[Edl. / 6.]
250—24-4-97.

Educational (1897) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 708

DATED 10.12.97

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Granting S. Baranandam Pillai Inspector of Police, Kumbakonam, permission to appear for the Revised Test, Higher Grade

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

EDUCATIONAL

~~Judicial~~ (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 1391 ~~1894~~

H.M.

CHIEF SECRETARY 25 NOV. 1897 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

48/97 ✓ 1 paper 1508 M/97 ✓ 191/96 231/96 ✓ 69/96 ✓

From

M. HAMMICK, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,
Inspector-General of Police,
Madras.

No. 4258

Dated 24th November/97

Received 25/11/97

Registered 26/11/97

Enclosures — 3.4

Spare copies

Orders

The petr previous application for permission to appear for the Revenue Test, Higher grade, was refused in Gp. no. 48 Ed. d 23rd January, 1897.

Since Jan 97 the Insp. has continued to do very good work, but the circumstances have in no way changed.

H.T.
1.12.97.

Petr may be permitted to appear. He is exceptionally good, both as a Police Inspr & as a Student. He would be a very deserving case but January & this mean has done good work since then.

JS
4/12/97

SUBJECT.

Submitting a memorial from Inspector S. Bavanandam Pillai of Tanjore praying for permission to appear for the Revenue Test Higher Grade.

2nd Class Insp. ✓
Final
Wherein the G.O granted
Put up here
29/11/97 29/11/97

the orthodox official style which has its own peculiar traits. Viewed from this stand-point the work you have brought out is admirably well executed. The student that peruses it with attention from beginning to end cannot but benefit immensely by it. The copiousness of the matter discussed is all that could be desired. There are XXVI papers in it, comprising all the questions set since the first institution of the examination. The answers to these questions, which are printed in the work, will speak for themselves. By way of illustration, the very first paper printed on pages commencing from the first and ending on the tenth page may be referred to. The answer to this is compressed in two and a half pages. The practical test of the efficiency of this answer would be this—to see if it can be further compressed or not. This will be found impossible on a careful perusal of the answer. The work therefore has been most efficiently done. I am sure the work will be found extremely useful to those who have to prepare for the corresponding examinations as well as to those that have to do the work of Précis-writing in the offices and mercantile firms not only in this Presidency, but in the other parts of the world where English is the language of business. * * * *

[*From* S. SATTHIANADHAN, ESQ., M. A., LL. B., *Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College, Madras. Fellow of the Royal S. Society and Fellow of the Madras University.*]

DEAR SIR,

I have looked over your work entitled "A Manual of Précis-writing and Indexing;" and have no hesitation in saying that * * is a work of much merit and Excellence. The Introduction especially seems to be very carefully written and is full of useful suggestions put in good terse English * * * I trust that it will be extensively used as it deserves, by a large class of students, Government clerks and others.

The Madras Standard, 31*st October* 1895 :—We acknowledge with thanks receipt of a copy of a "Manual of Précis-writing and Indexing." This book, which supplies a real want, is primarily intended to help candidates for the Précis-writing Test of the Special Test Examinations. Under the Public Service notification now in force, the Précis-Writing Test has been made compulsory in the case of graduates and is required to be passed by all those who aspire to offices carrying with them a salary of Rs. 60 and upwards. The

book contains all the examination papers on the subject set at the Madras Special Test Examinations from the date of their first institution up to the present time with their answers. In the first three parts of the book the author gives useful hints on Précis-writing which are evidently intended to be mastered by the reader before endeavouring to answer the questions.

The Hindu, 7th October 1895 :—A Manual of Précis-writing and Indexing is a new publication intended for the use of candidates going up for the Government U. C. S. Examination in Précis-writing. The volume begins with a pretty long introduction giving directions and hints on the subject and contains all the Précis-writing papers set at the Government Examinations up to date with full answers. The book will well serve the purpose for which it is intended. * * *

The *Madura Mail*, March 7th 1896 :—A Manual of Précis-writing and Indexing.

This is the title of a book of goodly bulk, the receipt of a copy of which we have to acknowledge with thanks. It is seldom that we are conscientiously able to recommend compilations of this kind, brought out with the ostensible and avowed object of helping candidates for examinations, but with the real purpose of making what money can be made by trading on the anxiety of candidates to pass examinations. We accordingly took up the publication before us with a natural prejudice against it; but we were glad to lay it down with a favourable impression. Précis-writing is an intellectual art and not a mere mechanical work—a rule of thumb affair. It is therefore a subject that cannot admit of easy treatment. No hints, no directions of a merely mechanical character, however elaborate, can enable an otherwise incompetent person to make out a good intelligible precis of a long correspondence on a subject. But even these mechanical hints are not to be despised. The simple process of contracting long clauses and phrases into words coupled with the avoidance of the repetition of idea by themselves, will suffice in many instances to considerably reduce the dimensions of an otherwise long letter. This part of the subject is lucidly dealt with in the book. But then there is something higher than this which is required of a Precis candidate at the examination. The boiling down of a long series of letters on a particular subject into a clear, succinct and accurate narrative—a narrative that shall omit nothing material is an art hard to acquire.

exceedingly useful as it is. This is the really intellectual part of the work involved in Précis-writing and this part of the subject is also dealt with as well as it can be. The best and the most practical exposition of it is to be found in the Précis-writing papers set at the Government examinations up till now with a precis of each paper, which constitutes the bulk of the book. We have tested some of these answers and have found them good specimens of Précis-writing. If the would-be candidate for the Précis-writing test will, after carefully studying the hints and directions given in the earlier pages of the book, set himself about to practise the art by writing out summaries of the questions given at the end of the book and comparing them with the model answers given, we have no hesitation in saying that he will stand a fair chance of passing his examination. It would have been better if the author, instead of giving "full answers" to all the papers, had contented himself with such full answers to only a few of the papers and for the rest given only the points to be borne in mind by the candidates in making out the precis points such as the marginal notes given in some publications, so as to form a bare out-line to be filled in by the candidate himself. That would be a good exercise to him. But then books are after all made to sell. The author has therefore to please his *clientele*, and the demand in the world of candidates for examinations is "copious notes" and "full answers." Altogether the book is a good one and we can recommend it to those for whom it is intended.

The Madras Times, 18th March 1895:—We acknowledge, with thanks, a copy of a Manual of Précis-writing and Indexing. * * Besides containing an elaborate introduction giving very useful hints as to the method of acquiring a habit of terse condensation of voluminous official and other correspondence, it includes all the question papers set at the Précis-writing Special Test up to the present time with a neat and succinct précis of each. This manual is calculated to supply a long recognised want, and we commend this book as a valuable aid to those who are required to pass the Précis-writing Test.

THE LAW EXAMINATION SERIES—Nos. I. to VII.

SELECT OPINIONS AND REVIEWS.

F. S. Mullaly, Esq., **an Examiner for Criminal Judicial Test —Higher and Lower Grades**:—I write to thank you for your kind thought in sending me a copy of your valuable book "Law Examination Series" Nos, 1—7. I am sure it will prove most useful to men studying for examination as showing them the recurrence of favourite questions. To me it is very interesting having been one of the Examiners for some years * * * *

P. V. Ramaswami Raju, Esq., B. A., *(of the Inner Temple) Barrister-at-Law, Advocate, High Court of Judicature, Madras*:—The Law Examination Series must take students and examiners by surprise. It is a very patient Synopsis of the work that has been going on from 1863. Candidates preparing for the Criminal Judicial Tests—Higher and Lower Grades, will find the work almost a *Vade-Mecum*. Every Examiner will have to study your work before he should think of distinguishing himself in the art of setting a paper of questions which have not been asked in former examinations. Every student that peruses the work with care will find that he has mastered not simply a book containing questions and answers, but the principles of each of the subjects treated in the work. The questions came down to 1895 starting with 1863 as already pointed out. More than thirty years of examination work is thus represented. A glance over the pages of the work will show that there is hardly a point of interest that has not been referred to. There are two kinds of students in relation to subjects like those treated in this work. (1) Those who wish to secure a pass at the examinations in view to qualifying for places in the service or at the Bar, (2) and those who wish to acquire a sound knowledge of the principles of those subjects irrespective of all ideas of getting employment. Both classes of students will find the work highly useful. The work from this point of view is as good as an exhaustive catechism. One may examine the work with the intention of testing if there is any point left untouched. He will find it difficult to say that there is any such point. Suffi-

cient praise cannot be given to the clearness and conciseness with which the answers are given throughout. I have no hesitation in saying that this work ought to be in the library of every legal practitioner and of every other person that has anything to do with the administration of Law.

The Law Times (Sub-Leader), 22nd May 1894:—We have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of six volumes of the above series from the author. They contain questions on the Indian Penal Code, Evidence Act, and the Code of Criminal Procedure set at all the Criminal Higher and Lower Grade Examinations for the last 30 years, with exhaustive answers.

We have looked very carefully into these volumes and are glad to be able to congratulate the author on the thorough way in which he has performed his task. These books * * * supply a long-felt want of all Law Students. The answers are accurate and very exhaustive. They are prepared with great care and patience and the selected comments by the best critics, the full explanation and the useful summary of the features of all important sections, and the analytical treatment of the difficult and obscure portions of the Law, evince great research and industry. These books strike us as admirably suited for lessening the task of Law Students and worthy of cordial recommendation.

As these catechisms deserve in our opinion more than a passing notice we think it would not be out of place to cite a few instances showing the fulness and elaboration of the answers contained therein. The answers to some of the important questions, such as difference between Culpable Homicide and Murder, Criminal Force and Assault, Riot and Affray, and the distinction between various offences against property, such as Theft, Extortion, Robbery, Dacoity, Criminal Breach of Trust, Criminal Misappropriation, &c., and the differences between Summons and Warrant cases—'a portion,' says the author in his prospectus 'on which the Code is not explicit, and which the Examiners are generally fond of,'—are very succinct and clear. They contain important and apposite citations from the Report of the original Framers of the Penal Code, the Anglo-Indian Code by Whitley Stokes, the Commentaries on the Laws of England by Sir James Stephen, the Evidence Act by Norton, Starkie, Field, Taylor, &c., the Commentaries on Criminal Procedure Code by Prinsep, Henderson, Agnew, &c. The provisions of Indian Penal Code on the subject of "Right

of Private Defence," though both lucid and exhaustive, are from their length and complexity so very difficult to take in all at once, and the arrangement of the sections on the subject of Homicides and the numerous exceptions annexed thereto, are so complicated that it is generally, and rightly, considered "a defective and obscure part of the Indian Penal law." These difficulties the author has attempted to obviate by treating these two subjects in two tabular forms, very clearly showing the relations between the various provisions of "Right of Private Defence" and the several forms of Homicide, such as **"Culpable Homicide," "Justifiable Homicide," "Accidental Homicide," "Negligent Homicide" and "Homicide not amounting to Murder."** A minute study of this analytical treatment of these subjects will not only be instructive but will also remove many of the obstacles which the student encounters in this important branch of Criminal law. The tabular scheme of the Evidence Act given from probably Stephen's Introduction, the arguments or judgments of such able English and Indian Judges as Holloway, Peacock, Mitter, Collett, &c., quoted by way of explanations to answers to questions involving subtle legal technical discussions and the numerous latest decisions both English and Indian, cited in the form of illustrations to several answers from Law Reports are very important and useful. These books have been very favourably reviewed by the several local contemporaries as soon as they appeared and they have since gained popularity among the public, which is evinced by the appearance in some of the local journals of a long list of opinions of men of the legal profession.

It is exceedingly satisfactory to note that many questions contained in the Series under review have recurred in the Special and Pleader Test Examinations of 1893.

* * * These books are cheap and deserve a ready welcome not only from the Special and Pleader Test Candidates for whom they seem to have been more particularly intended but also from all other Law Students since they contain, in a collected form, a fund of very useful information * * *

The Hindu (Sub-Leader), 24th September 1893:—Much enterprise has been shown in the preparations of these volumes which will afford material help to those who are preparing for the Criminal Law Examinations. * * Much attention has been bestowed on the preparation of the answers, and the task of the student is facilitated by the care taken to give reference to the sections or

authority on which the answers are based. An attempt has been made in some places to elucidate difficult or doubtful points by quoting judicial pronouncements in parallel cases and the observations of the Law Commissioners. In the prospectus issued along with these volumes the compilers give the following description of their work :—

"The difference between Summons and Warrant cases in the Code of Criminal Procedure—a portion on which the Code is not explicit and which the Examiners are generally fond of; the distinction between the crimes of Culpable Homicide, Sec. 299, I. P. C. and Murder, Sec. 300, I. P. C.—a defective part of the Indian Penal Law—between other offences against Person, such as Criminal Force and Assault, Riot and Affray, &c.; the relation between the various offences against Property, such as Theft, Extortion, Robbery, Dacoity, Criminal Misappropriation and Criminal Breach of Trust, &c., the General Scheme of the Law of Evidence by the framer of the Act and the like, are treated systematically and analytically with the aid of leading Text-Books on Law, specially Sir James Stephen's History of Criminal Law of England, Whitley Stokes' Anglo-Indian Code, Fitz James Stephen's Introduction to the Law of Evidence, Penal Code by Mayne, Starling, O'Kinealy, Collett, &c.; Evidence Act by Taylor, Norton, Field, Starkie, &c.' Broom's Legal Maxims, &c., so that the publication will not only be useful to the Special Test Examination Candidates, but also to all the Law Students in general.

It may be *added* that the volumes on Criminal Procedure Code for the Lower and the Higher Examinations contain also the questions on Medical Jurisprudence for the years 1891 and 1892. On the whole, we think, these catechisms will serve the purpose for which they are intended inasmuch as they will give the student an insight, into the nature of the questions that he may expect at these examinations and of the answers that he may be required to give. They will further give him a fair amount of extra information on the various subjects he has to study, information such as he cannot easily come by except by having recourse to higher and more costly books which are generally beyond the reach of average students.

The Madras Times :—* * The author has endeavoured to give exhaustive answers to the questions from Standard Law books. This publication is well suited for examination purposes and should prove a practical guide to Law Students.

Mr. T. P. Kodandarama Iyer, B. A., B. L., *an Examiner of the Madras University* :—I have much pleasure in expressing my opinion that the answers have been very carefully prepared. So far as I have seen them, they are accurate. The books are likely to be of much use to candidates for the Special Test and Pleadership Examinations.

Mr. N. Krishnasawmy Naidu, B. A., B. L., *Madras* :—* * I went through these books carefully and found that not only the answers are correct but they are also concise and to the point. The chief merit of the series is that the answers are supported by reference either to sections of the various Acts or to the passages selected from standard works on these subjects. I will therefore strongly recommend these series to the students for Law Examinations.

Mr. A. D. Zaccheus, B. A., B. L., *Madras* :—* * I perused these books with great care. The author deserves to be congratulated on the completion of this most useful work. The answers are exhaustive, clear, accurate, and succinct. The references given under every section must be an invaluable help as it will enable students to study the subject more fully. As the same questions often recur in examinations, I am sure these books will be a useful guide to *all Law Students*.

The Madras Standard, *24th August* 1895 :—We acknowledge with thanks receipt of Seven numbers of the Law Examination series, being catechisms on the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Indian Penal Code, the Law of Evidence and Medical Jurisprudence. The aim of the compiler of these useful publications seems to be an eminently practical one. The catechisms contain fair specimens of questions which students are expected to answer. The answers are admirable for the conciseness with which the important points are brought out. The subtle distinctions in which the Criminal Law abounds are explained by references to the decision of the High Courts, the reports of the original framers of the law, and the well-known commentaries of eminent lawyers. This cannot but prove a great help to the student in his mastery of 'the lawless rule of our law.' Having looked into the series with some care, we have no hesitation in saying they are admirably adapted for the purpose in view.

PRINTED BY SRINIVASA, VARADACHARI & CO., MOUNT ROAD—MADRAS.

Digest of the Chief Educational Testimonials

OF

T. M. SARAVANA BAVANANDAM PILLAI.

"I am glad to be able to speak well of him. As a student he gave me the utmost satisfaction; he is apt and industrious; in classes he was always one of the leaders and I have very little doubt that he will take a good place in the pass lists of the forthcoming F. A. Examination for which he is a candidate. In demeanour, Saravana Bavanandam Pillai was always obedient and ready to please. With his natural talent and acquired abilities, his persevering assiduity in work and his desire at all times to please, I make sure that he would be a very useful and valuable servant in any office which may be conferred upon him."

From Charles C. Flanagan, Esqr., M.A., Fellow and an Examiner of the Madras University, Inspector of Schools: for many years Principal, Coimbatore College.

"I have noted him to be an earnest, painstaking, and an intelligent student; and I am glad to observe that in all the periodical Examinations of the two F. A. Classes (each not fewer than 50 students strong) he has always stood first in Physiology."

From Mr. K. Raghava Chariar, B.A., ScienceAssistant, Coimbatore College.

"I am happy to be able to say that he is an intelligent, diligent and well behaved student. I have very favourable opinion of his abilities and have every reason to believe that he will do well in any situation he may be called to fill."

From Mr. David Masilamani, B.A., B.L., History Asst., Wesleyan Mission College.

"He is a thorough hardworking student"; "he gave me much pleasure by his courteous and gentlemanly conduct. I can confidently recommend him for any work for which his Educational attainments fit him.

From Mr. JamesCooling M.A., Fellow and an Examiner of the Madras University, Principal, Wesleyan Mission College.

1897
Enclos. No 4
To
C. No 391

"I have much pleasure in testifying to his good conduct"; "I have found him to be steady, diligent and gentlemanly in his bearing. I have full confidence in his trying his best to do his duty."

From Mr. W. B. Simpson, B. A., Vice-Principal, Wesleyan Mission College.

"I have the highest opinion of his abilities and character.

From Mr. T. P. Kodandarama Iyer, B.A., B.L., an Examiner of the Madras University, Head Master, Wesleyan Mission College.

1897
Judl. Dept.
Enclos. No 3
To
C. No 13 of 11

Copy of the previous petition

To

His Excellency the Right Honourable
the Governor-in-Council
Fort St. George

The humble Petition of S. Bramanandam
3rd class Inspector of Police,
Kumbakonam Taluq

Through the Inspector General of Police
+
Through the District Superintendent of Police
Tanjore

Most Respectfully Showeth:-

That Petitioner is a 3rd class Inspector of Police in charge of Kumbakonam Taluq. Previous to his present appointment he was for a period of 5 years an Inspector of Police in the Intelligence Branch, Madras City. When the Petitioner applied for a transfer to the Madras Police Colours for the then Commissioner of Police recorded the following opinion regarding him.

"has done very good work in
"the City and my successor
"will be sorry to lose him
"I believe he will bear
"transplanting into any

Tamil

Forwarded for favourable
Consideration

An intelligent Inspector
working well

(Sd) A. P. Agar
Dist. Supdt. of Police
Tanjore

12.12.96.

"Jamil District without any
"loss of efficiency"
When the Petitioner was about to
be transferred from the City Police
Mr. F. J. Bagshawe who
succeeded Colonel Cox was pleased
to record
"I am very sorry to lose him"

2 ——— That Petitioner has
passed the following Examinations

Criminal Judicial Test Higher Grade
Matriculation Examination
Criminal Judicial Test Lower Grade (1st Class)
Hand writing Test
Translation Lower
Departmental Police Test
Precis-Writing Test Higher Grade.

3 ——— That Petitioner is
desirous of qualifying himself
to fill the higher paid appointments
in the Judicial & Revenue branches
of the Service, but owing to the
rules now in operation he is
precluded from being a candidate
for the Revenue Test Higher Grade—
the only additional Examination
he will have to pass for fully
qualifying himself

4 ——— Petitioner begs respectfully
to state that during his Service
he

he has endeavoured to place to the best use possible any leisure he possessed for study and that it is by simply keeping this matter steadily in view that he was able to pass the Examinations referred to in paragraph 2 without prejudice to his official duties as will be seen from the opinions expressed by the two Commissioners of Police mentioned in paragraph 1, but as advanced in the Service he found that his responsibilities and duties also increased & that by reason of the Constant pressure of work he could not promise himself the leisure required for a successful attempt at the Revenue Bar, Higher Grade, which he, not being a B.a, is precluded from being a Candidate for.

5 ___ Petitioner while demurring to trouble Your Excellency with his other gratifications, respectfully begs permission to enclose for favour of Your Excellency's kind perusal Extracts from some of the Journals & the opinions of some of the members of the Bar regarding the "Law Examination Series Nos. I to VII" & a Manual

of

of Précis-writing & Indexing"
which have been compiled by
the petitioner and also Extracts
from his Educational testimonials.

6- Petitioner respectfully begs
that your Excellency in Council
will take a favourable view of
his petition, and be pleased
to exempt him from passing
Revenue Test, Higher Grade or
at least permit him to appear
for that Test

For which act of kindness
the Petitioner, shall, as in
duty bound, ever pray

CURRENT No. 1052 of 1897
P.R

C.B. 5.xi.97

His Excellency The Right Honourable
The Governor-in-Council
Fort St. George

The humble petition of
S. Bavanandam Pillai an Inspector of
Police. Tanjore District.

Through
The Inspector General of Police

&
District Superintendent of Police

Most Respectfully sheweth:-

That Petitioner is an Inspector of Police in Tanjore District. In January 1896 he submitted to Government a petition (Copy attached) praying for exemption from passing the Revenue Test Higher Grade, or permission to appear for that Test.

In forwarding the above petition to Government the Inspector

forwarded for favourable
Consideration -
An intelligent and
Smart Insp^r who
deserves the Concession
applied for - He does,
and is doing, good
work
C. Rhodes. Inspector.
A. Taylor. S.P. Tanjore.

5th Nov^r 1897.
Tanjore.

1897
Educl. Dept.
Enclos. No 2
To
C. No 1691

Inspector General of Police was
pleased to record

"This Inspector was formerly
"employed in the Intelligence
"Branch, Madras City, and
"has entered the State Excellent
"Service and I am glad to find
"that he has given satisfaction
"to his superiors in the mofussil
"also.

"I can testify to his
"legal attainments being of
"a high order and to his
"intelligence and capacity
"for work. As his wish
"to fully qualify himself
"for the higher paid
"appointments is deserving
"of encouragement I
"regret that the Government
"may be pleased to grant
"the Concession sought
"for or at least permit
"him to appear for
"Revenue Board Higher Grade

In its order No: 48 Educational
D/ 23rd January 1897 the Government
was not pleased to grant the
Concession sought.

Since the above order
was passed Petitioner was in
charge

charge of two important Divisions in Tanjore District viz:- Kumbakonam Town and Papanacam Division during the most trying season of Mahamagam festival. While so employed he was also entrusted with the most onerous duty of managing the police arrangements during the same festival. How he discharged his duties will appear from the following extracts embodied in G.O No: 1508 (Municipal) dated 3rd July 1897.

The District Superintendent of Police who was present at Kumbakonam during the festival reported as follows

"× × Bavanandam Pillai "did very good work; on him "fell much of the details of "the arrangements × × I should "be very glad if the work "done by Inspector Bavanandam "Pillai could receive some "mark of approbation; all "the time this extra heavy work "fell on him he was looking "after two divisions, he was "out all day and every day "and could not have worked "harder."

The

The Dy Inspector General of Police who was superviseing the arrangements at Kumbakonam during the festival was pleased to remark regarding petitioner that he is

"a most energetic man. He
"worked like a slave. I
"sincerly hope Inspector
"General of Police will
"recognize his good work
"by an entry in his
"Service book"

The District Magistrate who was also present during the festival and through whom the above report was sent remarked that he quite concurred with the above remarks.

The Inspector General of Police was pleased to pass the following order

"Let an entry by all
"means be made in his
"(petitioners) book. He is
"a good man"

The following entry was accordingly made in petitioners Service book

"The Inspector General of Police
Madras

P 5 of 80 1508/M
Dt 3rd July 1897
flag O.

"Madras is pleased to
"award the Inspector
"Bavanandam Pillai a good
"Service entry for the
"satisfactory way in which
"he conducted the arrangements
"during the Mahamagam
"festival at Kumbakonam
"Vide G.O. No. 1508 D/3rd July 1897"

Soon after the Mahamagam festival was over a daring Torch-light Dacoity occurred within the limits of petitioner's Division. The services rendered in detecting the above case will appear from the following extracts.

The District Superintendent of Police recommended petitioner to the Inspector General of Police as follows:-

"It (Torch-light Dacoity) was committed on the night of the 8th March 97 by an organised gang in close proximity to Kumbakonam Town. The complainants and the other inmates did not give identifying marks & the Police had nothing to guide them in the first instance. It was, by dint of persistent enquiries that Inspector

Bavanandam

Ravanandam Pillai collected information which resulted ultimately in the arrest of 17 persons & in the recovery of property. ×× One of the 17 persons was recommended & taken as an approver* so that the link in the chain of evidence - the presence of the accused persons in the scene of offence might be supplied & the 16 persons were convicted and sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment. I therefore request that you will be good enough to award the Inspector a good Service entry for his able management of the case and sanction rewards to the Hd. Constables & Constables who worked willingly under his orders.

In his "Preliminary Register" the Committing magistrate remarked "The Police have worked hard "to bring the case to light. The "case was one in which detection "was not an easy matter. By "prosecuting searching inquiries "and collecting information "from here and there they "have succeeded in catching "hold of some persons concerned "in the case. The evidence

they

*: but he was not accepted till after the Police had the whole case disclosed."

"they have occured in the
"case is more than what could
"be expected in cases of the
"kind &c"

In his charge to the jury
the Judge observed

"As I told you the
"Prosecution witnesses one and all
"are perfect strangers to the
"accused and there is apparently
"no reason why they should
"implicate these men. It has
"been the practice for the accused
"to attack the Police and to
"attribute to them all sorts of
"things and motives. In this
"case I am sure you will to
"some extent agree with me
"and the Sub Magistrate who
"has enquired into the case that
"the Police had really made good
"exertion in finding out the culprits,
"because of the difficulty thrown
"at the outset in the witnesses
"not being able to give features
"and special marks of identification
"of the robbers and the means
"and the organization of the
"gang. x x x They are of
"middle age and have been
"shown to be daring men and
"capable of doing any violence

and

"violence and now also they
"have jointly committed this
"dacoity."

The following Good Service
Entry was awarded to Petitioner
in connection with the above
case:-

"The Inspector General of Police
"is pleased to award Inspector
"S. Bāvanandam Pillai a Good
"Service Entry for his
"able management of the
"Worth light dacoity case
"at Tharasaram which
"resulted in the conviction
"of 16 persons xx"

Petitioner has passed the
following Examinations.

Criminal Judicial Test Higher Grade
Matriculation Examination
Criminal Judicial Test Lower Grade
(First Class)

Handwriting Test
Translation Lower
Department Police Test
Précis-writing Test Higher Grade

While demuring to trouble
your Excellency-in-Council with
the information that he failed
in H. S. Examination, Petitioner
respectfully

respectfully begs to extract the following from two of his Educational Testimonials granted by his Principal Mr. C. C. Flanagan M.A. & the Science Asst:

"In classes he was always one "of the leaders and I have very "little doubt that he will "take a good place in the "pass lists of the forthcoming "F. A. Examination for which "he is a candidate. With his "natural talents and acquired "abilities, his persevering "assiduity in work & his "desire at all times to please, "I make sure that he "would be a very useful "& valuable Servant in any "office which may be "conferred upon him." x x

"I am glad to observe that "in all the periodical "examinations of the two "F. A. classes (each not fewer "than 50 students strong) he "has always stood first "in Physiology."

Petitioner worked up Kumbakonam Taluq Division both in discipline & detection. In the last Review of the State of Crime he stood

second

Second in the order of efficiency

Recently Tiruttaipundi Division of Tanjore District got into a hopeless state of disorder - so much so that it became the worst Division in the whole District both in discipline and in Crime. Petitioner was specially selected to restore order in Tiruttaipundi Division which he is now trying his best to improve in all respects.

Owing to the rules now in operation petitioner is precluded from being a candidate for the Revenue Test Higher Grade and he therefore respectfully begs that Your Excellency in Council will take a favourable view of his petition in consideration of his services both in Madras City & in the Mofussil, and be pleased to permit him to appear for Revenue Test Higher Grade

For which act of kindness the petitioner, shall, as in duty bound, ever pray.

S Bavanandam Pillai

Inspector of Police
K Division

CURRENT NO 1391 ~~1390~~

Chief Office of the
Inspector-General of Police, Madras.
Madras, November 1897.

Submitted. The petitioner has done excellent work as an Inspector. But, I do not consider myself that his being a good Inspector gives him a claim for the concession he asks for. He failed to pass the First in Arts Examination and must take the consequences. There are numbers of men in a similar position.

Inspector-General of Police.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

Exd.

1897
Genl Dept.
Enclos. No 1
To
C. No 1391

[G / 24]
1,0 0 -18-9-97.

Ed DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in proceedings :--

Again G.O., No. , dated 189 .
Again G.O., No. , dated 189 .
Current No. 1391 of 1897 , dated 24th nov . , from the I-G-of P.
" " " 189 , " , "
" " " 189 , " , "

ORDER. R°. 708 & 10 12-97

S. Bavanandam Pillai, Inspector of Police, Kumbakonam Taluk, will be permitted to appear for the Rev. Dept. Higher grade.

(from orders)

H.T. 6 12 97.

WB
4/12/97

To
The I-G-of Police Vdo
-- C-G-E Vdo
Despatched 10/12/97

When given for copying ____
When copied ____ } 189
When examined ____
When signed ____

READ AGAIN G.O., No. DATED
189 .

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
LETTER OF GOVERNMENT								
STATEMENT WITH DITTO								
PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.								

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
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Q = Copy heading only.