M.R.O. 1—30,000—16-10-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No.	1424	**Press Mis.-**
225 **Dated**	28-7- **19**18	

21/21

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
28th September 1864.

No. 220. Proceedings of Government, dated 28th September 1864, No. 1424.

The Governor in Council proceeds to review the Report submitted by the Inspector General of Mofussil Police on the administration of his Department for the year 1863-64.

2. The Force at present consists of

1	Inspector General.
1	Assistant Inspector General.
4	Deputy Inspectors General.
20	Superintendents of Districts.
18	Assistant Superintendents.
483	Inspectors.
24,244	Constables.
24,771	

Also Stipendiary Village Police. 1,661

3. During the year under review, the Force was reduced by no less than 4301 men including 2000 Village Police. These reductions were rendered necessary by the Orders of the Government of India, restricting the entire expenditure on Police purposes both in the Mofussil and the Presidency Town, and inclusive of the cost of guarding Jails, Treasuries, Salt Manufactories, &c. to 39 lacs. It was also found requisite to abolish the 3rd Class of Police Constables, who received wages of only Rupees 5-4-0 per mensem, and to increase the numerical strength of the 2nd Class, who receive Rupees 6 per mensem. This measure involved a reduction of 551 men. By these reductions the Constabulary lost 9·5 per cent. of its sanctioned strength besides 56·8 per cent. of the Stipendiary Village Establishment.

4. Excluding the Police employed on purely State services, such as guarding salt, and preventive duties, the proportion of the Police to the population is 1 to 1084. The Police in towns bears a proportion of 1 to 548 of the inhabitants, while the rural Police is 1 to 1080.

5. The cost of the Force for the year was

	Rs.
Pay and allowances.....	27,32,987
Clothing and Accoutrements.....	3,23,857
Miscellaneous.....	76,867
Village Police.....	34,015
Total.....	31,67,726

This sum, it is observed, is considerably below the Budget Estimate submitted by the Inspector General, which provided for the appropriation of Rupees 36,39,998, distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
General Constabulary with contingencies of all services.....	33,48,072
Village Police.....	40,264
Salt Guards.....	1,33,734
Jail Guards.....	1,17,928

Considerable savings have occurred from casualties and from the delays which necessarily occur in filling up the places of men who have died, resigned, or been discharged, as well as from the deductions from the salaries of absentees. It appears from a letter lately received from the Inspector General that the deductions from the salaries of the European officers alone amounted to not less than Rupees 41,000.

by no less than 4,301 men
including 2,000 Village Police.
These

6. The Inspector General visited 13 Districts during the year. He reports favorably of the manner in which the Deputy Inspectors General, and the District Superintendents, and their Assistants have discharged their duties. The work of inspection has been carefully performed, great attention has been paid to the prosecution of crime, discipline has been maintained, and the intelligence and usefulness of the Force has been steadily improved by instruction. The health, however, of the European staff has been very indifferent. The officers have suffered severely from exposure, and at the end of the year no less than twelve or 29·5 per cent. of the present establishment of 44 European officers were absent on sick leave in Europe. Others were absent in this country, and several of those still at their posts were in indifferent health. The class of Inspectors, European, East Indian, and Native, are steadily improving. Several of the European Inspectors have proved most valuable officers, and several of the Native Inspectors have become good and successful detective officers. As a body, however, this latter class is not remarkable for detective power.

7. The Inspector General adverts to the difficulty of procuring fit men for the situations of Head Constable and Deputy Head Constable. On these officers, he observes, "mainly devolves the duty of maintaining the discipline and efficiency "of the Force, and also the detection and prevention of ordinary crime." But although it is not easy to procure or to retain, for the wages at present given, the services of men who have the requisite general education and talent, an increasing number of Head Constables have been found qualified for promotion to the superior grade of Inspector.

8. The abolition of the 3rd Class Constables has been already noticed. The 1st Class, who form one-third of the Force, receive Rupees 7 per mensem, and the 2nd Class, who form two-thirds of the Force, receive Rupees 6 per mensem. The Inspector General states that the conduct of the Constables as a body has been good; that "thousands have made fair progress during the year" under review, but that the stamp of men who are joining the Force is lower, and that the prospect for the future is not satisfactory. In the Coimbatore District no less than $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the Force resigned or deserted during the year, and no less than 16·4 per cent. had to be dismissed for offences and inefficiency. In Salem the resignations were 10·4 per cent. and the dismissals 10·6 per cent., and in South Arcot the casualties of one sort or another amounted to 20 per cent. It is clear that in most Districts the present rate of wages is too low, and the Government have resolved to apply to the Government of India for sanction to raise those rates by 20 per cent. wherever such an increase may be required.

9. The casualties throughout the entire Presidency amounted to 4700 or 19 per cent., but of those only 2018 or 8·7 per cent. voluntarily quitted the service.

10. The proportion of classes employed in the Police was as follows:—

Europeans	107
East Indians	453
Brahmins	616
Other Hindoos	15,817
Mahomedans	7662

11. Four hundred and twenty-eight Policemen were convicted of the following offences:—

Murder	5
Rape	1
Robbery and burglary	7
Theft and misappropriation	56
Bribery and extortion	46
False evidence and suppression of crime	15
Neglect and Departmental offences	126
Negligent escape	133
Miscellaneous	39

12. Of the entire Force 36·8 per cent. are able to read and write, or have received a superior education, while 63·1 per cent. are either unable to read or write, or are able only to read. The Inspector General considers that, with reference to the state of education in the country, the Constabulary has a fair proportion of instructed men, and in support of this view he adverts to the fact that in 1860, 38 per cent. of Her Majesty's European Army were unable to write. The Governor in Council cannot concur in this opinion. Such an amount of elementary instruction as implies the ability to read and write is far more necessary in a Policeman than in a Soldier. In a subsequent paragraph Mr. Robinson observes that each Constable now possesses a small Manual containing the working sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and Police law, and that a Manual of the Law of Evidence in Criminal Cases has been provided for the Police. These works can be of but little use to 12,529 men, or more than half of the Force, who, according to the Returns, can neither read nor write. The Inspector General states that all the Inspectors and many of the Station-house officers are well educated men, and that many men who entered the force wholly illiterate, have learnt to read and write since joining. It is to be hoped that the qualifications of the force in this respect will gradually improve.

13. The hutting of the Force has progressed fairly, and it is worthy of note that in some Zemindaries huts have been built for the Police by the Zemindars, and that in some villages dwellings have been provided for them by the villagers.

14. The number of processes issued was 3,63,768 against 4,65,075 persons. The Inspector General notices the reckless extent to which criminal processes have been issued by the Native Magistracy in minor cases, especially in the Districts of South Arcot and Madras. In the first of these Districts no less than 5962 persons were apprehended under warrant in cases of a trivial nature or one in 26 of the population. In the Madras District the number so apprehended was one in 33. The attention of the Magistrates of these Districts has been more than once directed to this subject. They have now been called upon to state what measures they have taken or propose to take for the prevention of this serious evil.

15. During the year under review, the Police guarded 30 prisons, besides detached camps of convicts; 1137 men were employed in this way. The average daily number of convicts was 7721, the average number for the three years which preceded the organization of the present Police force having been 6045.

16. The Police also guarded 15,330 prisoners confined in Magistrates' Jails, or Lock-ups. The number of guards employed in salt store yards and factories was 1434, and the value of the salt guarded by them amounted to Rupees 2,36,51,194.

17. The Frontier preventive duty around all Foreign territories is now performed by the Constabulary; 129 men were employed on it.

18. During the year under review, although the season was an average one, the prices of the necessaries of life were very high. The average price of the ordinary articles of food was 15 per cent. above the average of the past five years, the latter having been considerably higher than in previous years. The Inspector General states that in some Districts, at certain periods of the year, the most ordinary necessaries of life were sold at rates above those of years which are known as famine years. Clothing of all description has more than doubled in cost, and indigenous manufacture has been most seriously interfered with. Distress has therefore been most severely felt amongst the lower orders, and crime was rife. The number of offences reported to and by the Police was 35,650, of which 15,044, or 42·8 per cent. were detected, 45,449 persons were apprehended, and 27,815, or 61·2 per cent. were convicted. The value of the property lost was Rupees 9,06,819, of which Rupees 1,69,848, or 18·8 per cent. was recovered. The Inspector General classifies the offences as follows:

1*st.*—Offences against the person.

Offences.			Persons.		
Number of offences reported.	Detected and brought to justice.	Percentage.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1555	889	57·1	3107	1432	46·0

2*nd.*—Offences against property with violence.

Offences.			Persons.			Property.		
Number of offences reported.	Detected and brought to justice.	Per centage.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Per centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
9640	1071	11·1	7142	1779	27·7	6,17,822	82,354	13·3

3*rd.*—Offences against property without violence.

Offences.			Persons.			Property.		
Number of offences reported.	Detected and brought to justice.	Per centage.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Per centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
14,803	6,890	46·5	16,958	10,543	62·1	2,73,157	84,654	30·9

4*th.*—Malicious offences against Property, &c.

Offences.			Persons.			Property.		
Number of offences reported.	Detected and brought to justice.	Percentage.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1109	382	34·4	1581	641	40·5	12,517	1010	8·0

5*th.*—Forgeries, &c.

Number of offences reported.	Convictions.
72	69

6*th.*—Offences not included in the above, and miscellaneous.

Offences.			Persons.		
Cases reported.	Detected and brought to justice.	Percentage.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Percentage.
8018	5462	67·8	15,294	12,172	79·7

7*th.*—Offences against Revenue laws.

Number of offences reported.	Detected and brought to justice.	Percentage.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
423	310	73·2	1,260	979	77·6	1,164	1,056	90·2

19. The year, as has been said, was a trying one. But although the great rise in prices pressed much on the lower classes, and forced many into crime, it is satisfactory to observe that the more aggravated forms of crime are declining, and that offences are assuming a less formidable character. The Inspector General remarks that torch-light gang robberies, which, during the year 1861 and the four years immediately preceding it, averaged 820 a year, involving an annual loss of Rupees 3,04,096 worth of property, have now declined during a year of great pressure to 263, involving a loss of Rupees 30,017 only.

20. The number of accidental deaths entered in the Returns is 5911, and the number of suicides 1087. The Inspector General remarks that every case of unnatural death is carefully sifted by the Police, whether there be *primâ facie* cause for suspicion or not, but it is to be feared that many of the deaths which are reported as accidental, or suicides are really murders, for, as Mr. Robinson observes, domestic murders are very prevalent in this country, and sudden deaths by poison are too frequently attributed to epidemic disease, accident and suicide. A con-

siderable majority of the deaths reported as accidental or as suicides are returned as having occurred by drowning, in the one case 4266 against 1645 from other causes, and in the other 752 against 335. In the Hill tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam the destruction of life by tigers was very great.

21. The remarks which the Inspector General has recorded, with reference to the progress of Police operations in individual Districts, do not call for any lengthened notice. It is satisfactory to observe that during the past year there has been a marked improvement in the repression of crime in the Nellore District, which was one of those unfavorably reported on in former years. The Inspector General states that the management of this District now yields to none in efficiency, vigilance, and thoroughness. The number of gang robberies in houses was reduced from 49 in 1862 to 7 in 1863. Education and efficiency have made progress among the force. Crime has been prosecuted with greater success, and the relations of the Police and Magistracy have improved. Mr. Robinson also bears testimony to a marked improvement in the efficiency of the Force in the Districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly; and in Coimbatore, notwithstanding the serious difficulties which the Superintendent has had to encounter in the resignation or desertion of no less than 17½ per cent. of his Force, and in being compelled to employ inferior men, the crime of dacoity has declined 30 per cent. and highway robbery nearly 50 per cent. as compared with the preceding year. In this District, which formerly bore an exceptionally bad character for torch-light robberries, only six occurred during the year. In Salem, South Arcot, and Cuddapah crime was heavy, and in the latter District 63 gang robberies occurred in 1863 against 39 in 1862. This is attributed to a succession of bad seasons, which has driven a lawless population into crime. Many of the robbers, however, had been captured and transported, and the gangs are now in a fair way of being broken up. The Inspector General adverts to the infrequency with which the Sessions Judge of Cuddalore resorts to the penalty of transportation, and to the exceptional want of success which attends the prosecution of offences before the Trichinopoly Sessions Court. Towards the close of the year under review a signal proof of the efficiency of the new Police was afforded by the prompt suppression of an insurrection which occurred in the Hill tracts of the Ganjam District. The part of the country in which this insurrection took place is one in which the crime of infanticide has been hitherto very prevalent, and in consequence of the arrest of certain persons charged with this crime, the Khonds of the District rose with the avowed intention of expelling the Police and throwing off the authority of Government. They rescued two persons who had been arrested, burnt a Police out-post, and compelled a Native Inspector of Police, who had marched with a party to re-apprehend the rescued prisoners, to retire. Prompt measures were taken by the local authorities to reduce the insurgents, and in less than a fortnight the ringleaders were given up and the insurrection was thoroughly quelled. The Inspector General states that the sacrifice of human victims which, under the designation of Meriah sacrifices, was formerly very prevalent in these tracts has entirely ceased. The crime of infanticide has received a check from the conviction and punishment of several persons charged with it, a result which could not have been accomplished without the aid of the Khond Village Police, who, Mr. Robinson states, have been useful and loyal in bringing these secret domestic offences

to justice. In the Jeypore country fair progress has been made. Twenty Police stations have been established, and numerous crimes of violence have been dealt with and punished. Considerable additions, however, for which sanction has recently been given, are still required to render the Police Force in these tracts adequate for the preservation of order and for the suppression and detection of crime. In the Rumpah hill tracts of the Godavery District, which likewise have been occupied during the past year, the force has suffered severely from sickness and two European Superintendents have been compelled successively to proceed to Europe, disabled by jungle fever caught in those tracts. The hill population, however, have remained perfectly quiet, although the Zemindar has ventured on the enforcement of claims which were not heard of before the Police occupied the country. Both in Rumpah and in Jeypore, the Police are now being recruited from among the inhabitants of the country, a measure which should be resorted to in Wynaad, and, as far as possible, throughout the Hill tracts.

22. On full consideration of the Inspector General's Report, the Governor in Council is satisfied that, making due allowance for the difficulties which have had to be overcome owing to the failure of health of many experienced officers, the insufficiency of the wages of the lower grades of the Force, and the encouragement which has been given to crime by the distress prevalent in some parts of the country, the Police as a body has done good service during the past year, and that much credit is due to Mr. Robinson and the local officers for the success which has followed their efforts. It is clear, however, that in order to raise, and in fact to maintain the efficiency of the Force, it is absolutely necessary that the wages of the lower grades should be increased to meet the almost universal rise in the prices of the necessaries of life, and that additions should be made to the staff of European officers for the purpose of providing trained men to fill the vacancies which are constantly occurring in the office of District Superintendent, and to furnish the means of exercising a more effective supervision over the operations of the Force in the more extensive Districts. A Statement of the requisite additions is now about to be submitted to the Government of India, and the Governor in Council has under his consideration a measure submitted by the Inspector General for making separate provision for the Police in towns by means partially of a local cess, which will enable the Government to provide for the necessary augmentations both to the payment and numerical strength of the general Constabulary without exceeding the financial limits imposed by the Supreme Government.

(True Extract.)

J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

To the Inspector General of Police.

Exd. J. Tulloch.

by no less than 4,301 men
including 2,000 Village Police
These

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Judicial Deptt

Proceedings of the Madras Govt.
dated 28 Sept. 1864 No. 1424.

The Governor in Council proceeds to review the Report submitted by the Inspector General of Mofussil Police on the administration of his Department for the year 1863-64.

2. The Force at present consists of

1	Inspector General.
1	Assistant Inspector General.
4	Deputy Inspectors General.
20	Superintendents of Districts.
18	Assistant Superintendents
483	Inspectors.
24244	Constables.
24771.	
Also Stipendiary Village Police.	1661.

3. During the year under review, the Force was reduced by no less than 4,301 men including 2,000 Village Police

these reductions were rendered necessary by the orders of the Govt. of India, restricting the entire expenditure on Police purposes both in the Mofussil and the Presidency Town, and inclusive of the cost of guarding Jails, Treasuries, Salt Manufactories, &c., to 39 lacs. It was also found requisite to abolish the third class of Police Constables who received wages of only Rs 5-4 per mensem, and to increase the numerical strength of the second class, who receive Rs 6 per mensem. This measure involved a reduction of 551 men. By these reductions the Constabulary lost Rs 9.5 per cent of its sanctioned strength besides 56.8 per cent of the Supernumerary Village Establishment.

11. Excluding the Police employed on purely State [illegible] guarding

the proportion of the Police to the population is 1 to 1084. The Police in towns bears a proportion of 1 to 548 of the inhabitants, while the rural Police is 1 to 1080.

5. The cost of the Force for the year was

Pay and allowances	27,32,987.
Clothing & Accoutrements.	3,23,857
Miscellaneous.	76,867
Village Police.	34,015.
Total.	31,67,726

This sum it is observed is considerably below the Budget Estimate submitted by the Inspector General which provided for the appropriation of Rs. 36,39,998. distributed as follows:-

General Constabulary with contingencies of all services.	33,18,072.
Village Police	40,264
Salt Guards	1,33,734.
Jail Guards	1,17,928.

Considerable savings have ~~doubtless~~ occurred from casualties and the delays which

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7. The Inspector General adverts to the difficulty of procuring fit men for the situations of Head Constable and Deputy Head Constable. On these officers he observes, "mainly devolves the duty "of maintaining the discip- "pline and efficiency of "the Force, and also the "detection and prevention "of ordinary crime". But although it is not easy to procure or to retain for the wages at present given, the services of men who have the requisite general education and talent, an increasing number of Head Constables have been found qualified for promotion to the superior grade of Inspector.

8. The abolition of the 3d Class Constables has been already noticed. The 1st Class, who form one-third of the Force, receive Rs 7 per mensem, and the 2d Class who form two-thirds of the Force receive Rs 6 per mensem. The Inspector General states that the conduct of the Constables as a body has been good, that "thousands have made "fair progress during the "year" under review, but that the stamp of men who are joining the Force is lower, and that the prospect for the future is not satisfactory. In the Coimbatore District no less than 17½ per cent of the Force resigned or deserted

deserted during the year, and no less than 16.4 per cent had to be dismissed for offences & inefficiency. In Salem the resignations were 10.4 per cent, and the dismissals 10.6 per cent, and in South Arcot the casualties of one sort or another amounted to 20 per cent. It is clear that in most districts the present rate of wages is too low, and the Govt have resolved to apply to the Govt of India for sanction to raise those rates by 20 per cent wherever such an increase may be required.

9. The casualties throughout the entire Presidency amounted to 4,700 or 19 per cent, but of those only 2,018 or 8.7 per cent voluntarily quitted the service

10. The proportion of castes employed in the Police was as follows.

Europeans.	107.
East Indians.	453.
Brahmins.	646.
Other Hindoos.	15817.
Mahomedans.	7662.

11. Four hundred and twenty-eight Policemen were convicted of the following offences.

Murder	5.
Rape	1.
Robbery & Burglary	7.
Theft & misappropriation	56.
Bribery & Extortion	46
False Evidence and Suppression of crime	15.
Neglect and Departmental offences.	126.
Negligent escape.	133
Miscellaneous.	39.

12. Of the entire Force 36.8 per cent are able to read and write, or have received a superior education, while 63.1 per cent are either unable to

read

read or write, or are able only to read. The Inspector General considers that with reference to the state of education in the country the Constabulary has a fair proportion of instructed men, and in support of this view he adverts to the fact that in 1860 38 per cent of Her Majesty's European Army were unable to write. The Governor in Council cannot concur in this opinion. Such an amount of elementary instruction as implies the ability to read and write is far more necessary in a policeman than in a soldier. In a subsequent paragraph Mr Robinson observes states that each Constable now possesses a small manual containing the

working sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and Police law, and that a manual of the law of Evidence in Criminal Cases has been provided for the Police. These works can be of but little use to 12529 men or more than half of the Force, who according to the returns can neither read nor write. The Inspector General states that all the Inspectors and many of the Station-house officers are well educated men and that many men who entered the Force wholly illiterate have learnt to read and write since joining. It is to be hoped that the qualifications of the Force in this respect will gradually improve.

13. The hutting of the Force has progressed fairly and it is worthy of note that in some Zemindaris huts

huts have been built for the Police by the Zemindars, and that in some villages dwellings have been provided for them by the villagers.—

14. The number of processes issued was 363760 against 465075 persons. The Inspector General notices the reckless extent to which criminal processes have been issued by the Native Magistracy in minor cases, especially in the Districts of South Arcot and Madras. In the first of these Districts no less than 5962 persons were apprehended under warrant in cases of a trivial nature, or, one in 26 of the population. In the Madras District the number so apprehended

was one in 33. The attention of the Magistrates of these Districts has been more than once directed to this subject. They have now been called upon to state what measures they have taken or propose to take for the prevention of this serious evil.

15. During the year under review, the Police guarded thirty prisons, besides detached camps of convicts. 1137 men were employed in this way. The average daily number of convicts was 7721. the average number for the three years which preceded the organization of the present Police Force having been 6045.

16. The Police also guarded 15330 prisoners confined in

in Magistrates' Jails, or Lock-ups. The number of guards employed in Salt Store-yards and Factories was 11434, and the value of the Salt guarded by them amounted to Rs. 2,36,51,194.

17. The Frontier Preventive duty around all foreign territories is now performed by the Customs Military - 129 men were employed on it.

18. During the year under review, although the season was an average one, the prices of the necessaries of life were very high - The average price of the ordinary articles of food was 15 per cent above the average of the past five years, the latter having

been considerably higher than in previous years. The Inspector General states that in some districts, at certain periods of the year, the most ordinary necessaries of life were sold at rates above those of years which are known as famine years. Clothing of all description has more than doubled in cost and indigenous manufacture has been most seriously interfered with. Distress has therefore been most severely felt amongst the lower orders and crime was rife. The number of offences reported to and by the Police was 35,650 of which 15,044, or 42.8 per cent were detected. 45,449 persons were apprehended, and 27,815, or 61.2 per cent were

were convicted. The value of the property lost was Rs. 906.819 of which Rs 169.848 or 18.8 per cent was recovered. The Inspector General classifies the offences as follows:-

1st. Offences against the person.

Offences.			Persons.		
No of offences reported.	Detected and brought to justice	Per Centage.	Apprehended.	Convicted	Per Centage.
1555	889.	57.1	3107	1432	46.0.

2. Offences against property with violence.

Offences.			Persons			Property.		
No of offences reported.	Detected & brought to justice.	Per Centage.	Apprehended	Convicted.	Per Centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per Centage.
9640	1071.	11.1	7142	1779	27.7	617822	82354	13.3.

3. Offences against property without violence.

Offences			Persons			Property.		
No of offences reported.	Detected & brought to justice	Per Centage.	Apprehended	Convicted.	Per Centage.	Lost.	Recovered	Per Centage.
14803.	6890.	46.5.	16958	10543	62.1.	273157	84654	30.9

Malicious

4 Malicious offences against Property &c.

Offences			Persons			Property.		
No of offences reported.	Detected & brought to justice	Per Centage.	Apprehended	Convicted.	Per Centage.	Lost.	Recovered	Per Centage.
1109	382.	34.4	1581	641	40.5	12517	1010	8.0.

5. " Forgeries &c.

No of offences reported.	Convictions
72	69.

6. Offences not included in the above & miscellaneous.

Offences			Persons.		
Cases reported.	Detected & brought to justice	Per Centage.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Percentage.
8048	5462	67.8.	15294	12172.	79.7.

7 Offences against Revenue Laws.

No of offences reported.	Detected & brought to justice	Per Centage.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Per Centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per Centage.
423.	310.	73.2.	1260	979.	77.6.	11164	1056	90.2.

19. The year, as has been said was a trying one. But although the great rise in prices pressed much on the lower classes, and forced many into crime, it is satisfactory

satisfactory to observe that the more aggravated forms of crime are declining and that offences are assuming a less formidable character. The Inspector General remarks that torch-light gang robberies, which during the year 1861 and the four years immediately preceding it, averaged 820 a year involving an annual loss of Rs. 3,04,096 worth of property have now declined, during a year of great pressure to 263, involving a loss of Rs. 30,017 only.

20. The number of accidental deaths entered in the returns, is 5911 and the number of suicides 1007. The Inspector General remarks that every case of unnatural death is carefully sifted by the Police, whether there be prima facie cause for

suspicion or not, but it is to be feared that many of the deaths which are reported as accidental or suicides, are really murders, for, as Mr. Robinson observes, domestic murders are very prevalent in this country, and sudden deaths by poison are too frequently attributed to epidemic disease, accident & suicide. A considerable majority of the deaths reported as accidental, or as suicides are returned as having occurred by drowning. In the one case 4266 against 1645 ~~of the other Circles~~ and in the other 752 against 335. In the hill tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam the destruction of life by tigers was very great.

21. The remarks which the Inspector General has recorded with reference to the progress of Police operations in individual districts, do

not

not call for any lengthened notice. It is satisfactory to observe that during the past year there has been a marked improvement in the repression of crime in the Vellore district which was one of those unfavorably reported on in former years. The Inspector General states that the management of this district now yields to none in efficiency, vigilance and thoroughness. The number of gang robberies in houses was reduced from 49 in 1862 to 7 in 1863. Education and Efficiency have made progress among the Force. Crime has been prosecuted with greater success, and the relations of the Police and Magistracy have improved. Mr Robinson also bears testimony to a marked improvement

in the efficiency of the Force in the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly and in Coimbatore, notwithstanding the serious difficulties which the Superintendent has had to encounter in the resignation or desertion of no less than 17½ per cent of his force and in being compelled to employ inferior men, the crime of Dacoity has declined 30 per cent and Highway robbery nearly 50 per cent as compared with the preceding year. In this district which formerly bore an exceptionally bad character for torch-light robberies, only 6 occurred during the year. In Salem, South Arcot and Cuddapah crime was heavy, and in the latter district sixty three gang robberies occurred in 1863 against thirty nine in 1862. This is attributed to

to a succession of bad seasons, which has driven a lawless population into crime. Many of the robbers however had been captured and transported, and the gangs are now in a fair way of being broken up. The Inspector General adverts to the infrequency with which the Sessions Judge of Cuddalore resorts to the penalty of transportation, and to the exceptional want of success which attends the prosecution of offences before the Trichinopoly Sessions Court. Towards the close of the year under review a signal proof of the efficiency of the new Police was afforded by the prompt suppression of an insurrection which occurred in the Bill tracts

of the Ganjam districts. The part of the country in which this insurrection took place is one in which the crime of Infanticide has been hitherto very prevalent, and in consequence of the arrest of certain persons charged with this crime, the Khonds of the district rose with the avowed intention of expelling the Police and throwing off the authority of Govt. They rescued two persons who had been arrested, burnt a Police out-post, and compelled a Native Inspector of Police who had marched with 25 men to re-apprehend the rescued prisoners, to retire. Prompt measures were taken by the local authorities to reduce the insurgents, and in less

than

than a fortnight the ring-
leaders were given up and
the insurrection was tho-
roughly quelled. The Inspector
General states that the
sacrifice of human victims
which under the designa-
tion of Meriah Sacrifices,
was formerly very pre-
valent in these tracts
has entirely ceased. The
crime of Infanticide
has received a check from
the conviction & punish-
ment of several persons
charged with it, a
result which could not
have been accomplished
without the aid of the
Khond village Police,
who Mr Robinson states
have been useful and
loyal in bringing these
direct domestic offences
to justice. In the Jeypore
country, fair progress
has been made. Twenty
Police

Police Stations have been
established and numerous
crimes of violence have
been dealt with and
punished. Considerable
additions however, for
which sanction has recently
been given, are still required
to render the Police force in
these tracts adequate for
the preservation of order
and for the suppression
and detection of crime.
In the Rumpah hill tracts
of the Godavery District,
which likewise have been
occupied during the past
year, the Force has suf-
fered severely from sick-
ness and two European
Superintendents have been
compelled successively to
proceed to Europe disabled
by jungle fever caught
in those tracts. The hill
population however

have remained perfectly quiet, although the Zeminder has ventured on the enforcement of claims which were not heard of before the Police occupied the country. Both in Rumpah and in Seypore the Police are now being recruited from among the inhabitants of the country, a measure which should be resorted to in Wynaad, and as far as possible throughout the hill tracts.

22. On full consideration of the Inspector Generals' report, the Governor in Council is satisfied, that making due allowance for the difficulties which have had to be overcome owing to the failure of health of many experienced officers, the insufficiency of the wages of the lower grades of

of the Force, and the encouragement which has been given to crime by the distress prevalent in some parts of the country. the Police as a body has done good service during the past year, and that much credit is due to Mr. Robinson and the local officers for the success which has followed their efforts. It is clear however that in order to rouse, and in fact to maintain the efficiency of the Force it is absolutely necessary that the wages of the lower grades should be increased, to meet the almost universal rise in the prices of the necessaries of life, and that additions should be made to the Staff of European officers for the purpose of providing trained men to fill the vacancies which are

are constantly occurring in the office of District Superintendent, and to furnish the means of exercising a more effective supervision over the operations of the Force in the more extensive districts - A statement of the requisite additions is now about to be submitted to the Govt of India and the Governor in Council has under his consideration a measure submitted by the Inspector General for making separate provision for the Police in towns by means partially of a local cess which will enable the Govt to provide for the necessary augmentations both to the payment and

and numerical strength of the General Constabulary without exceeding the financial limits imposed by the Supreme Govt.

To the Inspector Genl of Police. Despo 29/9

Judicial 1864 Depart.

№ 1424

Proceedings of Court

Jct 2208/65 Returned
2395

Dated 28th September 1864.

220

Row book 20/9

c20 Sp. c23 Sp
c23 J. 1264