sobilan Dhora, ex-muttadar of Gudem in Vizagapatam, the immediate suppression of a petty disturbance in Gódlavari which arose out of the pretensions of the Palli fishermen to be styled Agnikula-Kshatriyas, and the precautions taken against an impending Shanar agitation in the south of Tinnevely, due to an attempt on the part of the Shanars to introduce certain social reforms and their refusal to pay their contribution to the Parava fund, are instances of good work which deserve mention.

E. S. B. STEVENSON,
Acting Inspector-General of Police.

MADRAS,
1st July 1902.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

PART I.—*Return of cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted <i>suo motu</i> by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (Section 203, C.P.C.).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	1	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	2	5	...	1	...
3a	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	1	2	...	2	1
3b	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	7	2	1	...
3c	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...
4	212, 216 and 216-A.	Harbouring an offender ...	...	2	...	1	...
5	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	5	107	3	9	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	57	855	68	135	14
		Attempt ...	1	...	...	...	...
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	8	...	1	...
		Total ...	66	986	73	150	15
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.						
8	302, 303, 396	Murder { by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...
9		" dacoits ...	...	...	...	...	...
10		" robbers ...	...	...	...	...	...
11		" poison ...	...	...	...	...	...
12	307 ...	Other murders ...	4	4	1	3	...
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	1	7	...	3	1
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	3	9	2	5	...
15	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	26	3	11	...
		Attempt ...	...	1	...	...	...
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	1	2	1	1	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	3	...	2	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	1	9	1	3	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	2	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	8	203	8	17	1
		Attempt ...	...	1	...	...	...
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	2	3	1	...	2
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	34	2	3	...
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	9	474	13	23	...
		Attempt ...	...	1	...	...	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	7	125	23	35	7
		Attempt ...	...	1	...	...	...
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	3	57	7	8	3
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	2	5	2	...	...
27	271 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	19	402	13	22	10
29	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	5	...	1	...
		Total ...	62	1,374	77	137	24

or by a *Magistrate* suo motu in the year 1901.

{ Para. 10. }

[illegible]

STATEMENT
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

PART I.—Return of cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted <i>suo motu</i> by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (Section 203, C.P.C.).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CLASS III.— <i>Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</i>							
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	10	158	18	72	4
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery { by poisonous or stupefying drugs. with hurt { by other means	1	8	1	4	...
33	392, 393	Robbery { in dwelling house on the highway between sunset and sunrise. other robberies	2	19	3	12	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	19	271	42	98	12
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	33	765	73	54	15
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Attempt Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	2	159	12	27	...
37	449 to 452	Attempt House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	3	...	...	...
38	412, 413	Attempt Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	26	411	46	123	8
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	15	287	19	37	4
Total			...	2	...	2	...
CLASS IV.— <i>Minor offences against the Person.</i>							
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	2	...	2	...
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	1	...	...	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	...	...	...	...
CLASS V.— <i>Minor offences against Property.</i>							
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	...	...	...	...	...
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ordinary	1	34	2	2	1
45	406 to 408	Attempt Criminal breach of trust	23	183	17	103	3
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	...	1	...	...	...
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	266	5,766	913	1,094	101
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	4	...	...	...
Total			...	...	...	...	...

A—continued.
FOR THE YEAR 1901—continued.

or by a Magistrate *suo motu* in the year 1901—continued.

Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, C.P.C.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number of cognizable offences committed that were tried.				Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	Remarks.	
				Not referred to the Police for investigation.	Referred to the Police for investigation.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.			19(a)	19(b)
63	87	33	1	40	1	...	...	...	12	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	7	...	...	3	...	1	1	50.0	2	...	...
9	9	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	5	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
84	164	25	9	85	16	5	4	44.4	20	...	2
53	672	25	2	458	149	2	1	33.3	21	14	6
22	127	6	...	83	30	...	2	100.0	4	2	1
99	292	31	1	128	95	9	6	40.0	22	...	2
1	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	251	21	3	162	52	2	2	50.0	6	3	5
2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
367	1,623	144	16	970	349	20	16	44.4	89	19	16
137	1,607	33	5	754	156	16	8	33.3	38	597	8
...	33	1	...	13	11	...	...	...	1	7	...
137	1,640	34	5	767	167	16	8	33.3	39	604	8
2	31	2	...	21	6	...	1	100.0	1	...	...
76	113	19	1	45	19	5	6	54.5	18	...	2
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
950	4,169	441	13	2,572	779	68	41	37.6	251	4	26
1	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
303	1,731	151	6	1,246	210	18	8	30.8	76	16	15
6	176	10	...	63	62	3	3	100.0	28	10	2
2	48	4	...	19	12	1	8	88.9	4	...	2
32	234	20	1	153	33	3	5	62.5	19	...	1
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
244	4,408	104	6	1,936	439	27	9	25.0	67	1,820	19
1	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,618	10,917	752	27	6,058	1,562	122	81	39.9	465	1,850	67

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

PART I.—Return of cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted <i>suo motu</i> by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (Section 203, C.P.C.).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.							
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	1	41	3	7	1
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), C.P.C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	2	40	...	28	...
51	Cognizable offences	Offences against Gaming Acts	...	...	...	...	...
52	under the	Do. Excise Laws	18	5,861	...	...	...
53	Acts speci-	Do. Opium Laws	...	12	...	1	...
54	fied oppo-	Do. Railway Laws	...	8	...	...	...
55	site.	Do. Salt and Customs Laws	...	490	...	...	...
56		Do. Arms Act (XI of 1878)	3	2	...	...	...
57	209, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Secs. 71 to 73 of Act III of 1888, III of 1889 and offences under any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances under Indian Penal Code.	12	713	17	45	7
		Public and local nuisances under Special and Local Laws.	15	5,304	5	5	20
		Total	51	12,480	25	86	28
58	Offences under other Special and Local Laws declared to be cognizable.						
(1)	Abkari Act I of 1886	...	1	421	...	1	...
(2)	Coffee-stealing Prevention Act VIII of 1878	...	...	13	...	...	...
(3)	Explosives Act IV of 1884	...	...	4	...	...	...
(4)	Lunatic Asylums Act XXXVI of 1858	...	...	2	...	...	...
(5)	Military Cantonment Act XIII of 1889	...	...	28	...	...	...
(6)	Municipal Acts I of 1884 and IV of 1884	...	1	2,819	2	...	...
(7)	Petty thefts (triable by Heads of Villages), Regulation IV of 1821.	...	...	1,069	...	...	...
(8)	Police Act III of 1888 (Madras City), excluding Sections 71 to 73	...	...	207	1	...	...
(9)	Prisoners Act III of 1900	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Total	2	4,564	3	1	...
	Grand Total of offences under I.P.C. and Special and Local Laws.		* 863	38,053	3,206	2,778	473

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1900 is due to alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1901.

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1901—continued.

or by a Magistrate *suo motu* in the year 1901—concluded.

Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, C.P.C.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number of cognizable offences committed that were tried.					Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	Remarks.	
				Not referred to the Police for investigation.		Referred to the Police for investigation.		Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.		19(a)	19(b)
				Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19(a)	19(b)
5	34	7	...	21	5	...	...	...	...	1	...
2	49	5	...	17	2	10	...	...	14	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,879	1	...	56	5,794	...	1	100.0	15	12	1
...	12	...	...	1	10	...	1	100.0	...	...	...
...	8	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	490	...	...	3	487	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...
21	687	8	1	145	467	2	6	75.0	17	41	1
2	5,312	9	...	387	4,886	...	15	100.0	3	12	2
30	12,476	30	1	631	11,661	12	23	65.7	51	67	4
1	421	...	...	17	402	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	13	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	28	...	...	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,818	29	...	438	1,563	...	...	...	56	732	...
...	1,069	...	...	108	961	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	206	...	...	29	33	...	...	...	...	144	...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	4,562	29	...	603	2,995	...	...	...	57	878	1
2,340	33,370	1,092	69	10,178	17,190	199	152	43.3	806	3,684	111

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases instituted by

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons	
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	115 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.	...	2	...	1
	Total ...		...	2	...	1
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin ...	...	5	...	...
3a	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to Stamps ...	...	1	...	...
3b	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	19	...	...
3c	489-A to 489-D.	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
4	212, 216 and 216-A.	Harbouring an offender ...	...	4	...	...
5	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	36	152	...	1
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	671	5,116	24	8
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	3	9	...	...
Total ...			710	5,314	24	9
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.						
8	302, 303, 396.	Murder { by thugs ...	...	...	...	...
9		„ dacoits ...	...	...	...	...
10		„ robbers ...	...	...	...	...
11		„ poison ...	...	...	...	...
12	307 ...	Other murders ...	...	11	...	...
13	304, 308 ...	Attempts at murder ...	...	10	...	...
14	376 ...	Culpable homicide ...	8	28	...	...
15	377 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	8	15	...	...
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	1	...	...	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	4	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	1	6	...	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	1	6	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	24	530	2	...
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	1	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	22	113	...	...
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	38	1,058	1	10
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	52	188	6	1
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	36	123	...	...
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	2	8	...	1

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1901—continued.

complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu.

Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compromised or withdrawn, including accomplices pardoned under sections 367 and 388, C.P.C., also those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Persons convicted of non-cognizable offences only of those in column 12.	Number of persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15(a)	15(b)	15(c)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	3	8	5	3	37.5	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...
19	...	19	18	...	...	...	1	...	...
4	...	4	...	4	100.0	...	...	...	...
187	2	189	104	68	39.5	17	...	...	...
5,753	287	6,040	4,525	1,231	21.4	208	76	12	2
8	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	12	7	5	41.7	...	...	...	...
5,989	292	6,281	4,667	1,312	21.0	225	77	12	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	4	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	1	11	7	2	22.2	...	...	...	...
36	5	41	33	1	2.9	6	1	...	...
23	...	23	22	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	7	3	4	57.1	...	...	...	...
7	...	7	6	1	14.3	...	...	...	...
552	17	569	330	103	23.8	16	120	...	...
1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
135	5	140	106	24	18.5	10	...	...	...
1,085	14	1,099	531	118	18.2	4	446	6	...
1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
233	12	245	227	9	3.8	7	2	1	...
10	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
159	6	165	135	4	2.9	20	6	...	...
9	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases instituted by complaint

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons	
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Erasing service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person—contd.						
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	64	715	5	1
29	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	6	...	...
Total ...			257	2,833	14	13
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.						
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity ...	135	535	8	1
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery { by poisonous or stupefying drugs. with { hurt by other means	13	7	1	...
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery { in dwelling house on the highway between sunset and sunrise. other robberies	5	11	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	63	2,248	1	...
35	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	6	260	...	2
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Attempt Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	150	620	4	4
37	449 to 452 ...	Attempt House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	59	581	...	1
38	412, 413 ...	Attempt Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	2	...	...
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
Total ...			533	4,677	14	12
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.						
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	86	4,321	4	13
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	58	...	...
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			86	4,379	4	13

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1901—continued.

to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu—continued.

Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
							Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, including accomplices pardoned under sections 387 and 388 C.P.C., also those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Persons convicted of non-cognizable offences only of those in column 12.	Number of persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15(a)	15(b)	15(c)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
773	27	800	542	241	30.8	5	12	10	...
6	6	12	7	1	12.5	...	4	...	...
3,063	103	3,166	1,902	508	20.3	73	593	17	...
661	21	682	646	3	5	33	...	...	...
3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	19	16	1	5.9	2	...	...	...
16	...	16	12	4	25.0	...	...	...	...
17	...	17	15	2	11.8	...	...	...	...
477	13	490	402	43	9.7	45	...	6	...
2,309	86	2,395	2,007	342	14.6	30	16	3	1
264	...	264	191	69	26.5	2	2	...	...
4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
762	54	816	624	177	22.1	15	...	...	...
10	...	10	7	3	30.0	...	...	...	...
639	26	665	528	116	18.0	13	8	5	...
2	...	2	...	2	100.0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,183	200	5,383	4,455	762	14.6	140	26	14	1
4,390	65	4,455	2,463	357	12.7	57	1,578	2	...
58	...	58	24	15	38.5	...	19	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,448	65	4,513	2,487	372	13.0	57	1,597	2	...

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases instituted by complaint

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons	
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.						
43	453, 453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	10	83	...	...
44	379 to 382	Theft ... { ordinary ... Attempt ...	29	192	...	...
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust ...	1,256	11,872	18	94
45a	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, &c.	2	2	...	...
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ...	251	2,022	6	5
46a	419, 420	Cheating ... Attempt ...	54	123	3	1
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ...	10	49	1	...
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	87	277	4	1
		Total ...	251	12,730	12	24
			...	7	...	...
			1,950	27,353	44	125
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.						
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	21	120	...	...
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), C.P.C. and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	12	34	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against Gaming Acts ...	...	...	...	...
52		Do. Excise Laws ...	4,060	1,880	1	...
53		Do. Opium Laws ...	...	12	...	...
54		Do. Railway Laws ...	...	10	...	...
55		Do. Salt and Customs Laws ...	423	67	...	...
56		Do. Arms Act (XI of 1878) ...	...	4	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Secs. 71 to 73 of Act III of 1888, III of 1889, and offences under any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances under Indian Penal Code.	9	1,180	...	3
		Public and local nuisances under Special and Local Laws.	34	5,584	2	...
		Total ...	4,559	8,891	3	3
58	Offences under other special and local laws declared to be cognizable.					
(1)	Abkari Act I of 1886 ...	...	47	398	...	...
(2)	Coffee-stealing Prevention Act VIII of 1878 ...	...	...	21	...	...
(3)	Explosives Act IV of 1864 ...	...	...	6	...	...
(4)	Lunatic Asylums Act XXXVI of 1858 ...	...	1	1	...	...
(5)	Military Cantonment Act XIII of 1889 ...	...	...	39	...	...
(6)	Municipal Acts I of 1884 and IV of 1884 ...	...	...	2,820	...	...
(7)	Petty thefts (triable by Heads of Villages), Regulation IV of 1821.	...	...	1,612	...	2
(8)	Police Act III of 1888 (Madras City) excluding Sections 71 to 73.	...	...	301	...	...
(9)	Prisoners Act III of 1900 ...	...	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	48	5,199	...	2
		Grand Total of offences under I.P.C. and Special and Local Laws.	* 8,143	58,653	103	178

* Includes persons put up before Magistrates by Salt and Abkari officers and by the police in cases investigated by them.

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1901—continued.

to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu—concluded.

Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
							Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, including accomplices pardoned under sections 438 and 439 of Criminal Code, who died, escaped or became lunatic during trial.	Persons convicted of non-cognizable offences only of those in column 12.	Number of persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15(a)	15(b)	15(c)
93	5	98	79	14	15.0	1	4	...	...
221	17	238	181	47	20.6	9	1	...	...
13,016	421	13,437	11,172	1,813	14.0	440	12	...	...
4	...	4	2	2	50.0	...	...	...	...
2,260	53	2,313	2,012	255	11.2	32	14	...	...
173	14	187	95	67	41.4	15	10	...	...
58	7	65	39	23	37.1	3	...	...	...
359	8	367	307	51	14.2	9	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,045	253	13,198	6,922	1,050	13.3	143	5,071	...	...
7	...	7	6	...	14.3	...	...	...	...
29,137	778	29,915	20,816	3,332	13.8	652	5,115	12	2
141	...	141	118	20	14.5	...	3	...	...
46	...	46	30	3	9.0	13	...	...	...
5,930	12	5,942	78	5,844	98.7	8	12	...	9
12	...	12	1	11	91.7	...	...	...	...
10	...	10	2	8	80.0	...	...	...	...
490	...	490	3	487	99.4	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	3	100.0	1	...	...	...
1,186	12	1,198	435	686	61.2	2	75	1	...
5,615	12	5,627	436	5,178	92.2	3	10	...	1
13,434	36	13,470	1,103	12,240	91.7	27	100	1	10
445	3	448	27	419	93.9	1	1	...	...
21	...	21	14	5	20.3	...	2	...	...
6	...	6	2	4	66.7	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	1	1	50.0	...	...	...	...
39	...	39	1	38	97.4	...	...	...	...
2,813	...	2,813	472	1,570	76.9	56	715	...	7
1,610	...	1,610	239	1,371	85.2	...	...	...	...
361	...	361	49	46	48.4	...	206	...	...
1	...	1	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...
5,238	3	5,241	805	3,455	81.1	57	924	...	7
66,493	† 1,477	67,970	36,326	21,981	37.7	1,231	8,432	58	23

† Vide remarks at the foot of Statement A-1.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

PART III.—Return of cases reported at a Police station

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases (originally reported at a Police station or taken up on suspicion by the Police) pending under Police investigation from 1901.	Reported during the year.					Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (i.e., of columns 4, 5, 6 and 10).	In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mis-taken or non-cognizable.
				Investigated by the Police.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been returned by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (column 5) to total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person—contd.											
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	1	8	...	...	8	100.0	1	10	1
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt.	62	398	...	...	398	100.0	6	466	88
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	4	31	...	...	31	100.0	1	36	20
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	3	39	...	...	39	100.0	4	46	6
23	324 ...	Attempt ... Hurt by dangerous weapon.	107	941	...	7	948	100.0 99.3	7	1,055	258
24	363 to 369 ...	Attempt ... Kidnapping or abduction.	22	108	...	1	109	100.0 99.1	1	131	2 64
25	346 to 348 ...	Attempt ... Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	1	12	...	...	12	100.0 100.0	...	13	5
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	1	1
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	70	451	...	2	453	99.6	25	546	106
29	304-A, 338 ...	Attempt ... Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	9	98	...	1	98	100.0	...	107	28
Total ...			419	3,134	...	14	3,148	99.6	87	3,640	753
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.											
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity ...	115	679	...	11	690	98.4	16	810	178
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	1	4	...	...	4	100.0	1	6	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt (by poisonous or stupefying drugs, or by other means.)	34	200	1	2	203	98.5	3	235	40

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1901—continued.

or taken up by the Police in the year 1901—continued.

In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	In which the Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.			Cases other than those in columns 12 to 16 in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.	
	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.												28(a)	28(b)
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28(a)	28(b)
...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	7	...	7	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	3	...	36	31	303	31	334	44	157	78.1	22	6	26	79	3
...	...	...	...	5	1	10	2	12	3	4	57.1	1	...	2	2	...
...	...	1	...	2	5	32	4	36	6	20	76.9	7	2	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	4	14	...	87	111	568	42	610	56	182	100.0 76.5	48	24	47	253	4
...	...	2	1	2	15	42	6	48	17	16	100.0 48.5	8	1	5	1	3
...	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	6	5	1	100.0 16.7	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	5	...	28	61	342	36	378	67	177	72.5	69	19	43	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	9	9	60	2	62	14	24	63.2	12	4	5	3	2
24	11	30	1	392	339	2,090	223	2,313	449	939	67.7	222	94	235	374	31
10	...	16	...	191	104	311	54	365	165	117	41.5 100.0	22	1	55	5	...
...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	60	30	106	11	117	30	62	67.4	8	1	15	1	4

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

PART III.—Return of cases reported at a Police station

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases (originally reported at a Police station or taken upon suspicion by the Police) pending under Police investigation from time.	Reported during the year.					Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (i.e. of columns 4, 5, 6 and 10.	In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken or non-cognizable.	Not accused, Section
				Upon the report.	Investigated by the Police.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only—contd.												
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery { in dwelling house, on the highway between sunset and sunrise, other robberies.	21 10 51	119 155 459		3 4 10	122 159 469	97.5 97.5 97.9	3 ... 7	143 165 517	42 56 204	
34	270, 351, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	81	957	...	6	963	99.4	19	1,057	332	
35	428, 429 ...	Attempt ... Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	12 391		... 8	12 402	100.0 98.0	... 4	12 443	4 148	
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Attempt ... Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	4 1,050	29 9,688	... 2	... 516	29 10,206	100.0 94.9	... 161	33 10,901	9 1,917	
37	449 to 452 ...	Attempt ... House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	28 33	544 283		1,294 9	1,838 292	29.6 96.9	30 6	602 322	34 117	
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	3	3	...	...	3	100.0	...	6	...	
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	2	...	...	2	100.0	...	2	...	
Total ...			1,476	13,528	3	1,863	15,394	87.9	250	15,257	3,081	
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.												
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	50	380	...	9	389	97.7	5	435	166	
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	19	183	...	1	184	99.5	7	209	36	
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...			69	563	...	10	573	98.3	12	644	202	
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.												
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1	33	...	5	38	86.8	...	34	7	
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft { Attempt of cattle ... Attempt ... ordinary ... Attempt ...	...	1 488	... 4,558		1 66	100.0 98.6	... 35	1 5,081	... 1,119	
			...	3	...	...	3	100.0	...	3	...	
			1,250	14,637	5	635	15,277	95.8	211	16,103	4,064	
			4	66	...	18	84	78.6	6	76	15	

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1901—continued.

or taken up by the Police in the year 1901—continued.

sent to Magistrate, if any, released under 169, C.P.C.															Remarks.	
In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	In which the Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.			Cases other than those in columns 12 to 16 in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.		
Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.	28(a)												28(b)	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28(a)	28(b)
3	2	4	...	23	14	55	6	61	14	31	68.9	10	...	6	...	2
1	...	...	...	27	17	64	3	67	19	37	66.1	9	...	2	...	2
4	...	5	...	51	63	190	17	207	37	118	76.1	35	...	14	3	4
12	1	12	...	489	63	118	13	161	46	47	50.5	38	3	27	...	1
1	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	7	...	58	47	178	16	194	30	106	77.9	34	7	16	1	5
...	...	...	...	1	4	19	4	23	1	20	95.2	...	...	2	...	...
108	9	22	...	3,693	747	4,405	248	4,653	501	3,459	87.3	413	12	228	40	55
4	...	...	...	493	22	49	3	52	11	31	73.8	3	...	7	...	...
2	1	5	...	26	27	144	12	156	39	60	60.6	34	12	9	2	3
...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	5	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	50.0	...	...	...	...	...
151	14	71	...	5,120	1,142	5,678	388	6,066	898	4,090	82.0	607	36	383	52	77
7	1	2	...	18	32	209	11	220	19	46	70.8	27	6	19	103	4
2	1	...	...	15	12	143	3	146	12	88	88.0	12	3	4	27	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	2	2	...	33	44	352	14	366	31	134	81.2	39	9	23	130	5
...	1	...	...	4	...	22	3	25	4	17	81.0	3	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
37	13	29	1	991	396	2,495	174	2,669	360	1,789	83.2	307	47	156	10	42
122	50	111	1	3,273	1,238	7,244	316	7,560	723	5,721	88.8	740	52	293	31	58
...	1	1	...	28	2	29	3	32	4	24	85.7	3	1	...	...	1

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

PART III.—Return of cases reported at a Police station

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases (originally reported at a Police station or taken up on suspicion by the Police) pending under Police investigation from 1900.	Reported during the year.					Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (i.e., of columns 4, 5, 6 and 10.	In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken or non-cognizable.
				Investigated by the Police.	Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property—contd.											
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust.	104	1,007	...	16	1,023	98.4	4	1,115	352
45a	409 ...	Attempt ... Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, &c.	13	90	...	...	99	100.0	2	114	12
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property.	35	424	...	...	424	100.0	76	535	24
46a	419, 420 ...	Cheating ... Attempt ...	11	125	...	5	130	96.2	1	137	24
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass.	101	980	...	34	1,024	96.7	8	1,099	349
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	6	19	...	5	24	79.2	...	25	6
		Attempt ...	...	2	...	8	10	20.0	...	2	...
		Total ...	2,014	21,970	5	792	22,767	96.5	343	24,332	5,975
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.											
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion.	6	38	...	1	39	97.4	2	46	8
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), C.P.C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character.	61	739	...	...	739	100.0	985	1,785	9
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against Gaming Acts.	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
52		Offences against Excise Laws.	13	20	...	...	20	100.0	...	33	...
53		Offences against Opium Laws.	21	157	...	...	157	100.0	1	179	6
54		Offences against Railway Laws.	15	180	...	1	181	99.4	...	195	21
55		Offences against Salt and Customs Laws.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		Offences against Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).	78	401	...	...	401	100.0	256	735	6
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sections 71 to 73 of Act III of 1888, III of 1889, and offences under any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances under I.P.C.	42	729	...	4	733	99.5	387	1,158	108
		Public and local nuisances under Special and Local Laws.	14	...	...	...	...	...	117,311	117,355	43
		Total ...	264	2,264	...	6	2,270	99.7	118,972	121,500	201

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1901—continued.

or taken up by the Police in the year 1901—continued.

In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	In which the Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.		Pending at close of year.	Cases other than those in columns 12 to 16 in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.	
	Convicted.	Not convicted.													28(a)	28(b)
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28(a)	28(b)
2	1	8	...	107	102	543	41	584	51	374	88.0	107	6	29	17	6
...	1	...	...	13	20	68	14	82	8	36	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	30	476	27	503	64	323	83.5	76	11	23	6	12
1	...	...	...	10	16	86	10	96	5	61	92.4	18	5	6	1	...
...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	4	...	4	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
12	3	9	...	54	70	602	30	632	56	154	73.3	57	14	40	311	7
...	1	...	...	13	...	5	...	5	...	4	100.0	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
174	71	158	2	4,499	1,875	11,578	618	12,196	1,276	8,510	87.0	1,316	137	571	386	126
1	1	...	...	8	3	25	...	25	8	9	52.9	5	1	2	...	1
...	...	...	...	9	113	1,654	179	1,833	432	916	68.0	50	...	368	67	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	20	3	17	85.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	32	2	34	2	30	93.8	2	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	22	149	10	159	16	126	88.7	8	1	6	2	...
...	...	2	...	30	8	134	12	146	6	99	94.3	7	6	18	10	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	4	70	654	70	724	62	549	89.9	52	...	56	5	...
3	1	1	...	19	41	985	34	1,019	72	782	91.6	81	20	55	9	2
...	...	...	...	1	...	117,311	257	117,568	4,088	110,821	96.4	157	1	1,147	1,354	3
5	3	3	...	72	258	120,958	571	121,529	4,689	113,349	96.0	362	30	1,652	1,447	28

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

PART III.—Return of cases reported at a Police station

Serial number.	Law under which punishable and description of crime.	Cases originally reported at a Police station or taken up on suspicion by the Police pending under Police investigation from 1900.	Reported during the year.					Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (i.e., of columns 4, 5, 6 and 10.)	In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mis-taken or non-cognizable.	Not accused, Section
			Upon the report.	Investigated by the Police.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (column 5) to total.			
1	2 & 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
58	Offences under other Special and Local Laws declared to be cognizable.										
(1)	Abkari Act I of 1886		10			10	100.0		10	2	
(2)	Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872	1	1			1	100.0		2	2	
(3)	Coffee-stealing Prevention Act VIII of 1878.	5	36			36	100.0	5	46	1	
(4)	Emigration Act XXI of 1883		3			3	100.0		3		
(5)	Explosives Act IV of 1884	1	55			55	100.0	3	59		
(6)	Foreigners Act III of 1864		16			16	100.0		16		
(7)	Lunatic Asylums Act XXXVI of 1858	1	26			26	100.0	3	30		
(8)	Merchants Seamen's Act I of 1859		4			4	100.0		4		
(9)	Military Cantonment Act XIII of 1889		392			392	100.0		392		
(10)	Municipal Acts I of 1884 and IV of 1884		147			147	100.0	173	320		
(11)	Nilgiri Game Act II of 1879	1	2			2	100.0		3		
(12)	Petroleum Act VIII of 1899		10			10	100.0		10		
(13)	Petty thefts (triable by Heads of Villages), Regulation IV of 1821.				1,880	1,880					
(14)	Police Act (by Policemen) XXIV of 1859	6	25			25	100.0	9	40		
(15)	Police Act V of 1861							1	1		
(16)	Police Act III of 1888 (Madras City) excluding Sections 71 to 73.	1	11,593			11,593	100.0		11,594		
(17)	Post Act X of 1889		3			3	100.0		3		
(18)	Post Office Act VI of 1898	1	12			12	100.0		13	1	
(19)	Prisoners Act III of 1900		2			2	100.0		2		
(20)	Prisons Act IX of 1894		7			7	100.0		7		
(21)	Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878		1			1	100.0		1		
(22)	Telegraph Act XIII of 1885	2	4			4	100.0		6		
	Total	19	12,349		1,880	14,229	86.8	194	12,562	6	
	Grand Total of offences under I.P.C. and Special and Local laws.	4,521	55,023	8	4,575	59,606	92.3	119,955	179,507	10,567	

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1901—continued.

or taken up by the Police in the year 1901—concluded.

In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	In which the Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.			Cases other than those in columns 12 to 16 in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.	
	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.												28(a)	28(b)
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28(a)	28(b)
...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	...	4	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	45	1	46	4	36	90.0	6	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	7	52	...	52	1	50	98.0	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	4	12	75.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	2	32	7	18	72.0	3	...	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	392	...	392	38	354	90.3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	320	...	320	5	298	98.3	16	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	2	66.7	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	8	...	8	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	6	38	4	37	3	24	88.9	5	...	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5	11,589	2	11,591	144	10,959	98.7	...	...	...	428	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	5	4	1	5	1	4	80.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	6	100.0	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	3	...	3	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	5	30	12,520	10	12,530	208	11,792	98.3	32	...	...	498	...
372	110	296	3	10,211	8,872	154,078	1,920	155,996	7,740	139,254	94.7	2,749	350	2,994	2,909	284

* Vide remarks at the foot of Statement A.-I.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

PART IV.—Return of persons concerned in cases reported at a Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons in Police custody or on bail under section 170, C.P.C., at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police.		Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under section 169, C.P.C., and not required to appear by Magistrate.
				Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person—contd.							
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	7	1,228	13	...	30
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction ...	...	72	6	7	10
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	20	...	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	14	698	1	1	28
29	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	2	70	...	...	4
Total ...			35	4,399	20	25	177
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.							
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	20	1,969	35	68	62
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	19	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...
		{ by other means.	...	227	...	1	11
		{ in dwelling house.	...	111	3	6	...
33	392, 393	Robbery { on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	146	...	7	20
		{ other robberies.	...	380	1	3	27
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	...	278	5	1	18
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	282	3	...	2
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1	23	...	...	...
		Attempt ...	35	7,165	21	80	181
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	8	68	...	...	3
		Attempt ...	...	295	...	1	8
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	10	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	19	...	...	3
Total ...			65	10,994	68	167	356

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1901—continued.

station or in cases taken up by the Police—continued.

Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column 5).	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
											Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn including accomplices pardoned under Sections 337 & 338, C.P.C., and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Persons convicted of non-cognizable offences only, of those shown in column 16.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20(a)	20(b)	20(c)
2.4	4	18	299	81	1,575	613	394	39.1	349	47	1	521	63
13.9	...	...	22	18	108	75	26	100.0	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	...	1	...	1	25.7	24	7	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	25	17	8	100.0	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	32.0	8	...	...	...	...
4.0	8	2	244	62	981	529	381	41.9	281	65	...	6	19
5.7	...	1	8	...	75	41	29	41.4	27	2	...	3	3
4.0	51	31	858	411	5,458	2,582	1,800	41.1	1,543	370	6	706	161
3.1	53	6	141	248	2,289	1,414	554	28.1	546	278	3	43	5
...	...	...	...	...	19	...	10	100.0	10	9	...	...	...
4.8	...	...	3	10	229	89	114	56.2	112	26	...	...	...
...	3	4	12	6	125	74	47	38.8	41	4	...	...	...
13.7	...	2	...	5	129	68	58	46.0	54	3	...	...	...
7.1	10	3	13	31	385	165	194	54.0	191	22	...	4	1
6.5	4	...	143	20	424	280	107	27.6	58	37	...	...	13
100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.4	1	2	57	32	351	156	176	53.0	148	18	...	1	3
...	...	...	1	3	28	3	24	88.9	20	1	...	...	...
2.5	21	26	164	361	7,517	2,356	4,814	67.1	4,717	316	1	31	14
4.4	...	...	...	3	68	22	41	65.1	41	5	...	...	...
2.7	2	6	102	11	400	252	125	33.2	107	15	...	8	8
...	...	...	...	1	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.8	...	...	...	...	16	6	10	62.5	10	...	...	...	...
3.2	94	49	636	731	11,991	4,896	6,274	56.2	6,055	734	4	87	44

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

PART IV.—Return of persons concerned in cases reported at a Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons in Police custody or on bail under section 170, C.P.C., at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police.	Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under section 169, C.P.C., and not required to appear by Magistrate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.							
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	3	365	3	...	14
41	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	2	217	...	...	9
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...
Total			5	582	3	...	23
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.							
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	28	...	1	...
44	379 to 382	Attempt of cattle	6	4,382	...	33	139
		Thrift	19	11,287	51	46	443
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	2	510	6	18	45
45a	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, &c.	...	59	...	3	3
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	4	612	...	4	12
46a	419, 420	Cheating	...	103	...	2	17
47	447, 448	Attempt	...	4	...	...	1
48	461, 462	Criminal or house-trespass	12	1,015	3	...	50
		Breaking closed receptacle	...	11	...	...	...
		Attempt	...	2	...	...	...
Total			43	18,054	72	101	713
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.							
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	31	...	...	...
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), C.P.C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character...	7	1,470	...	30	12
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against Gaming Acts.	...	...	...	...	...
52		Do. Excise Laws.	...	12	...	...	...
53		Do. Opium Laws.	3	197	...	...	3
54		Do. Railway Laws.	1	188	...	2	3
55		Do. Salt and Customs Laws.	...	...	...	...	...
56		Do. Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).	1	331	...	...	1
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sections 71 to 73 of Act III of 1888, III of 1889, and offences under any other Municipal or Local laws.	Public and local nuisances under I.P.C.	4	1,120	...	1	21
		Public and local nuisances under Special and Local Laws.	12	107,832	...	3	33
Total			28	111,181	...	36	73

A—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1901—continued.

station or in cases taken up by the Police—continued.

Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Court at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column 5).	Number under trial at close of the year.	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.	Remarks.	Persons convicted of non-cognizable offences only, of those shown in column 16.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20(a)	20(b)	20(c)
3.8	4	1	215	16	583	216	118	35.3	81	19	...	230	8
4.1	...	2	31	1	240	59	147	71.4	129	2	...	32	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.0	4	3	246	17	823	275	265	49.1	210	21	...	262	13
...	...	...	4	1	33	11	22	66.7	20	...	...	...	...
3.2	34	6	258	251	4,729	1,074	2,815	62.7	2,738	228	1	12	62
3.9	37	40	1,313	475	12,623	4,374	7,825	64.1	7,434	384	2	40	75
8.1	...	...	8	3	51	23	28	54.9	27	...	...	6	2
8.8	6	1	36	32	528	203	206	59.3	285	23	...	...	...
5.1	...	...	11	12	79	22	39	63.9	28	10	...	8	...
2.0	5	...	33	24	656	210	413	66.3	397	28	...	5	21
16.5	...	...	10	19	115	46	64	58.2	56	5	...	...	3
25.0	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	100.0	2	...	...	...	...
4.9	3	7	404	38	1,412	405	424	51.1	306	42	...	541	10
...	...	...	4	...	15	1	12	92.3	9	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	100.0	2	...	...	...	...
3.9	85	55	2,081	855	20,249	6,971	11,944	63.1	11,306	722	3	612	174
...	...	...	46	...	77	53	21	28.4	11	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...	1
...	2	16	1,053	193	2,693	737	1,432	66.0	887	389	...	135	...
...	...	...	19	24	43	12	31	72.1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	22	1	35	5	30	85.7	11	...	...	...	...
1.5	...	...	15	13	225	28	188	87.0	173	8	...	1	1
1.6	...	1	26	11	221	35	161	82.1	131	21	1	4	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	2	375	12	716	137	559	80.3	244	15	...	5	...
1.9	...	1	496	80	1,678	395	1,223	75.6	915	50	...	10	30
0.3	...	16	16,729	137	123,225	4,466	117,622	96.3	102,551	1,072	1,436	65	...
1	2	36	18,782	471	128,914	5,868	121,268	95.4	104,923	1,558	1,437	220	41

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

PART IV.—Return of persons concerned in cases reported at a Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable and description of crime.	Persons in Police custody or on bail under section 170, C.P.C., at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police		Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under section 169, C.P.C., and not required to appear by Magistrate.
			Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false.		
1	2 & 3	4	5	6	7	8
58	Offences under other Special and Local Laws declared to be cognizable.					
(1)	Abkari Act I of 1886	...	4	...	...	...
(2)	Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872	...	...	...	...	...
(3)	Coffee-stealing Prevention Act VIII of 1878	4	33	...	...	...
(4)	Emigration Act XXI of 1883	...	5	...	...	...
(5)	Explosives Act IV of 1884	...	2	...	...	...
(6)	Foreigners Act III of 1864	...	16	...	...	...
(7)	Lunatic Asylums Act XXXVI of 1858	1	29	...	...	...
(8)	Merchants Seamen's Act I of 1859	...	6	...	...	...
(9)	Military Cantonment Act XIII of 1889	...	473	...	...	...
(10)	Municipal Acts I of 1884 and IV of 1884	...	233	...	...	...
(11)	Nilgiri Game Act-II of 1879	...	5	...	...	...
(12)	Petroleum Act VIII of 1899	...	...	...	...	...
(13)	Petty thefts (triable by Heads of Villages), Regulation IV of 1821.	...	...	...	...	...
(14)	Police Act (by Policemen) XXIV of 1859	...	28	...	2	...
(15)	Police Act V of 1861	...	...	...	...	...
(16)	Police Act III of 1888 (Madras City) excluding Sections 71 to 73.	4	15,031	...	2	...
(17)	Post Act X of 1889	...	9	...	...	...
(18)	Post Office Act VI of 1898	...	4	...	...	1
(19)	Prisoners Act III of 1900	...	...	...	...	...
(20)	Prisons Act IX of 1894	...	8	...	...	...
(21)	Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878	...	2	...	...	...
(22)	Telegraph Act XIII of 1885	...	4	...	...	...
	Total	9	15,892	...	4	1
	Grand Total of offences under I.P.C. and Special and Local laws.	230	165,182	291	364	1,509

A—concluded.

FOR THE YEAR 1901—concluded.

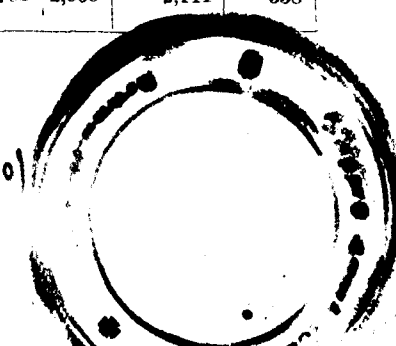
station or in cases taken up by the Police—concluded.

Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column 5).	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
											Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, commuted, or pardoned under sections 357 and 358, C.P.C., and those who died, escaped or became lunatic during trial.	Persons convicted of non-cognizable offences only; of those shown in column 10.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20(a)	20(b)	20(c)
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	100.0	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	31	...	68	20	48	70.6	23	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5	1	4	80.0	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	53	...	55	4	51	92.7	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	16	4	12	75.0	12	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	32	10	18	64.3	18	...	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	100.0	6	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	473	29	444	93.9	444	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	145	...	375	28	347	92.5	206	...	3	...	...
...	...	...	3	...	8	4	4	50.0	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	9	...	9	...	9	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	15	9	52	13	36	73.5	24	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	...	...	14,424	213	14,211	98.5	14,209	...	606	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	100.0	9	...	...	...	...
25.0	...	...	...	1	4	2	2	50.0	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	8	1	7	87.5	7	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	100.0	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	7	4	3	42.9	3	...	1	...	...
...	...	5	259	16	15,560	333	15,220	97.9	14,977	...	610	7	...
9	242	233	25,003	* 2,841	189,503	24,861	158,705	86.5	140,419	3,793	2,060	2,144	538

* Vide remarks at the foot of Statement A.-I.

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X102



STATEMENT
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

PART I.—Return of non-

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Pending at beginning of year.			
			Under investigation by order of Magistrate.		Instituted by complaint during the year.	
1	2	3	With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.	7
			4	5	6	
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...
Total ...			...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.						
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...
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.	8	...	71	3,514
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	4	...	10	157
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	16	1	82	557
7	465 to 477-A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	2	...	10	168
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	2	7	125
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	...	...	...	4
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	...	6	276
Total ...			30	3	186	4,801
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.						
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage ...	1	...	2	26
12	370	Attempt ...	...	...	...	1
12a	376	Buying or disposing of slaves. Rape by the husband	...	...	...	2
Total ...			1	...	2	29
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Property.						
13	384 to 389	Extortion ...	4	3	14	353
		Attempt ...	...	1	...	1
Total ...			4	4	14	354
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.						
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	...	...	...	2
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force ...	8	17	128	21,831
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	1
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	...	11
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	2	13	115	13,729
Total ...			10	30	243	35,574

B.
CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1901.

cognizable cases.

Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.	Total for disposal (i.e., total of columns 4 to 8.	Number dismissed without trial.	Number tried.		Number of cases pending at close of the year.			Number declared by 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.	Remarks.	
				Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Under investigation.	Under trial.				Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 248, 250, 255, 256 and 249, C.P.C.).	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19 (a)	19 (b)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	43	3,683	184	664	2,595	18	...	56	21	...	145	14
27	19	198	17	72	89	2	...	13	3	...	2	4
98	57	754	103	312	185	6	...	106	28	2	12	3
3	10	183	54	86	25	...	...	14	4	...	...	...
46	2	180	5	47	121	...	2	2	2	...	1	...
...	...	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
104	17	386	5	75	300	...	...	...	5	...	1	...
368	148	5,388	369	1,257	3,316	26	2	191	64	2	161	21
7	19	36	20	8	2	4	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	19	39	22	9	2	4	...	1	1	...	...	...
7	51	381	86	200	37	6	1	19	31	1	...	5
...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	51	383	86	202	37	6	1	19	31	1	...	5
...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	62	21,988	4,632	5,672	1,667	1	4	74	43	...	9,895	23
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	11	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
12	39	13,871	1,912	3,957	1,286	1	4	75	36	1	6,509	5
16	101	35,873	6,548	9,631	2,958	2	8	149	79	1	16,497	28

STATEMENT
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

PART I.—Return of non-

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Pending at beginning of year.			Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.
			Under investigation by order of Magistrate.		Under trial.			
			With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.								
18	417, 418	Cheating	3	2	21	652	3	26
19	403 to 405	Attempt	7	...	11	357	2	...
20	426, 427, 434	Criminal misappropriation of property.	1	4	34	4,575	55	46
		Mischief (simple)	...	...	...	5	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...			
		Total ...	11	6	66	5,589	75	92
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.								
21	298	Offences against religion ...	...	...	1	4	...	...
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	13	...	...
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage.	2	2	26	958	1	18
24	500 to 502	Defamation	...	4	17	617	...	4
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	1	11	33	7,611	42	46
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	1	...	24	6,882	2,362	172
27	294-A	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	1	50	63	1
29	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances	...	...	10	12	1	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	...	...	...	8	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	...	...	1	1,362	...	...
		Total ...	4	17	113	17,518	2,469	241
Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.								
(1)	Abkari Act I of 1886	...	...	...	31	11,139	96	2
(2)	Arms Act XI of 1878	...	...	...	1	178	72	...
(3)	Births and Deaths Registration Act III of 1899	...	...	...	...	146	...	...
(4)	Boundaries Act IV of 1837	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
(5)	Canal and Ferry Act II of 1890	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
(6)	Cattle Trespass Acts I of 1871 and I of 1891	...	...	1	28	2,613	18	7
(7)	Census Act X of 1900	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
(8)	Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
(9)	Civil Procedure Code, Act XIV of 1882	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
(10)	Compulsory Labour Act I of 1858	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
(11)	Contract Act XIII of 1859	...	1	...	108	2,222	...	22
(12)	Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898)	...	...	...	...	38	...	...
(13)	Emigration Act XXI of 1883	...	...	2	23	...	2	...
(14)	Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897	...	...	...	...	885	...	...
(15)	Explosives Act IV of 1884	...	2	...	...	12	3	...
(16)	Forest Act V of 1882	...	...	7	109	12,607	9	...
(17)	Hackney Carriage Act III of 1879	...	10	...	...	262	4,273	...
(18)	Income Tax Act II of 1886	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
(19)	Local Boards Act V of 1884	...	...	...	...	105	...	...
(20)	Merchants Shipping Act VII of 1880	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
(21)	Military Cantonment Act XIII of 1889	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
(22)	Municipal Acts I and IV of 1884	...	...	43	106	18,941	49	...

B—continued.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1901—continued.

cognizable cases—continued.

Total for disposal (i.e., total of columns 4 to 8.	Number dismissed without trial.	Number tried.		Number of cases pending at close of the year.			Number declared by 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.	Remarks.	
		Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Under investigation.	With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.		19(a)	19(b)
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19(a)	19(b)
681	311	299	42	3	...	14	7	...	5	2
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
390	70	205	67	3	1	23	16	2	3	3
4,669	1,140	1,530	481	4	...	30	15	2	1,467	8
5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
5,747	1,523	2,037	590	10	1	67	39	4	1,476	13
5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
13	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
989	205	356	96	1	...	15	9	...	307	2
638	180	178	74	1	...	13	4	...	188	2
7,698	1,841	1,889	736	9	2	36	27	1	3,157	10
9,269	63	636	8,212	24	1	104	5	...	224	6
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	3	15	88	...	...	6	...	1	...	...
23	...	8	4	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
8	...	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
1,363	125	150	480	...	...	1	...	...	607	...
20,121	2,425	3,238	9,694	35	3	187	46	1	4,492	20
11,266	13	156	11,056	...	...	16	2	...	23	9
251	...	11	232	...	...	5	2	...	1	...
146	...	16	126	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
8	2	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,660	443	787	465	2	9	24	13	...	917	4
10	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	1	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,331	585	393	677	4	...	8	1	...	663	3
38	...	3	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	1	24	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
885	...	553	311	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
17	1	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,732	1,320	1,727	6,827	...	...	101	3	...	2,754	10
4,545	...	81	4,337	70	...	36	1	...	20	...
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
105	33	17	19	...	...	...	...	...	36	...
2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
19,139	417	2,356	13,309	...	1	15	...	...	3,041	1

STATEMENT
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

PART I.—Return of non-

Serial number.	Law under which punishable and description of crime.	Pending at beginning of year			Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.
		Under investigation by order of Magistrate.					
		With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.			
1	2 & 3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police—contd.</i>						
(23)	Native Passengers' Shipping Act X of 1887	...	...	...	20	...	...
(24)	Opium Act I of 1878	...	...	...	...	1	...
(25)	Petty Assaults (triable by Heads of Villages), Regulation XI of 1816.	...	...	...	611	...	...
(26)	Petroleum Act VIII of 1899	...	...	...	10	5	...
(27)	Police Act (by Policemen) XXIV of 1859	...	...	2	16	12	...
(28)	Police Act (by others)	...	...	...	...	4	...
(29)	Port Regulation and Boat Rules, Acts IV of 1842 and X of 1889.	...	...	...	135	7	...
(30)	Post Office Act VI of 1898...	1	...	1	11	1	...
(31)	Prisons Act IX of 1894	...	...	2	23	3	...
(32)	Places of Public Resort Act II of 1888	...	...	...	2	...	...
(33)	Railway Act IX of 1890	...	1	12	603	19	...
(34)	Registration Act III of 1877	...	...	1	25	...	...
(35)	Rent Recovery Act VIII of 1865	...	...	...	16	...	...
(36)	Salt Act IV of 1889	...	...	3	5,011	6	...
(37)	Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878	...	...	...	1	...	...
(38)	Stamp Act II of 1899	...	...	...	110	2	...
(39)	Telegraph Act XIII of 1885	1	...	...	2	1	...
(40)	Tramways Act XI of 1886...	...	...	...	2	10	...
(41)	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878	...	...	...	5	...	2
	Total	15	52	407	55,823	4,593	35
	Grand Total of offences under I.P.C. and Special and Local Laws.	* 75	* 112	* 1,031	119,688	7,535	687

* Vide remarks at the foot of Statement A-I.

B—continued.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1901—continued.

cognizable cases—concluded.

Total for disposal (i.e., total of columns 4 to 8.	Number dismissed without trial.	Number tried.		Number of cases pending at close of the year.			Number declared by 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 of death, escape or injury abandoned, compounded or with drawn (sections 247, 248, 250, 323, 335 and 494, C.P.C.).	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
		Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Under investigation.	With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19(a)	19(b)
20	...	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
611	9	168	402	...	...	1	...	...	31	...
15	1	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
30	...	5	20	1	...	...	3	...	1	1
4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
142	...	17	109	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
14	1	4	5	1	...	...	2	...	1	...
28	...	4	22	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
635	2	36	569	...	...	...	3	...	22	...
26	1	5	19	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
16	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
5,020	1	45	4,968	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
112	1	15	89	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
60,890	2,833	6,420	43,721	78	10	222	30	...	7,576	29
128,441	13,806	22,794	60,318	161	25	836	290	9	30,202	116

B--*continued.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1901--*continued.*

concerned in non-cognizable cases.

Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year: also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom processes issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compromised, or withdrawn, or those who died, escaped, or became insane during trial.	Remarks.	
			Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.				Number convicted of cognizable offence of those in column 11.	Persons died, escaped, or transferred before appearance.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	4,080	56	971	2,827	70.7	40	136	...	1
4	292	5	133	133	48.9	20	1	...	...
8	954	17	629	217	23.7	74	17	...	1
1	289	7	221	35	13.3	26	...	...	...
1	197	2	62	127	65.5	...	6	...	...
...	4	...	3	1	25.0	...	...	...	...
...	1,423	3	479	936	66.4	...	5	...	...
44	7,189	90	2,498	4,276	60.6	160	165	...	2
...	24	...	21	2	8.3	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	25	...	22	2	8.0	1	...	...	...
26	809	28	666	89	10.9	26	...	...	1
...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	811	28	668	89	10.9	26	...	...	1
...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
264	44,598	6,391	13,411	2,704	6.1	179	21,913	...	...
...	18	...	4	7	38.9	...	7	...	...
234	33,676	2,740	11,683	2,451	7.3	200	16,602	1	1
498	78,295	9,134	25,098	5,162	6.6	379	38,522	1	1
...	530	20	441	50	9.7	17	2	...	...
...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	515	2	417	90	17.9	4	2	1	...
43	10,406	828	4,599	978	9.4	78	3,923	...	...
...	7	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...
47	11,460	851	5,464	1,118	9.8	99	3,928	1	...

STATEMENT
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

PART II.—Return of persons

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.</i>					
21	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	10	...
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	41	6	...
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	16	1,591	1
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	35	1,093	...
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	25	13,484	45
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	...	7,922	2,408
27	294-A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	1	1	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction ...	1	73	63
29	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances ...	25	42	1
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property ...	...	51	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	...	1,351	...
Total			144	25,624	2,518
<i>Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.</i>					
(1)	Abkari Act I of 1886 ...	...	30	11,418	93
(2)	Arms Act XI of 1878 ...	...	1	248	2
(3)	Births and Deaths Registration Act III of 1899 ...	...	...	146	...
(4)	Boundaries Act IV of 1897 ...	...	...	8	...
(5)	Canal and Ferry Act II of 1890 ...	...	3	2	...
(6)	Cattle Tresspass Acts I of 1871 and I of 1891 ...	...	74	6,566	24
(7)	Census Act X of 1900 ...	...	...	11	...
(8)	Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 ...	...	...	11	...
(9)	Civil Procedure Code, Act XIV of 1882 ...	...	...	10	...
(10)	Compulsory Labour Act I of 1858 ...	...	...	8	...
(11)	Contract Act XIII of 1859 ...	...	117	2,877	...
(12)	Criminal Procedure Code, Act V of 1898 ...	...	...	38	...
(13)	Emigration Act XXI of 1883 ...	...	2	32	5
(14)	Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897 ...	...	...	885	...
(15)	Explosives Act IV of 1884 ...	...	...	18	...
(16)	Forest Act V of 1882 ...	...	118	26,562	11
(17)	Hackney Carriage Act III of 1879 ...	...	...	...	4,475
(18)	Income Tax Act II of 1886 ...	...	...	1	...
(19)	Local Boards Act V of 1881 ...	...	...	177	...
(20)	Merchants Shipping Act VII of 1880 ...	...	...	2	...
(21)	Military Cantonment Act XIII of 1889 ...	...	...	1	...
(22)	Municipal Acts I of 1884 and IV of 1884 ...	...	98	19,195	43
(23)	Native Passengers' Shipping Act X of 1887 ...	...	...	20	...
(24)	Opium Act I of 1878 ...	...	...	...	1
(25)	Petty Assaults (triable by Heads of Villages), Regulation XI of 1816 ...	...	...	842	...
(26)	Petroleum Act VIII of 1899 ...	...	...	10	5
(27)	Police Act (by Policemen) XXIV of 1859 ...	...	2	21	15
(28)	Police Act (by others) ...	...	...	...	8
(29)	Port Regulation and Boat Rules, Acts IV of 1842 and X of 1889 ...	...	...	142	7
(30)	Post Office Act VI of 1898 ...	...	1	11	...
(31)	Prisons Act IX of 1894 ...	...	3	24	5
(32)	Places of Public Resort Act II of 1888 ...	...	...	2	...
(33)	Railway Act IX of 1890 ...	...	6	678	21
(34)	Registration Act III of 1877 ...	...	11	71	...
(35)	Rent Recovery Act VIII of 1865 ...	...	...	30	...
(36)	Salt Act IV of 1889 ...	...	1	5,057	6
(37)	Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 ...	...	...	1	...
(38)	Stamp Act II of 1899 ...	...	...	130	2
(39)	Telegraph Act XIII of 1885 ...	...	...	2	...
(40)	Tramways Act XI of 1886 ...	...	...	3	10
(41)	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 ...	...	...	16	...
Total			497	75,276	4,733
Grand Total of offences under I.P.C. and Special and Local Laws			* 1,451	197,758	7,988

* Vide remarks at the foot of Statement A.I.

B—concluded.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1901—concluded.

concerned in non-cognizable cases—concluded.

Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year: also those against whom processes were outstanding at the end of the year.	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.		
			Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and those who died, escaped or became lunatic during trial.	Number convicted of cognizable offence of those in column 11.	Persons died, escaped, or transferred before appearance.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...
...	6	...	...	2	33.3	...	4	...	...
11	1,622	87	838	128	8.0	19	550	...	...
2	1,107	123	473	98	9.0	28	385	...	...
42	13,522	2,029	4,134	1,048	7.7	62	6,249	1	...
18	10,333	74	1,278	8,590	83.2	98	284	...	4
...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...
...	137	...	40	89	65.4	7	1	...	...
...	68	...	35	5	11.6	28	...	...	...
...	51	...	30	4	7.8	17	...	...	...
...	1,351	113	150	480	35.5	1	607	...	...
73	28,209	2,426	6,978	10,454	37.1	260	8,001	1	4
6	11,535	5	236	11,252	97.7	22	20	...	...
...	251	...	13	232	92.8	5	1	...	...
...	146	...	16	126	86.3	...	4	...	...
...	8	...	5	1	12.5	2	...	...	...
...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	6,635	672	2,407	849	12.9	57	2,650	...	...
...	11	...	3	8	72.7	...	...	...	...
...	11	...	3	5	45.5	3	...	...	...
...	10	...	...	10	100.0	...	...	...	...
...	8	...	...	8	100.0	...	...	...	...
28	2,965	318	669	839	29.2	8	1,131	...	1
...	38	...	3	35	92.1	...	...	...	...
5	34	...	1	33	89.2	...	...	...	...
...	885	...	553	311	35.1	...	21	...	...
...	18	...	2	16	88.9	...	...	...	...
253	26,465	782	5,157	15,392	57.9	148	4,986	...	3
...	4,475	...	82	4,337	96.9	36	20	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...
...	177	40	26	28	15.8	...	83	...	...
...	2	...	1	1	50.0	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
423	18,004	224	2,411	13,459	70.0	15	2,795	...	9
...	20	...	1	18	90.0	...	1	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	840	8	393	488	58.0	2	39	...	...
...	15	...	2	13	86.7	...	...	...	...
...	38	...	14	23	63.9	...	1	...	...
...	8	...	...	8	100.0	...	...	...	...
...	149	...	17	116	77.9	...	16	...	...
...	12	...	4	5	45.5	2	1	...	...
1	31	...	4	25	80.2	2	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
14	690	...	60	618	88.4	1	11	...	1
...	82	...	24	47	66.2	11	...	...	...
...	30	...	9	1	3.3	...	20	...	...
...	5,064	...	55	5,002	98.8	2	5	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...
...	132	...	30	96	72.7	...	6	...	...
...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13	...	...	13	100.0	...	...	...	...
...	16	...	11	5	31.3	...	...	...	...
761	78,731	2,049	12,130	53,422	68.8	316	11,814	...	14
1,449	205,720	14,578	52,858	74,523	36.2	1,241	62,520	3	28

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.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
A.—Cognizable.							
1. Theft ...	a. In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	8,283	4,391	53.0	Rs. 7,04,605	Rs. 1,60,614	22.8
	b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property ...	...	61	...	...	9,812	...
	c. Other thefts ...	19,953	10,985	55.1	5,80,313	1,77,646	30.6
2. Robbery ...	a. Dacoity ...	663	216	32.6	3,73,262	15,381	4.1
	b. Other robbery ...	783	318	40.6	48,269	8,204	17.0
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	...	2,224	687	30.9	2,76,636	81,174	29.3
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent ...	...	207	47	22.7	14,145	2,218	15.7
Total ...	32,113	16,705	52.0	19,97,230	4,55,049	22.8	
B.—Non-cognizable.							
5. Extortion ...	78	3	3.8	2,713	67	2.5	
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	218	59	27.1	21,651	3,853	17.8	
Total ...	296	62	20.9	24,364	3,920	16.1	

STATEMENT D.

Return of Professional * Crime for the year 1901.

Offences.	Cases.						Persons.						Return of Police work for three years.					
	Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction nor acquittal or discharge had taken place up to beginning of the year.			Occurred during the year.			Number concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.			Persons brought to trial after being arrested by the Police.			Persons convicted.			Value of property stolen.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Thuggee—																		
(a) By strangulation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) By poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Professional Crime, viz.—																		
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle thefts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
House-breaking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordinary theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Under G.O., No. 1306, Judicial, dated 20th August 1898, only crimes committed by gangs whose sole occupation is crime are to be shown in this statement. There were no such crimes in this Presidency during the year.

[Paras. 2 and 7.]

3090

N.B.—This statement includes punitive police and private guards.
1. Includes cost of Inspector-General's office establishment of 47 clerks and 14 office servants (not police officers).
2. Includes cost of Inspector-General's office establishment of 3 tindaIs, 18 boatmen, 8 boys and driver of prison van (not police officers).
3. Includes cost of Commissioner's office establishment of 10 clerks and 17 servants (not police officers).
4. Includes cost of Marine establishment of 3 tindaIs, 18 boatmen, 8 boys and driver of prison van (not police officers).
5. Includes 104 village watchers.

Showing strength, cost, distribution and employment of District Police in the year 1961—continued.

N. B.—This statement excludes punitive police and private guards.
* Includes pay of men for 11 months only, while the previous year's figure contains 12 months payments, (and Rs. 1,13,329 on account of railway rate of Police-men).

STATEMENT E—concluded.

Showing the strength, cost, distribution and employment of District Police in the year 1901—concluded.

Districts.	Distribution of force—cont.			Area of the whole Province (or District) in square miles.	Population of the whole Province (or District).	Number of Police stations.	Proportion of the Police engaged on prevention and detection of crime (officers and men).				Total amount of cognizable crime reported (col. 5 of part I of statement A).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the population (col. 5 of part II of statement A).		
	On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.						To area.		To population.					
	Officers.	Men.	In cantonments.				Of the whole Province (or District).	Of Province (District) exclusive of the Towns.	Of Province (District) exclusive both of the Towns and the force in Towns.	Of Towns exclusive of the force outside.				
Northern Range.	Chief Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Madras City Police	140	688	...	500,346	21	...	...	...	588	507	63,232	77	
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ganjam	23	188	...	2,010,266	62	...	106	145	3,396	450	2,366	7	
	Visakhapatnam	47	202	...	2,148,572	76	...	93	145	3,796	548	2,618	8	
	Jeypore	...	...	...	9,483,078	20	...	243	212	1,385	617	10,521	1	
	Godavari	30	302	...	2,301,720	84	...	83	126	3,446	401	10,386	1	
	Kistna	41	282	...	1,406,987	98	...	103	135	2,166	486	5,737	1	
	Nellore	21	133	...	8,705	...	...	103	135	1,775	...	...	...	
	Total	165	1,207	...	10,897,435	432	6	107	149	3,040	531	36,020	8	
Central Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kurnool	16	113	...	7,514	872,055	81	...	129	1,435	504	3,245	5	
	Ballari	33	225	...	5,975	947,214	61	...	107	1,433	615	2,465	8	
	Anantapur	23	196	...	5,275	788,254	40	...	124	1,829	590	2,828	7	
	Cuddapah	20	208	...	8,722	1,201,207	60	...	106	1,571	208	5,479	4	
	North Arcot	30	239	...	7,016	2,207,712	98	...	105	2,003	539	8,064	7	
	Chingleput	35	277	...	2,842	1,312,122	50	...	139	2,175	108	7,725	15	
	South Arcot	30	219	...	6,217	2,343,891	80	...	766	3,003	519	7,338	10	
	Salem	41	287	...	7,520	2,204,074	103	...	71	3,184	482	7,230	7	
	Total	242	1,782	47	50,680	11,973,492	600	20	85	128	2,021	481	47,004	8
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tanjore	46	318	...	3,700	2,245,020	74	...	65	2,000	828	10,378	12	
	Tiruchinopoly	19	160	...	3,631	1,441,770	56	...	39	2,778	571	6,453	12	
	Madurai	47	463	...	8,808	2,831,280	107	...	176	3,829	721	10,429	12	
	Tinnevely	39	368	...	3,387	2,039,097	84	...	132	2,480	762	6,414	8	
	Quinnabore	32	287	...	3,817	2,313,180	82	...	103	2,708	1,439	9,170	8	
	Malabar	43	387	12	5,385	2,510,281	105	...	504	3,474	781	12,570	11	
	South Canara	7	49	...	3,002	1,134,213	50	...	97	2,529	680	2,852	5	
	Total	223	1,925	12	30,839	11,818,860	538	13	71	114	2,046	800	66,005	12
	Special Reserves	Madras Railway Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiri Railway Police		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
South Indian Railway Police		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
South Madras Railway Police		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bengal Extension Railway Police		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Madras Railway N. E. Line Railway Police		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Police		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total		770	5,002	59	141,180	88,109,102	1,053	39	79	122	2,146	617	217,014	12

STATEMENT F.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and general Internal Management of the force for 1901.

[Paras. 2, 3, 4 and 5.]

Ranges.	Districts.	Total strength.			Armament of the force.			Punishments.			Rewards.			Number who have left the force during the year.			Percentage to total actual strength of		
		Sanctioned.	Actual.	Men.	With fire-arms.	Not with fire-arms.	Dismissed.	Imprisoned in any way.	Imprisoned in any way.	Imprisoned in any way.	By promotion.	By promotion.	By promotion.	Of one year's service and under.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	By resignation or otherwise.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Deaths.
		Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.
Northern Range.	Chief Office	8	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras City	102	988	100	950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam	138	943	135	941	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Visakhapatnam	103	1,007	100	1,100	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jeypore	187	1,362	184	1,386	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavari	136	1,000	136	1,000	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna	133	1,000	133	1,000	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	138	824	131	868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	791	5,310	769	5,293	561	2,906	97	1,410	1,685	12	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Range.	Kurnool	132	774	138	770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ballari	106	663	104	646	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Anantapur	60	461	60	478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	132	861	134	861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	149	1,002	145	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot	112	796	110	798	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salem	147	1,106	150	1,043	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	965	6,380	961	6,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Range.	Tanjore	122	1,088	140	1,005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tiruchinopoly	109	615	107	615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madurai	122	1,000	120	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	129	741	120	711	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	127	1,172	127	1,171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot	186	1,293	181	1,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salem	80	535	78	533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,020	6,380	959	6,278	761	1,910	131	1,340	1,617	9	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway Police.	Chief Office	8	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras City	102	988	100	950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Visakhapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total		3,084	20,130	3,008	19,907	1,925	6,083	376	4,990	5,708	31	622	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant Superintendents or Officers of higher rank.

APPENDIX B.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE FOR THE YEAR 1901.

His Excellency the Governor inspected a portion of the City Police force on parade on the evening of the 8th April 1901 and expressed himself pleased with their smart turn out.

2. Mr. P. B. Thomas was transferred to service in Mysore as Superintendent of Police, Kolar Gold Fields, and Mr. F. A. Dene took charge as Deputy Commissioner of Police on the 12th December.

3. The sanctioned strength of the force remained unchanged. The cost was Rs. 2,63,653 against Rs. 2,75,661 in 1900. The pay of the force for December 1900 was paid in the same month instead of in January 1901, which accounts for the difference.

4. The number of policemen punished for misconduct was somewhat larger owing to more strict working of the black mark rules. The fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 364. The amount of rewards disbursed for good work was Rs. 478. One undergraduate was enlisted as a head constable during the year.

5. *Inquests*.—In 267 cases of death inquests were held by the Police.

6. *Fires*.—There were 56 fires involving a loss of property valued Rs. 44,568. No lives were lost.

7. *Stray children, etc., helped by the Police*.—Three hundred and two children were restored to their parents or guardians, and 444 injured and helpless persons were taken to hospital or their houses. 26 lunatics were sent by the Police to the Lunatic Asylum.

8. A sum of Rs. 2,448 was paid from Municipal Funds, placed at the disposal of the Commissioner, for the destruction of stray dogs.

9. *Crime*.—The following is a statement of offences reported to or taken up by the Police :

Statement A.—Parts III and IV.

	Cases.				Persons.			Property.		
	Total reported.	Considered true.	Ending in conviction.	Percentage.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Classes I to V.—Offences under Indian Penal Code excluding nuisances and offences against religion ..	2,774	2,117	1,669	78.8	2,071	1,772	85.5	64,105	29,137	45.4
Compare 1900	2,363	1,954	1,522	77.8	1,868	1,608	86.0	59,960	24,750	41.2
Class VI.—Nuisances, offences against religion, and offences under Special and Local Laws	61,310	61,289	59,225	96.6	68,739	68,326	99.3	...	...	...
Compare 1900	57,561	57,561	55,367	96.1	64,711	64,264	99.3	...	...	...

10. *Murder*.—In one case a woman was stabbed to death by her paramour and he was sentenced to death.

11. *Culpable Homicide*.—Three cases were reported and they ended in conviction.

12. *House-breaking*.—At Chintadripet in the house of one Subadar-Major Hanif Khan property worth Rs. 10,000 was lost, and the case was detected, half the amount of the stolen property being recovered.

13. Two hundred and seventy old offenders were convicted during the year. The finger prints of 1,804 persons were taken during the year. Five hundred and thirteen references for identification were made to the Central Bureau, out of which 111 proved successful.

14. *Security for keeping the peace and security for good behaviour.*—Two persons were bound over for good behaviour (Chapter VIII B, Criminal Procedure Code) and 46 persons for keeping the peace.

15. *Hackney Carriage Act.*—The number of hackney carriages registered was 1,899, and drivers 1,999. The fees collected amounted to Rs. 2,964-2-0 and the expenditure was Rs. 2,317-4-2.

16. *Public Houses.*—Four hundred and fifty-eight hotels and eating houses and 348 shops for the sale of toddy, arrack, opium and other intoxicating drugs were registered under Act III of 1888.

17. *Indian Arms Act, Explosives Act and Emigration Act.*—One thousand three hundred and thirty-five licenses under the Arms Act, 297 under the Explosives Act, and 51 under the Emigration Act were issued during the year.

18. The Madras Fair was revived and it lasted four days. The Police had hard work to do and they did it well. Mr. H. M. Upshon rendered much assistance in making the necessary police arrangements.

CITY POLICE OFFICE, MADRAS,
20th March 1902.

O. R. JONES,
Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX C.

PROVINCIAL STATEMENTS.

Return showing the number of Justifiable Homicides, Suicides and Accidental Deaths for the year 1901, classified according to the Results of the Inquests held.

Ranges.		Districts.		Justifiable Homicide.				Suicides.				Accidental Deaths.				Found dead, Injuries and Causes unknown.				Deaths from Drinking.							
				Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.		Females.			
1	2	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	
Northern Range.																											
Madras City																											
Ganjam																											
Vizagapatam																											
Jeypore																											
Godavari																											
Kistna																											
Nellore																											
Total																											
Central Range.																											
Kurnool																											
Bellary																											
Anantapur																											
Cuddapah																											
North Arcot																											
Chingleput																											
South Arcot																											
Salem																											
Total																											
Southern Range.																											
Tanjore																											
Trichinopoly																											
Madura																											
Tinnevely																											
Coimbatore																											
The Nilgiris																											
Malabar																											
South Canara																											
Total																											
The Railway Police.																											
Grand Total																											

Return showing the number of Justifiable Homicides, Suicides and Accidental Deaths for the year 1901, classified according to the Results of the Inquests held—concluded.

Ranges.	Districts.	Deaths from Neglect or Want.						Deaths from Exposure.						Deaths from other Causes.						Total.		Grand Total.
		Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Total.	Total.	
		Adults.		Children.	Adults.		Children.	Adults.		Children.	Adults.		Children.	Adults.		Children.	Total.	Total.				
		28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42			43			
Northern Range.	Madras City	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	2	3	16	102	29	54	21	131	75
	Ganjām	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	224	89	170	97	313	267
	Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	222	165	179	108	387	287
	Jeypore	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	40	49	37	148	86
	Godāvari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	228	142	262	88	370	350
	Kistna	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	153	86	214	64	239	278
Central Range.	Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	193	95	237	95	288	332
	Total	2	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,128	617	1,111	489	1,745	1,600
	Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	45	86	37	117	123
	Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	55	76	30	135	103
	Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	40	118	34	98	152
	Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	163	100	245	101	263	349
Southern Range.	North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	5	2	2	..	1	..	..	264	183	311	188	447	469
	Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	159	130	140	99	298	239
	South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	208	223	204	163	431	369
	Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	161	194	157	231	351
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	7	3	2	2	1	..	6	1,174	949	1,376	812	2,123	2,188
	Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178	211	129	179	389	308
The Railway Police.	Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	95	121	66	243	187
	Madura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	161	137	210	161	248	371
	Tinnevely	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	111	270	109	248	379
	Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	171	92	267	83	263	350
	The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	3	1	11	4
	Malabar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	374	161	184	100	535	284
Grand Total	South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	235	113	115	93	348	208
	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,474	971	1,290	792	2,385	2,601
	The Railway Police.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	10	64	8	15	1	72	16
Grand Total		4	..	..	..	4	7	1	3	11	21	5	3	3	32	3,882	2,574	3,855	2,115	6,456	5,970	

Statement showing the particulars of Suicides and Accidental Deaths during the year 1901—concluded.

Statement of maliciously or wilfully false cases and of cases prosecuted by the Police and found false after trial for the year 1901. [Para. 26.]

Districts.	Number of cases referred by Police as maliciously or wilfully false.	Number of such cases struck off by Magistrate.	Number in which Magistrate declined to strike off.	Number pending orders of Magistrate.	Number of cases in column 2 in which			Number of cases in column 2 in which complainants were prosecuted.		Number of persons in cases in columns 8 and 9.		Cases prosecuted by the Police.	Cases prosecuted by Police and declared false after enquiry or trial by Criminal Court.	Percentage of cases declared false to cases prosecuted by the Police.
					Magistrate's sanction was necessary to prosecute complainants.	Magistrate's sanction was applied for.	Magistrate refused sanction to prosecute.	On sanction of Magistrate.	Without sanction of Magistrate.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Madras City	331	325	6	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	63,138	118	0.2
Ganjam	71	61	1	9	10	2	...	2	19	7	14	3,547	199	5.6
Vizagapatam	61	59	...	2	24	10	6	3	5	3	2	5,395	52	1.0
Jeypore	29	21	1	7	4	4	3	...	...	...	...	444	32	7.2
Godavari	314	254	23	37	47	24	17	4	6	3	4	5,241	267	5.1
Kistna	305	244	23	38	41	34	31	1	8	1	3	3,239	86	2.7
Nellore	185	147	12	26	14	14	4	6	14	5	8	3,117	67	2.1
Kurnool	140	119	7	14	56	54	15	24	1	4	20	1,873	86	4.6
Bellary	179	148	14	17	52	42	37	5	2	2	...	4,196	107	2.6
Anantapur	216	152	12	52	1	...	...	...	29	7	13	1,752	45	2.6
Cuddapah	363	314	13	36	58	24	15	1	16	3	7	2,983	140	4.7
North Arcot	211	119	1	91	12	12	8	4	...	...	1	5,059	253	5.0
Chingleput	78	59	14	5	6	6	3	2	6	1	5	4,905	138	2.8
South Arcot	500	431	14	55	45	45	8	16	...	3	6	4,671	141	3.0
Salem	432	314	13	105	90	74	40	7	...	5	5	3,632	117	3.2
Tanjore	185	156	1	28	13	13	6	1	6	1	3	8,015	115	1.4
Trichinopoly	208	155	22	31	14	10	8	2	18	...	4	3,139	82	2.6
Madura	511	384	19	108	175	167	127	6	11	2	4	14,231	236	1.7
Tinnevely	409	307	10	92	46	39	19	5	3	2	3	2,990	71	2.4
Coimbatore	561	482	12	67	80	61	24	7	12	2	3	4,077	145	3.6
The Nilgiris	8	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1,985	35	1.8
Malabar	230	195	4	31	86	68	48	18	6	8	13	5,994	99	1.7
South Canara	240	215	3	22	41	3	2	1	16	5	7	1,022	62	6.1
The Railway Police	8	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,261	56	4.4
Total	5,775	4,672	225	878	916	706	421	116	185	60	126	155,996	2,749	1.8

No. 1290, JUDICIAL, 26TH AUGUST 1902.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Inspector-General of Police, No. A, dated 11th July 1902.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting to Government the report on the administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901.

ORDER—No. 1290, Judicial, dated 26th August 1902.

The report on the administration of the Police department during the year 1901 has been prepared in accordance with the Inspector-General's proposals sanctioned by G.O., No. 1571, dated 5th October 1901, and letter No. 8, dated 6th January 1902, from the Government of India, Home department, communicated with G.O., No. 136, dated 24th January 1902.

2. Several schemes for reforming and strengthening the Police force were submitted to the Government of India during the year. Of these the most important related to—

- (1) an increase in the strength of the superior ranks of the department;
- (2) the conversion of the Police Training school at Vellore into a permanent institution;
- (3) the reorganization of the staff of the Railway Police and the establishment of a Central Criminal Investigation department;
- (4) an improvement in the pay and position of the subordinate Police force;
- (5) the reorganization of the City Police force.

The last-mentioned scheme has recently received the sanction of the Secretary of State and the reorganization is now being carried out. The consideration of the remaining proposals has been postponed by the Government of India pending the general enquiry by the Police Commission into the organization of the Police throughout India.

3. A fall in the prices of the principal food-grains had, as usual, the effect of reducing the total amount of cognizable crime during the year. Grave crime also decreased, but the number of dacoities and robberies was higher than in any recent year except 1900. There was a marked falling off in detection, especially in the case of grave crimes against property. No satisfactory explanation of this general deterioration appears to be forthcoming. The paucity of superior officers and the consequent relaxation of supervision over the work of the subordinate police is doubtless in part responsible for the poor results shown. If the strengthening of the gazetted ranks of the department and the improvement in the detective agency recently proposed by Government are ultimately carried into effect, the efficiency of police detection will, it is hoped, be materially enhanced.

4. The only serious disturbances of the peace which occurred during the year were those referred to in paragraph 15 of the Inspector-General's report. The rioters in the Chintakunta-Kamanahal rioting case have, it is understood, been acquitted by the High Court in the exercise of its powers of revision, on a technical point of law. Owing to the disturbed state of the country round Kamudi in the Madura district, a force of additional police was quartered there during the year. The Police force at Elayangudi, referred to by the Inspector-General in paragraph 15 of his report, was not established until after the close of the year under review.

5. As a result, it would seem, of the enquiries recently made in connection with the steps to be taken to secure a greater correspondence between the statistics of crime as shown in the Police and the Criminal Justice Administration reports, the number of offences reported under special and local laws and under public and local nuisances showed an appreciable increase due, no doubt, to more accurate registry. There is still, however, room for improvement in this respect and detailed instructions on the subject will shortly be issued.

6. There was a slight improvement in the percentage of cases personally investigated by District and Assistant Superintendents. The Government note with satisfaction that the importance of this branch of the duties of the superior judiciary has been kept in view by the Inspector-General.

7. In paragraph 26 of his report the Inspector-General comments upon the difficulties experienced in bringing to punishment persons who prefer false charges to the police. It is suggested that the Magistrates are generally unwilling to grant sanction to prosecute. A close scrutiny by the District Magistrate, such as has been undertaken in Coimbatore, of the reasons given by his subordinates for refusal to grant sanction may possibly lead to an improvement in this respect. It is observed however that the fault does not lie wholly with the Magistrates. From the statistics given in the margin, it will be seen that in only 15 per cent. of the cases declared by the Magistrates to be deliberately false was

Number of cases referred as false ..	11,028
Number of cases struck off as maliciously or wilfully false ..	4,672
Number of cases in which sanction to prosecute was applied for ..	706
Number of cases in which sanction to prosecute was granted ..	285
Number of cases which were actually prosecuted ..	116

application for sanction to prosecute made, while of the cases in which such sanction was granted by the Magistracy, only 40 per cent. were actually prosecuted.

8. The increased attention paid generally to the working of the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code is noted with satisfaction. There is still, however, room for improvement, and the Government trust that all District Magistrates will give their personal attention to this matter and use every endeavour to promote the efficient working of these most important provisions of the law.

9. Considering the difficulties under which the department worked during the year, owing to the entirely inadequate strength of superior officers, the results shown may be regarded as satisfactory. The Government note with pleasure the commendations bestowed by the Inspector-General on the officers mentioned in paragraph 30 of his report.

(True Extract.)

G. S. FORBES,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

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