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[Despatch Abstract.]

POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

Reviewing the--for 1894 and forwarding a copy of the Proceedings to the Government of India.

BACK PAPERS.

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

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Govt. of {1895} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

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Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., &c., 2nd September 1895,
Nos. 1827, 1828.

SEPTEMBER.

Police Administration Report.

Reviewing the — for 1894 and forwarding a copy of the Proceedings to the Government of India.

Proof 6/4

2nd September 1895, Nos. 1827, 1828, Judicial.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers :—

From the Inspector-General of Police, dated 14th July 1895, No. 4229.

Abstract.—Forwarding copies of the Police administration report for the year 1894.

From the Inspector-General of Police, dated 29th July 1895, No. 4423.

Abstract.—Forwarding the Revenue Board returns of Salt and Abkári cases with two statements prepared from the Police returns of these offences during 1894.

Order—dated 2nd September 1895, No. 1827, Judicial.

The Police Administration Report for 1894 shows that the year was remarkable for a striking decrease in the total amount of grave crime reported. The one event of particular importance was the Mappilla outbreak in Malabar during the months of March and April, but the reports relating to this have already been fully dealt with by Government and the subject calls therefore for no further remarks. From an administrative point of view, the year was marked by a considerable addition to the strength of the force in consequence of the scheme sanctioned by the Secretary of State in August 1893, but in respect of the results obtained there is nothing particularly striking, the record being very similar to that of the two preceding years.

2. *Strength and cost of the Force.*—In consequence of the introduction of the scheme just referred to, the sanctioned strength of the force received an addition of 897, raising the total number to 22,195 exclusive of private guards, office establishments and village police. The actual strength at the close of the year was 21,902, showing a deficiency of 1·3 per cent. against 1·7 per cent. in 1893 and 1·1 per cent. in 1892. Recruitment was accompanied with difficulty only in the Ceded districts and Chingleput in the latter of which this is attributed to the demand for labour in Madras City, but may possibly be due in part to the special attention which appears to be paid to educational attainments in this district, the force employed there containing, it would seem, not a single illiterate man. In Cuddapah and Bellary the Superintendents account for the difficulty of recruitment by referring to the "higher rates of wages" which prevail in those districts. In Bellary, however, this explanation is apparently not the correct one as the returns of the Board of Revenue show that the rate of wages in that district during the year 1894 was considerably below the average. The Government notes that the Inspector-General is devoting special attention to this matter and trusts that he will be able to effect an improvement.

The total cost of the force rose from Rs. 39,83,702 in 1893 to Rs. 41,49,812, or by about 4 per cent. The increase occurs chiefly under "pay and allowances" and "clothing, arms and accoutrements," and is mainly due to the increase in the actual strength of the force, a rise in the rate of exchange compensation allowance and the fact that a large portion of the supplies of English cloth for the year 1893 was not received until 1894. Under the heading "Miscellaneous," there was a considerable increase in expenditure, chiefly caused by the issue of a larger number of railway credit notes in consequence partly of the extension of the East Coast Railway. The outlay upon petty construction includes a sum of Rs. 8,536 spent upon building huts, the average cost per hut being Rs. 138 in the Southern and Central ranges taken together against Rs. 33 in the Northern range, a difference which is attributed mainly to the low rate charged in Jeypore. The table which appears in paragraph 11 of the report constitutes a useful addition, but the headings require revision in order to make their meaning distinct; thatched station houses and buildings belonging to other departments are not necessarily excluded from the second column, in the heading of which the words "or otherwise" introduce an unnecessary element of vagueness. The Inspector-General will be requested to explain precisely what classes of station houses are intended to be shown in each column, and to submit, for the information of Government, revised headings which will serve to make matters more clear.

The health of the force was fair, the mortality being 1·3 per *mille* against 1·2 in 1893 and 1·7 in 1892. The percentage of admissions to hospital in Malabar, the Nilgiris and all the Northern districts except Kistna was, as usual, exceedingly high, a circumstance which is no doubt due to the prevalence of malarial fever in the Wynaad and the Agency tracts.

3. *Conduct and Education of the Force.*—It is satisfactory to observe that there has been a continuous decline in the proportion of men punished for absence without leave during the last four years; the percentage of 1894, 8·7, is in striking contrast with that for 1890, 17·4. Though the actual strength of the force as shown in statement D increased from 21,053 to 22,036, the total number of punishments decreased from 7,925 to 6,923; the fall was particularly noticeable in the case of men punished by black marks, the number being 3,964 in 1893 against 3,115 in 1894. Turning to individual districts it is worthy of note that the marked fall in the proportion of dismissals, reductions, suspensions and fines in the Trichinopoly district, viz., from 31·7 per cent. to 18·2, has been accompanied by a general improvement in results, a circumstance which appears to show that the rigorous discipline of the last few years has not been without effect. On the other hand, the case of the Kistna district appears to be a striking example of the bad results of undue leniency; for during the last five years in this district the percentage of men punished by dismissal, suspension, reduction or fine has been 8·7 against an average of 18·2, the lowest level being reached in 1894 with a percentage of 5·2; during the same period the administration of the district has, so far as statistics show, steadily deteriorated.

Punishments appear generally to have been inflicted with more discretion than in 1893, the proportion of successful appeals having fallen from 30·8 to 22·9. A satisfactory feature of the year is the absence of convictions for causing hurt or wrongful confinement in order to extort confessions. It is observed that the table given in paragraph 18 of the report does not distinguish, as was directed in paragraph 2 of G.O., dated 13th February 1895, No. 323, between offences committed by police officers in their official and private capacities. Desertions were especially numerous in Kurnool, a district in which it is noticeable that the proportion of resignations and dismissals was much above the average and that of rewards very much below it. The education of the force continued to improve, the percentage of men able to read and write increasing from 82·7 to 83·8; two districts—Tanjore and Chingleput—contained not a single illiterate constable. There was also a considerable advance in the number of men who had passed the Station House Officers' and Inspectors' tests.

4. *Escapes.*—In accordance with paragraph 4 (1) of G.O., dated 13th February 1895, No. 323, the Inspector-General only gives the figures relating to escapes of under-trial prisoners in sub-jails, or escapes from police custody. On reconsideration the Government is of opinion that the statistics of escapes of convicts from sub-jails should be included in the return. As remarked in paragraph 20 of the Jail report for 1894 "the guarding of subsidiary jails is entirely conducted by the Police," and they are no less responsible for the escape therefrom of convicts than of under-trial prisoners. Including therefore sub-jail convicts there were in all 64 escapes from sub-jails and 166 from other police custody as against 55 and 143 in the previous year; of the total number, 183 were recaptured during the year. Escapes were particularly numerous in Salem and Anantapur, but in the former district it is explained that the majority of these were from the custody of the village police.

5. *Processes.*—The total number of processes served by the police decreased from 909,007 to 879,732. The number of warrants issued on neglect of summons was again excessively high in particular districts, notably Tanjore, Madura, Gódávari, Tinnevelly, Kistna and Ganjám, though there was a distinct improvement in all these districts except Tanjore and Madura. The attention of the District Magistrates concerned will again be drawn to the matter particularly to the remarks of the Inspector-General in paragraph 22 of the report with which Government entirely concurs; the necessity for stringent measures is even more marked than in the previous year in the two last-mentioned districts. The number of prosecutions for disobedience to summons is not shown separately in statement A, forming a portion of the total of non-cognizable offences against public justice (3,515), but this figure is in sufficiently striking contrast to the total number of warrants issued for neglect of summons (35,018) to make it obvious that sufficient resort is not had to prosecution. In the report for the current year, the Inspector-General should exhibit separately for each district the number of prosecutions for this offence.

6. *Violent and unnatural deaths.*—The total number of deaths from violent and unnatural causes was 13,397 against 12,292 in 1893. The greater part of the increase took place under the head of deaths by drowning, a particularly large increase being noticeable in the district of North Arcot; the District Magistrate should take steps to provide dangerous wells with proper floats, but it is to be remarked that their absence does not adequately account for an increase in the number of deaths by drowning in the year under report.

7. *Registration of Criminals.*—The following table contains particulars of the known depredators, suspected persons and members of criminal gangs borne on the police registers during the last decade :—

—	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
Known depredators ..	17,978	17,526	18,015	17,765	17,810	16,808	17,964	15,331	15,309	15,217
Suspects	2,724	2,516	1,777	1,575	1,403	1,371	1,394	1,292	1,242	1,205
Receivers	603	504	506	486	368	770	926	831	776	680
Wandering gangs ..	50,253	57,964	45,365	27,860	23,584	20,357	7,464	7,160	8,696	7,005

In paragraph 27 of the report the Inspector-General states that he is about to issue new rules on the subject of the registration of these classes of criminals and for this reason he does not enter into detailed comment upon the statistics of 1894. The most noticeable feature is the decrease under each head as compared with the three previous years, but in the absence of more detailed information, it is difficult to draw inferences from the figures except in a few instances here and there. The meaning of the term "known depredators" was for the first time clearly defined in the review of the last report, and any comparison between the figures of the two years under this head would therefore be unsafe. Under "receivers of stolen goods," however, there are some startling variations which can only be accounted for by careless registration. In his letter read in G.O., dated 24th April 1895, No. 845, the Inspector-General explained that only convicted receivers at large on the last day of the year are shown under this head. On this hypothesis it seems incredible that the figures shown below can be correct :—

	1893.	1894.
Ganjám	5	34
Gódávari	80	15
Kistna	39	91
North Arcot	93	40
Coimbatore	74	17
Malabar	11	38

Again, under the head of "suspected persons" there is an overwhelming probability that registration is defective in the following districts: Ganjám (12), Gódávari (6), Nellore (18), Kurnool (16), Chingleput (17), Coimbatore (8), Nilgiris (1), South Canara (5). In the Nilgiri district the deficiency is the more patent as not a single receiver of stolen goods is registered though it must be within the knowledge of the police that many individuals in the South-East Wynaad habitually trade in stolen coffee and should therefore be registered either as receivers or suspects. The movements of wandering gangs call for but few remarks; the most striking features in the figures are the large number registered in North Arcot—4,119 out of a total for the Presidency of 7,005—and the entire absence of these classes in the districts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Jeypore, Anantapur, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Malabar and South Canara, while in Bellary, Madura, Salem and Kistna the total number shown is only 75. In Malabar and Nilgiris wandering gangs are seldom found, but it is evident that the registration of these classes is seriously neglected in most if not all of the other districts mentioned. The matter will no doubt continue to engage the especial attention of the Inspector-General. The number of notorious gambling-houses again declined, being 340 against 531 in 1890, the year before the general extension of the Towns Nuisance Act, and there is a striking decrease from 58 to 34 in the number of brothels in cantonments in Madras City.

8. *Conviction of Old Offenders.*—The number of old offenders convicted under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code was only 1,869 against 2,020 in 1893 and 2,100 in 1892, and of these 1,330 were borne on the registers as known depredators; 200 suspects were also convicted.

9. *Crime generally.*—The subjoined table gives the statistics of cognizable crime during the last four years:—

—	Number of cases.				Percentages of reported cases detected, arrested persons convicted, and lost property recovered.			
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Indian Penal Code—								
True cases reported	46,418	48,305	44,500	40,648	32·9	35·5	36·7	35·6
Persons arrested	86,831	94,962	93,375	86,355	30·3	30·2	29·3	28·6
Property lost (in rupees)	15,52,083	14,32,275	13,72,749	21,52,458	21·3	22·7	22·6	34·2
Special and Local Laws—								
True cases reported	28,298	36.233	36,409	39,410	92·8	92·3	89·6	90·4
Persons arrested	33,800	42,270	42,126	45,638	94·0	92·6	90·4	91·1
Property lost (in rupees)	519	611	578	577	67·8	63·8	57·6	61·9
Nuisances—								
True cases reported	48,253	52,565	54,567	65,565	93·8	92·1	93·6	94·1
Persons arrested	51,386	55 989	57,390	68,025	91·9	91·9	91·6	92·8
Total—								
True cases reported	122,969	137,103	135,476	145,623	70·6	72·2	73·9	76·8
Persons arrested	172,017	193,221	192,891	200,018	61·2	61·7	61 2	64·7
Property lost (in rupees)	15,52,602	14,32,886	13,73,327	21,53,035	21·3	22·7	22·6	34·2

The fall in the number of cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code reported in 1894 took place almost entirely in the Southern range, especially under the head of thefts, and is ascribed by Mr. Hammick partly to the improved season and partly to improved prevention. Detection declined slightly, while the recovery of property improved considerably; the large amount lost and the high proportion recovered were both chiefly due to one particular case, viz., a temple burglary at Kollur in South Canara.

The number of cognizable cases under "Special and Local Laws" increased by over 3,000, while the number of nuisance cases rose by nearly 11,000—an increase which may be considered satisfactory as affording evidence that the police have devoted more attention to the enforcement of the laws bearing on sanitation.

The following table compares the work of the several districts under the more serious classes of cognizable crime, excluding from consideration offences relating to religion, vagrancy and bad character, offences against special and local laws and local nuisances, &c.:—

District.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated by police.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of property recovered to lost.
Madras City	60·8	96·8	77·9	29·1
Ganjám	24·6	81·2	48·5	19·3
Vizagapatam	52·3	92·8	73·7	30·7
Jeypore	69·4	96·2	75·1	45·0
Gódávari	25·8	93·5	56·6	29·5
Kistna	18·0	82·2	60·1	17·3
Nellore	27·1	79·2	68·0	24·9
Kurnool	27·8	84·2	49·6	10·8
Bellary	29·3	77·0	45·3	21·0
Anantapur	24·0	68·8	34·8	19·5
Cuddapah	26·8	76·7	40·8	18·5
North Arcot	51·5	87·9	61·2	26·0
Chingleput	36·5	82·3	51 8	20·8
South Arcot	40·2	89·2	66·6	29·0
Tanjore	31·2	90·7	57·0	22·5
Trichinopoly	42·1	89·2	45·6	32·8
Madura	24·5	73·3	41·4	27·0
Tinnevelly	17·9	68·0	45·3	47·4
Salem	35·3	84·7	57·5	19·9
Coimbatore	30·9	74·9	50·8	20·9
Nilgiris	42·7	77·1	61·6	29·0
Malabar	38·0	87 2	49·7	26·5
South Canara	28·2	64 8	48·4	50·8
Total for 1894 ..	33·2	83·9	54·2	34·2
Compare 1893 ..	31·4	86·5	54·7	22·6
Do. 1892 ..	30·3	84·5	53·7	22·7
Do. 1891 ..	28·3	83·0	52·4	21·3

Without making allowances for local conditions it is dangerous to draw inferences from these figures. Thus the circumstances and the population in the Northern and Southern districts, as a rule, differ widely, and for this reason no reliance can be placed upon a comparison between the criminal statistics of two districts, such as Jeypore and Tinnevelly. In the former the local conditions are most favourable for police work; while in the latter the police have to contend with powerful obstacles in the shape of organized ganges of thieves habitually levying black mail and wealthy enough to secure the services of the most intelligent vakils in order to defend them. Speaking generally, however, the figures show a continuing improvement in the proportion of successful investigations; among individual districts the percentage was highest in Jeypore, Madras City, Vizagapatam and North Arcot, where it exceeded fifty, and Nilgiris, Trichinopoly and South Arcot, where it was slightly above forty. Tinnevelly, which is always a difficult district, appears to exhibit the worst results under this head, with a percentage of only 17·9; Mr. Hammick, however, explains that this was chiefly due to the large number of cases of mischief by fire and attempts at lurking house-trespass and house-breaking in which good detection is almost impossible; excluding these from consideration, the percentage only rises to 23·2 and still compares unfavourably with every other district except Kistna. In this district also a large number of *attempts* at house-breaking were registered, but the Inspector-General in this case considers "this method of registration as (probably) adopted in cases of *actual* house-breaking in order to excuse the police for bad detection." The Government concurs with the Inspector-General in holding the reasons assigned for the unsatisfactory results in this district to be inadequate. With reference to the statement that some of the Magistrates "take almost perverse views in the administration of the law," the District Magistrate will be requested to bring forward for the consideration of Government any distinct cases of such perverseness as may come to his notice. Kistna must certainly be regarded as distinctly the most backward district in respect of detection, while results were also unsatisfactory in Ganjám, Madura, Nellore, Gódávari, South Canara and the Ceded districts.

The percentage of convictions to arrests by the police was especially high in Madras, Jeypore and Vizagapatam, very low in Cuddapah and Madura, and particularly bad in Anantapur. Under recovery of property, South Canara and Tinnevelly stood first—a result due in the former district to the large recovery in the Kollur temple burglary; on the other hand, the percentage of recovery was below 20 per cent. in Ganjám, Kistna, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Salem. In Madras City there was a continuance of the serious decline noticed in last year's review, the percentage for 1894 being only 29·1 against 38·8 in 1893, 47 in 1892 and 60·9 in 1891.

The principal forms of crime are dealt with separately in the following paragraphs.

10. *Murder.*—The unusual prevalence of this crime has formed the subject of comment in the reviews of the reports for the last three years, but murders were more frequent than ever in 1894, the total number being 408 against 393 in 1893 and an average of 309 in the preceding decade. A still more lamentable fact is the increase—from 96 to 138—in the number of children murdered. No reason is assigned for this; it is presumed that the subject is having the attention of the Inspector-General. The percentage of convictions in the year under review improved considerably, rising from 27·7 in 1893 to 31·9. As, however, the murderers committed suicide in no less than eighty cases, the *real* proportion of convictions excluding these cases was 39·6 per cent. and it is probable that the figure would be still higher if cases in which the murderers were transferred to lunatic asylums were not reckoned in the calculation. Among individual districts, there was a marked increase of this form of crime in Kistna, Chingleput, North Arcot and Coimbatore, and a decided fall in Tanjore and Malabar. Excluding cases in which the murderers committed suicide, detection was least successful in Nellore, Cuddapah and Tinnevelly. As is usually the case, several districts showed a very poor proportion of convictions to arrests—a state of affairs which is attributable either to excess of care on the part of the courts or to want of it on the part of the police; notable among these were Tinnevelly with 7 convictions to 65 arrests, Ganjám with 10 to 37, South Canara with 9 to 37, Coimbatore with 10 to 42, Trichinopoly with 3 to 22 and Cuddapah with 6 to 43. As Mr. Hammick remarks, however, it is hardly safe to draw inferences from statistics relating to murder without going carefully into each case in order to see who is responsible for the failure of justice.

11. *Dacoity.*—The total number of dacoities reported in 1894 was the same as that in 1893, viz., 190; there were, however, marked variations in individual districts, *e.g.*, Bellary (+ 8), North Arcot (+ 7), Trichinopoly (— 15) and Coimbatore (— 10). The districts in which this class of crime was most prevalent were Coimbatore (35), where nearly 25 per cent. of the house dacoities throughout the Presidency were committed, Salem (18), Tinnevelly (17), Kistna (15) and Bellary (13); it was entirely absent in Madras City, Ganjám and Nilgiris, while only one case occurred in Gódávari, Nellore and South Canara. From the following table it will be seen that the results of the year cannot be characterized as satisfactory :—

Year.	Percentage of detections.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Percentage of property recovered.
1892	35·7	33·8	18·6
1893	31·1	27·0	13·1
1894	25·3	30·9	14·4

In individual districts, detection was good in Salem, Madura and Trichinopoly, bad in Anantapur, where only one case out of eight was detected, and particularly bad in Kistna, Bellary and North Arcot, where not a single case was prosecuted to conviction. In Tinnevelly there was a marked improvement on the figures of last year, the percentage of detection rising from 6·3 to 29·4.

12. *Robbery.*—The total number of robberies declined from 388 in 1893 to 378; they were most numerous in Coimbatore (43), Kistna (41), Tinnevelly (38), Malabar (33) and Salem (29); no district was entirely free from this class of crime. The most important variations as compared with the figures of the previous year took place in Kistna (+ 11), Coimbatore (+ 14), Malabar (+ 18), Cuddapah (—11), Chingleput (—11), Madura (—17) and Tinnevelly (— 17). The general rates of detection (43·1 per cent.), conviction (54·5) and recovery (16·3) were each slightly lower than the corresponding figures for 1893. Particularly good results were achieved in Vizagapatam (where every case was detected, every person arrested was convicted, and 95·9 per cent. of the property lost was recovered), Trichinopoly, Salem and Coimbatore. In Anantapur and Kistna detection was extremely bad, and still worse in Ganjám and Chingleput, where out of ten cases in each district not a single one ended in conviction.

13. *Lurking House-trespass and House-breaking.*—It is satisfactory to notice a marked falling off in this form of crime, the number of cases being less than in any year since 1888. The following table compares the results of the year with those of the three years preceding :—

—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Number of cases	7,361	7,945	7,142	6,609
Percentage of cases detected ..	37·4	43·2	42·3	43·0
" of persons convicted ..	71·8	71·3	70·6	75·4
" of property recovered ..	16·3	17·2	18·0	36·6

These figures may be regarded as satisfactory; the most important case of the year was the Kollur temple burglary previously alluded to which is the main cause of the high rate of recovery attained. The rate of detection was especially good in Jeypore (85·7), Vizagapatam (68·4) and Trichinopoly (61·7), the proportion of convictions being also high. On the other hand Anantapur (26·7), in spite of an improvement as compared with last year, and Kistna (22·5) exhibited exceedingly poor detective results, the recovery of property being also very bad. In Tinnevelly recovery was very good and results generally compared favourably with those of the preceding year. The statement given in the appendix does not show the total number of cases of lurking house-trespass and house-breaking, as required by paragraph 4 (5) (*b*) of G.O., dated 13th February 1895, No. 323.

14. *Grave crime generally.*—Paragraph 51 of the report contains statistics comparing the working of the police in regard to the detection and repression of grave crime against property generally during the last five years. The most striking feature is the continuous deterioration in detection which has taken place in the Kistna district and the marked improvement in Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam as shown below :—

—	Percentage of detection in				
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Kistna	36·9	35·7	28·8	27·1	21·7
Trichinopoly	21·8	20·4	33·6	52·4	62·4
Vizagapatam	44·4	43·6	55·4	60·3	68·7

North and South Arcot have maintained a consistently high standard of detection, and Kurnool and Tanjore, though still bad, have been steadily improving. In the year under review Jeypore, Vizagapatam and Trichinopoly head the list, while Cuddapah, Bellary, Anantapur and Kistna end it in the order mentioned. As compared with 1893, there was a marked improvement in Jeypore, Vizagapatam, Trichinopoly, Salem, Anantapur and Tinnevelly, and a decided deterioration in North Arcot, Nilgiris, Chingleput, Cuddapah and Kistna. The Government notes with satisfaction Mr. Hammick's remark that Mr. Stevenson has been working the difficult district of Tinnevelly with great activity and efficiency.

15. *Thefts.*—There was a marked decline in the number of ordinary thefts reported, the figure for 1894 (11,465) being very much below the average of the preceding five years, viz., 13,580. The rate of detection (49·0 per cent.) also compared favourably with the average rate prevailing during the same period, viz., 45·4. The best results were achieved in Jeypore (80·1), Trichinopoly (72·1), Madras City (68·8), Tanjore (66·5), North Arcot (65·2) and South Arcot (63·[illegible]), and the worst in Nellore (30·4), Kistna (33·9), Anantapur (25·6), Cuddapah (29·0), Ganjám (28·2), Gódávari (35·4) and Kurnool (35·9); but in the last four of these districts the percentage of detection was seriously affected by the low rate of conviction in cases taken up by the Magistrates *suo motu.* The recovery of property was worst in Kurnool, Cuddapah, Kistna and Malabar.

Under cattle thefts there was a further fall, viz., from 3,058 in 1893 to 2,339, accompanied by a slight improvement in the rates of detection and recovery.

16. *Offences against Revenue Laws.*—The following table gives the police statistics under this head during the last four years:—

—	Abkári and Excise.		Salt.	
	Number of cases reported.	Percentage of convictions.	Number of cases reported.	Percentage of convictions.
1891	17,310	94·9	12,009	96·9
1892	23,588	95·7	12,455	98·8
1893	21,839	95·6	12,848	98·7
1894	22,130	96·1	11,399	98·4

No explanation of the falling off in the number of salt cases has been supplied.

17. *References by and to the Police.*—The following table shows to what extent the magistracy referred cases to the police for report and that to which the police referred cases to the magistracy as false:—

Year.	Cases referred		Percentage of cases struck off as false on the figures in	
	By the Magistracy.	By the Police.	Column 2.	Column 3.
1	2	3	4	5
1888	5,044	14,224	67·8	93·2
1889	4,521	15,260	63·1	92·9
1890	3,795	14,041	64·5	93·8
1891	3,645	14,605	65·5	92·7
1892	3,830	14,738	70·2	93·7
1893	4,397	13,247	64·2	89·6
1894	3,945	10,105	60·0	91·8

The decrease in the number of references to the police is a matter for satisfaction, but the low percentage of cases so referred and ultimately struck off as false gives good ground for the apprehension that Magistrates frequently refer cases unnecessarily. Such references were most numerous in Gódávari (543), Malabar (437), South Arcot (353) and Ganjám (320): in the first-named district, however, no less than 492 of the cases referred were struck off as false—a proportion which shows that the magistracy are not to be blamed for unnecessary resort to references; the same cannot be said of the other three districts, for in these the percentage of cases struck off was exceedingly low, viz., 38·7 in Malabar, 37·7 in South Arcot and 21·2 in Ganjám. The District Magistrates concerned will again be instructed to take steps to prevent unnecessary references. Cuddapah (29·4) and Jeypore (38·4) are the only other districts in which the percentage was below 45. South Canara, which was the subject of unfavourable comment in last year's review, exhibits a most satisfactory decrease in the number of references,—205 against 445. Instances in which third-class Magistrates illegally referred cases to the police occurred in Kurnool—for the third year in succession,—Coimbatore, Ganjám, Trichinopoly and Cuddapah. The attention of the District Magistrates concerned is called to this point.

The number of cases referred as false by the police exceeded 1,000 only in Gódávari. The following table compares the statistics of 1894 with those of 1893:—

—	Percentage of cases struck off as false.		Percentage of Police cases found false on trial.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Madras City	100·0	100·0	0·2	0·2
Ganjám	81·1	82·8	14·4	8·9
Vizagapatam	92·6	95·9	4·7	4·7
Jeypore	81·8	78·9	18·6	14 9
Gódávari	88·1	85·5	12·9	8·5
Kistna	96·1	93·1	0·7	1·7
Nellore	88·6	91·7	0 8	1·5
Kurnool	97·9	97·4	23·7	9·8
Bellary	94·9	95 5	8·7	8·6
Anantapur	79·7	97·8	11·7	23·0
Cuddapah	94·4	92·4	6·1	4·2
North Arcot	100·0	97·9	9·7	10·3
Chingleput	80·4	89·4	2·5	1·2
South Arcot	98·9	96·8	7·5	5·3
Tanjore	86·9	94·6	4·8	0·5
Trichinopoly	98·7	99·7	4·4	3·6
Madura	94·7	90·8	16·8	3·7
Tinnevelly	93·7	97 9	5·2	2·8
Salem	63·5	92·5	12·7	7·2
Coimbatore	97·8	95·8	4·7	4·7
Nilgiris	97·3	94·3	0·7	0·6
Malabar	78·1	80·6	1·2	2·0
South Canara	95·9	91·7	10·5	11·0
Total ..	89·6	91·8	4·4	3·0

The general improvement in the percentage of cases struck off as false is satisfactory; in Madras City and Trichinopoly the police appear to have been particularly careful, and the marked improvement in Salem is creditable. The attention of the District Magistrate of Madura will be called to the remarks of the Inspector-General in the latter portion of paragraph 61 of the report.

The continuance of the decrease in the number of police cases found false on trial is satisfactory, although, as is pointed out in paragraph 61 of the report, the statistics cannot be regarded as altogether reliable. Anantapur was pre-eminently the worst district in this respect, for 23 per cent. of the cases prosecuted were found false, the number of persons against whom false charges were brought being no less than 36 per cent. of the total number prosecuted. The Government notes that the Deputy Inspector-General has been directed to enquire into the matter at his coming inspection of the district; the result of his enquiries should be reported. A marked improvement took place in Kurnool, Madura, Salem, Tinnevelly and Tanjore, the proportion of false cases being particularly low in the last-mentioned district.

18. *Touring, Personal Investigation,* &c.—Except in the case of the Deputy Inspector-General of the Southern Range who spent 250 days in camp, the touring of the Inspector-General and his Deputies was less extensive than usual; and the total number of stations inspected by the latter was only 181 (against 239 in 1893), of which more than half were in the Southern range.

By Superintendents and their Assistants inspections were, as usual, satisfactorily performed, the number of stations left unvisited being only 29 out of a total of 1,588; the failure to inspect was moreover, in many instances, unavoidable. Out of 986 cases of grave crime, 312 (131 partially and 181 fully) were investigated by Superintendents or their Assistants, the result being successful in 91 instances—a proportion slightly higher than that of 1893, but still in no way remarkable. The Inspector-General fears that in some cases "a very slight enquiry on the part of some officers is made to do duty for partial personal investigation;" it should not be difficult to draw up a form showing details of the investigations held a glance at which would show whether the officer concerned really took an important share in the investigation of any particular case. The largest number of complete investigations by Superintendents was made in Salem where the results were very good, and in Tinnevelly and Bellary where they were decidedly poor. In this respect, Messrs. Robinson, Mullaly and Agar appear to have been the most successful officers. Among Assistant Superintendents, the largest number of cases was investigated by Mr. Stuart with, however, singularly poor results, while Messrs. Bidie and Hannyngton were, on the whole, the most successful. Out of 213 sessions held, 58 were attended by Superintendents and only 28 by their Assistants. In Cuddapah, the Superintendent did not attend a single sessions; the Government agrees with the Inspector-General in considering his explanation to be unsatisfactory.

19. A perusal of paragraph 6 of the Inspector-General's report appears to show that it is desirable to change the system upon which the Madras Administration Report is written to that which is in vogue in other provinces; but before passing orders on the question, the Inspector-General will be requested to state whether in his opinion such a change can be effected without great difficulty and, if so, whether it will not be possible to arrange for the submission of the report at an earlier date, say, by the 15th June.

Colonel Porteous was in charge of the Police Department until the 12th December 1894 when he retired and was succeeded by Mr. Hammick. The record of the year discloses several weak points in the administration of the department and Mr. Hammick's attention should be specially directed to the remedying of these defects.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

5 sc desp 16/9

To the Inspector-General of Police. desp 11/9/95
„ the Commissioner of Police. 6
„ the Inspector-General of Prisons. 6
„ the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue). 21
„ the Chief Presidency Magistrate. 3
„ the Revenue Department. 7
„ the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, with C.L. 6
„ the Accountant-General. 6 desp
„ all District Magistrates.
„ Public Depr. desp 16/9/95 16/9
Editors' Table.
Copy given 1/10

desp 19/9/95

Public Depr.

Endorsement—dated 2nd September 1895, No. 1828, Judicial.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

30 SC Desp 16/9/95

Chief Secretary.

50
180
80
30
310

Exd. S. J. Pereira.

No. O-49.

Department.

No. 4229.

From

M. HAMMICK, Esq.

Inspector-General

Madras,

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government,
Ootacamund.

Police,
1895.

Sir,

Enclosures.

I have the honor to intimate despatch by to-day's post of two copies of the Police Administration Report for the year 1894.

2. There being some little delay in the receipt of the usual maps from the Survey Office, the remaining copies will be forwarded as soon as the maps are received.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

Asstt. Inspr. General of Police
for Inspr. General of

Assistant Secretary

Exd. W. M.

died before trial
183
Excludes 18 cases—18
8 no. written off or with-
drawn from the file of
the Magistrate.

2ND SEPTEMBER 1

form showing details
the officer concerned
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were dec
have be
Madra

FROM

M. HAMMICK, Esq.,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF P

TO

THE Chief Secretary
to Government,
Ootacamund

No. 4229

Dated ~~1~~ 14th July 1895.
Received 16th do

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
16 JUL 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Enc: 2 copies of Police Report. (Confidentially only)

SUBJECT. The other was [illegible] 16/7

Intimates despatch of two copies of the Police Administration Report for the year 1894 -

Report sent to [illegible] for reference
A.S.
16/7

Salt

Statement of Salt Cases disposed of by the Magistracy in the Madras Presidency during the Calendar year 1894

Enclosure No. 1

To letter No. 4423 dated 29.7.95.

From Inspector-General of Police.

Districts	Cases sent for trial												Remarks
	Pending at the beginning of the year		Sent for trial during the year		Total		Convicted		Acquitted		Pending		
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Ganjam —	41	41	368	368	409	409	349	349	5	5	53	(a) 53	(a) Excludes 2 cases involving 2 persons who died before trial
Malabar	69	69	995	1,000	1,064	1,069	1,015	1,015	2	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Total of the Presidency	722	727	12,443	12,466	13,165	13,193	12,363	12,375	103	117	681	683	Excludes 18 cases - 18 persons, written off or withdrawn from the file of the Magistrate.

Board of Revenue
(Sep. Rev.)
26th April 1895

Emmanuel

Assistant Secretary

Ex B.B.R. 314

Salt

Statement of Salt Cases disposed of by the Magistracy in the Madras Presidency during the Calendar year 1894

Enclosure No. 1

To letter No. 4423 dated 29.7.95

From Inspector-General of Police.

Districts	Cases sent for trial												Remarks
	Pending at the beginning of the year		Sent for trial during the year		Total		Convicted		Acquitted		Pending		
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Ganjam	41	41	368	368	409	409	349	349	5	5	53	(a) 53	(a) Excludes 2 Cases involving 2 persons who died before trial
Vizagapatam	13	13	914	915	927	928	880	881	3	3	44	44	
Godavari	-	-	184	188	184	188	177	177	6	8	1	3	
Kistna	-	-	85	85	85	85	83	83	2	2	-	-	
Nellore	11	13	293	294	304	307	265	268	15	15	23	23 (b)	(b) Excludes 1 Case with one person written off the file
Cuddapah	4	6	58	63	62	69	62	68	-	1	-	-	
Anantapur	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Bellary	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	
Kurnool	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Madras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chingleput	1	2	760	760	761	762	735	735	8	9	18	18	
North Arcot	1	1	59	59	60	60	58	58	2	2	-	-	
South Arcot	22	22†	1,616	1,616	1,638	1,638	1,588	1,588	14	14	28	28 (c)	(c) Excludes 1 Case. 1 person written off and 7 Cases with 7 persons withdrawn from the Magistrate's file
Tanjore	463	463†	4,041	4,046	4,504	4,509	4,067	4,068	30	34	404	404 (d)	(d) Excludes 1 Case. 1 person written off and 2 cases with 2 persons withdrawn from the file of the Magistrate
Trichinopoly	24	24	1,340	1,340	1,364	1,364	1,350	1,350	1	1	13	13	
Madura	59	59	1,352	1,352	1,411	1,411	1,362	1,362	4	4	45	45	
Tinnevelly	-	-	31	31	31	31	31	31	-	-	-	-	
Coimbatore	8	8†	88	90	96	98	92	93	4	5	-	-	† Revised figures
Nilgiris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Salem	-	-	2	2	2	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	
South Canara	6	6	253	253	259	259	244	244	7	7	5	5 (e)	(e) 3 cases involving 3 persons withdrawn from the Magistrate's file
Malabar	69	69	995	1,000	1,064	1,069	1,015	1,015	2	7	46	46 (f)	(f) Case involving 1 person died before trial
Total of the Presidency	722	727	12,443	12,466	13,165	13,193	12,363	12,375	103	117	681	683	Excludes 18 cases—18 persons, written off or withdrawn from the file of the Magistrate.

Board of Revenue
(Sep. Rev.)
26th April 1895

Emmanuel

Assistant Secretary

Ex. B.S.R. 2814

Abs

Statement of Cases disposed of by Magistrates in the s

Districts	Cases sent for trial							
	Pending on the 31st December 1893		Sent for trial during the year 1894		Total		Convicted	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ganjam	30	33	398	453	428 (a)	486 (a)	381	427
Vizagapatam	37	46	383	406	420	452	363	383
Godavari	25	30	1,368	1,394	1,393	1,424	1,339	1,358
Kistna	128	136	952	993	1,088 (d)	1,129 (d)	957	993
Nellore	32	33	347	352	379	385	352	356
Cuddapah	14	14	225	252	239	266	193	208
Anantapur	17	34	234	254	251	288	202	229
Bellary	6	6	93	96	99	102	83	83
Kurnool	25	39	139	178	164	217	115	140
Madras	"	"	203	222	203	222	194	211
Chingleput	4	5	263	273	267	278	247	254
North Arcot	35	37	738 12	752 12	773 (i) 12	789 (l) 12	696 12	709 12
South Arcot	37	38	627	671	664 (j)	709 (j)	570	607
Tanjore	77	83	1,102	1,143	1,179 (k)	1,226 (k)	1,069	1,095
Trichinopoly	24	26	538	547	562	573	523	529
Madura	163	163	1,499	1,505	1,662 (m)	1,668 (m)	1,533	1,537
Tinnevelly	57	60	882	901	939 (n)	961 (n)	888	903
Coimbatore	258	272	1,536	1,570	1,794	1,842	1,564	1,530
Nilgiris	8	9	266	281	274	290	274 (o)	285
Salem	87	87	1,088	1,093	1,175	1,180	1,035	1,037
South Canara	411	417	2,726	2,786	3,137	3,203	2,798	2,847
Malabar	1,339	1,367	7,495	7,544	8,834	8,911	7,652 (+)	7,693 (+)
Total	2,814*	2,935*	23,114	23,678	25,928	26,613	22,980	23,426

* Revised figure

Board of Revenue

Ex. 138R No. 26th (Sep. Rev.) April 1895

Offences under Salt Laws in 1894 according to Police Returns.

Enclosure No. 3

To letter No. 4423 d 29.7.95

From Inspector-General of Police,

Districts	Cases reported	Persons: Appeared before the Courts	Persons: Convicted	Persons: Pending
Madras City	„	„	„	„
Ganjam	356	356	347	„
Vizagapatam	842	843	840	„
Jeypore	.	„	„	„
Godavari	180	183	140	„
Kistna	83	85	83	„
Nellore	293	295	257	23
Kurnool	1	1	1	„
Bellary	3	2	„	„
Anantapore	1	1	1	„
Cuddapah	52	64	59	„
North Arcot	44	44	42	„
Chingleput	730	730	722	„
South Arcot	1522	1532	1519	„
Tanjore	3696	3698	3629	„
Trichinopoly	1158	1158	1157	„
Madura	1341	1339	1336	„
Tinnevelly	31	31	31	„
Salem	1	1	1	„
Coimbatore	53	54	54	„
Nilgiris	„	„	„	„
Malabar	767	767	763	„
South Canara	245	247	239	„
Total	11399	11431	11251	23.

Inspr Genl of Police.

EAS

1895
Jud Dept.
Enclos. No. 3
To
O. No. 3641.

Offences under Abkari and Excise Laws in 1894 according to Police Returns.

Enclosure No. 4
To letter No. 4423 d 29-7-95
From Inspector-General of Police.

Districts	Cases reported	Persons		
		appeared before the Courts	Convicted	Under trial
Madras City	83	96	91	-
Ganjam	352	385	347	-
Vizagapatam	368	402	375	-
Jeypore	23	44	30	-
Godavari	1321	1348	1223	-
Kistna	1003	1049	1008	-
Nellore	361	375	368	-
Kurnool	133	172	136	1
Bellary	110	122	112	-
Anantapore	217	245	236	-
Cuddapah	211	229	200	2
North Arcot	690	711	671	-
Chingleput	356	365	340	-
South Arcot	629	656	615	-
Tanjore	1148	1166	1103	-
Trichinopoly	515	520	505	-
Madura	1534	1529	1472	-
Tinnevelly	866	878	863	-
Salem	1056	1060	1005	-
Coimbatore	1668	1697	1661	-
Nilgiris	20	33	31	-
Malabar	6609	6660	6560	-
S. Canara	2857	2918	2821	-
Total	22130	22660	21773	3

Insp. Genl of Police.

Twd

Enclos. No. 4

To

C. No. 3641

No. 0-48.

DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT NO. 3641

No. 4423.

~~CHIEF~~ OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,

Cuddapah ~~MADRAS~~, 29th July 1895.

FROM

M. HAMMICK, ESQ., I.C.S.,

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,

Madras,

TO

THE Chief Secretary

to Government,

Ootacamund.

SIR,

Enclosures.

(Four)

With reference to para 58 of the Police Administration report for 1894, I have the honor to forward herewith the Boards returns of Salt and Abkari cases and also two statements prepared from the Police returns for these offences during 1894.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedt. Servt.,

M Hammick

Inspector General of Police.

EAS

CURRENT NO. 3641.

Jud^l. (1895) DEPARTMENT.

FROM

M. HAMMICK, Esq., I.C.S.,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,
Madras,

TO

THE Chief Secretary
to Government
Ootacamund

No. 4423.

Dated 29th
Received 30th
Rgd 31st
Encs. 4.
July 1895.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT 30 JUL 95

SUBJECT.

Forwarding Boards' returns of Salt & Abkari cases and also two statements prepared from the Police returns for these offences during 1894.

Police report
file

Review with C.S. 1/9

G / 25
600—23-7-

DEPARTMENT.

C. No.

FOR ORDERS.

X on the reverse of pp. 1 & 2 of the draft revised
D

Submitted to H.M. for perusal of H.E. the Governor's note X.

2. If it is decided to "reproduce the "I.G.'s remarks on p. 2 re Mr Stevenson "on p. 36 of the report", it is presumed that the addition should be made in para 14 of the draft.—

3. If it is decided to warn those officers who have for the second year in succession given cause for comment of an unfavourable character, the warning should, it is advbl, issue in a separate G.O. (cp. G.O. of 22-9-94 No. 2303). Messrs. Carmichael Baudry Prendergast Stoddard & Stevenson were the officers mentioned last year.—.

Mr Carmichael was on furlough throughout 1894.

Mr Baudry was Supdt of Madura for the whole year. In G.O. of 22-9-94

No. 2303, the unfavourable feature
of the administration of this district
elected for comment was the per-centage
of detection (in cognizable cases) - In
1892 it was 25.0, in 1893 - 28.7 & in
1894 - 33.1: There has thus been
a steady ~~of~~ improvement since Mr
Bradley went to the district in 1892
No repetition of last years warning
therefore appears called for, ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ D

Mr Prendergast's work as far as
it can be tested by statistics was
distinctly worse than in 1893
Mr Stoddard's work in Kurnool
shews a considerable improvement
under detection of grave crime (pp.
34 & 35 of the report.) ~~though~~ but the district
has attracted unfavourable comment
in several places in the draft review
The warning given last year might
perhaps be repeated with a qualification.
If H.M. will indicate his views
regarding the work of these - & other officers
if any - deserving unfavourable comment, a
detailed draft will be submitted
separately for approval

4.

FOR ORDERS.

C. No.

FOR ORDERS.

Submitted to H.E. the Governor
in accordance with H.M.'s direction
on the second page of the draft review.
D
27-8-95

t 20
f
lected

Police Administration Report

FOR ORDERS.

E

H.E. the Governor.

Submitted under instructions of Hon. Mr Bliss
LD
27/8/95

File detained in the office.
27/8

C 27/8
D 31/8

[G/23]
600-23

DEPARTMENT.

C. No.

FOR ORDERS.

4. The remarks about Mr Hannett will be communicated to the Public Dept for the necessary action

5. The allusion to the change in I.G.; which H.E. desires, should apparently come in at the very end of the report.—

Remarks about the different conditions of Police work in the Northern & Southern Ranges, if inserted, wld. perhaps come most appropriately in para 14 of the report, "Grave "crime, Generally"—; or perhaps in para 9 "Crime Generally"

D
30.8.95

LD
30/8/95

Pol. R.

In G.O.D. 9-95
No. 1827-8 Jud.

FOR ORDERS.

~~H.A.~~ Press

S.
2/9

I want the act to ~~proof~~ fair version

Submitted to ~~the~~ C.S. under his orders & for approval of the additions to the version. The file has been retained in the office.

W.P.
2/9/95

This seems to embody all that is called for and as H.E. has directed that H.E.'s orders are to be carried out there seems to be no reason for troubling him again.

S.D.
2/9/95

G 31/8
G 31/96

Police R

ge of cases struck off as false is satis-
police appears to have been particularly
is a ~~subject for congratulation~~ creditable.
be called to the remarks of the I.G. in the latter portion of para 61 of the report.
number of police cases found false on
paragraph 61 of the report, the statistics
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district.

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bmission of the report at an earlier date,

tract.)

Chief Secretary.

17-8-95

Sd
25/8/95

t with extract from these notes
Mr. Hammick for the necessary action.

Not the printed

Col. Porteous was in charge of the Police Dept until the 12 Decr 1894 when he retired + was succeeded by Mr. Hammick, ~~who will be requested to devote special attention to the weak points in the administration which have been touched upon in this review~~. The record of the year discloses several weak [illegible] in the adminis-
[illegible]

Sd
21/8/95

9311/8
12311/8

	Percentage of cases struck off as false on the figures in	
Police.	Column 2.	Column 3.
3	4	5
224	67·8	93·2
260	63·1	92·9
041	64·5	93·8
605	65·5	92·7
,738	70·2	93·7
,247	64·2	89·6
,105	60·0	91·8

✓

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in

i/

ordinary type

y the police exceeded 1,000 only in

s of 1894 with those of 1893:—

age of cases struck off as false.		Percentage of Police cases found false on trial.	
✓ 93.	✓ 1894.	✓ 1893.	✓ 1894.
00·0	100·0	0·2	0·2
1·1	82·8	14·4	8·9
2·6	95·9	4·7	4·7
1·8	78·9	18·6	14·9
8·1	85·5	12·9	8·5
6·1	93·1	0·7	1·7
88·6	91·7	0·8	1·5
97·9	97·4	23·7	9·8
4·9	95·5	8·7	8·6
79·7	97·8	11·7	23·0
94·4	92·4	6·1	4·2
00·0	97·9	9·7	10·3
30·4	89·4	2·5	1·2
98·9	96·8	7·5	5·3
86·9	94·6	4·8	0·5
98·7	99·7	4·4	3·6
94·7	90·8	16·8	3·7
93·7	97·9	5·2	2·8
3·5	92·5	12·7	7·2
97·8	95·8	4·7	4·7
97·3	94·3	0·7	0·6
78·1	80·6	1·2	2·0
95·9	91·7	10·5	11·0
89·6	91·8	4·4	3·0

ph 51 of the report contains statistics com- d to the detection and repression of grave e last five years. The most striking feature which has taken place in the Kistna district oly and Vizagapatam as shown below :—

Percentage of detection in			
1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
35·7 20·4 45·6	28·8 33·6 55·4	27·1 52·4 60·3	21·7 62·4 68·7

67·8

ed/consistently high standard of detection, a/ , have been steadily improving. In the m and Trichinopoly head the list, while nd it in the order mentioned. As compared ovement in Jeypore, Vizagapatam, Trichi- and a decided deterioration in North Arcot, a.

The Govt. notes with satisfaction Mr. Hammick's remark that Mr. Stevenson has been working the difficult district of Tinnevelly with great activity & efficiency.

ecline in the number of ordinary thefts eing very much below the average of the e rate of detection (49·0 per cent.) also e prevailing during the same period, viz., eypore (80·1), Trichinopoly (72·1), Madras 5·2) and South Arcot (63·3), and the worst r (25·6), Cuddapah (29·0), Ganjám (28·2), the last four of these districts the percent- the low rate of conviction in cases taken covery of property was worst in Kurnool,

fall—viz., from 3,058 in 1893 to 2,339— e rates of detection and recovery.

ne following table gives the police statistics 93.:—

Excise.	Salt.	
Percentage of convictions.	Number of cases reported.	Percentage of convictions.
94·9	12,009	96·9
95·7	12,455	98·8
95·6	12,848	98·7
96·1	11,399	98·4

e number of salt cases has been supplied. he following table shows to what extent or report and ~~how frequently~~ that to which the police as/

stna (15) and Bellary (13); it was entirely
, while only one case occurred in Gódávari,
wing table it will be seen that the results
factory :—

tage of Otions.	Percentage of convictions ~~and~~ to arrests.	Percentage of property recovered.
7	33·8	18·6
1	27·0	13·1
3	30·9	14·4

A continuous fall under all heads! BS

ood in Salem, Madura and Trichinopoly,
f eight was detected, and particularly bad
ot a single case was prosecuted to convic-
nprovement on the figures of last year,
29·4 ~~—a circumstance which goes to show~~
~~tion, that the personality of the Sessions~~
~~sults of 1893.~~ +

Note
This appears to be the case vide statement on p 27 of the report Mr Hammett was the Judge - but is it desirable to say anything The sentence might well stop at "29·4"

eries declined from 388 in 1893 to 378;
), Kistna (41), Tinnevelly (38), Malabar
free from this class of crime. The most
ures of the previous year took place in
(+ 18), Cuddapah (—11), Chingleput
). The general rates of detection (43·1
6·3) were each slightly lower than the
y good results were achieved in Vizaga-
person arrested was convicted, and 95·9
, Trichinopoly, Salem and Coimbatore.
ely bad, and still worse in Ganjám and
rict not a single one ~~was prosecuted to~~ ended in

And this on the top of a fall in quality of work in 1893 - V. para 11 of G.O. 2080 / 28-8.94 BS

aking.—It is satisfactory to notice a of
er of cases being less than ~~many years~~ in any year
results of the year with those of the

	1892.	1893.	1894.
	7,945	7,142	6,609
	43·2	42·3	43·0
	71·3	70·6	75·4
	17·2	18·0	36·6

Yes - But a matter ~~[illegible]~~ which will have to be considered is whether Police Admin in Kistna is to be handicapped by the presence of this judge - I don't see how, if he is left there, any supt can be expected to work the district up BS

tory; the most important case of the
~~above~~, which is the main cause of the
tection was especially good in Jeypore
61·7); the proportion of convictions
(26·7), in spite of an improvement as a/
exhibited exceedingly poor detective
ad. In Tinnevelly recovery was very being also
with those of the preceding year. The
the total number of cases of lurking, [illegible]
y paragraph 4 (5) (b) of G.O., dated

vement in the proportion of successful percentage ~~is~~ was highest in Jeypore, Madras it exceeds fifty, and Nilgiris, Trichino- ve forty. Tinnevelly, which is always a results under this head, with a percent- this ~~is~~ was chiefly due to the large number cing/house-trespass and house-breaking excluding these from consideration, the compares unfavourably with every t also a large number of attempts at pector-General in this case considere~~d~~s opted in cases of *actual* house-breaking n." The Government concurs with the signed for the unsatisfactory results in ce to the statement that some of the administration of the law," the District ~~notice~~ of Government /~~glaring~~ cases of ~~eps may be taken to deprive the officers~~ ust certainly be regarded as distinctly ction, while results were also unsatis- i, South Canara and the Ceded Districts. by the police was especially high in Cuddapah and Madura / and particularly y, South Canara and Tinnevelly ~~stand~~ stood e large recovery in the Kollur temple f recovery was below 20 per cent. in h and Salem. In Madras city there was last year's review, the percentage for in 1892 and 60·9 in 1891.

s/ |was

|however

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|any distinct

s/ ,/

Without making allowances for local conditions it is dangerous to draw inferences from these figures. ~~The~~ the castes & the popn in the Northern ~~[illegible]~~ & Southern Dts as a rule differ widely; and for this reason no reliance can ~~therefore~~ be placed upon a comparison between the criminal statistics of two districts such as Jeypore & Tinnevelly. In the former ~~the character simplicity of the people~~ the local conditions are most favorable for Police work; while in the latter the Police have to contend with powerful obstacles in the shape of organized gangs of thieves habitually levying black-mail and ~~[illegible]~~ wealthy enough to secure the services of the most intelligent vakils in order to defend them.

forward for the consideration

Speaking generally, however, the

×

i separately in the following paragraph/ this crime has formed the subject of ast three years/ but murders were more being 408 against 393 in 1893 and an more lamentable fact is the increase— lered. The percentage of convictions, 7 in 1893 to 31·9/ As, however, the hty cases, the *real* proportion of convic- d it is probable that the figure would were transferred to Lunatic Asylums g individual districts, there was a Chingleput, North Arcot and Coim- abar. Excluding cases in which the successful in Nellore, Cuddapah and ricts show a very poor proportion of s attributable either to excess of care the part of the police; notable among arrests, Ganjám with 10 to 37, South 42, Trichinopoly with 3 to 22 and rks, however, it is hardly safe to draw hout going carefully into each case in justice.

s/

,/

No reason is assigned for this: it is presumed that the subject is having the attention of the I. G.

in/ e.c/

s reported in 1894 was the same as ked variations in individual districts, opoly (— 15) and Coimbatore (— 10). most prevalent were Coimbatore (35), es throughout the Presidency were

umber of cases.			Percentages of reported cases detected, arrested persons convicted, and lost property recovered.			
92.	1893.	1894.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
305	44,500	40,648	32·9	35·5	36·7	35·6
962	93,375	86,355	30·3	30·2	29·3	28·6
75	13,72,749	21,52,458	21·3	22·7	22·6	34·2
33	35,409	39,410	92·8	92·3	89·6	90·4
70	42,126	45,638	94·0	92·6	90·4	91·1
11	578	577	67·8	63·8	57·6	61·9
65	54,567	65,565	93·8	92·1	93·6	94·1
89	57,390	68,025	91 9	91·9	91·6	92·8
03	135,476	145,623	70·6	72·2	73·9	76·8
21	192,891	200,018	61·2	61·7	61·2	64·7
86	13,73,327	21,53,035	21·3	22·7	22·6	34·2

a fall from '93
a continuous fall from 1891, i.e. from the date of Col. Porteous' confirmation as I.G.

of cognizable cases under the Indian Penal
entirely in the Southern range, especially
by Mr. Hammick partly to the improved
on.* ~~Whatever may be the cause, the result~~
declined slightly, while the recovery of
rge amount lost and the high proportion
ılar case, viz., a temple burglary at Kollur

one

"Special and Local Laws" increased by
e cases rose by nearly 11,000—an increase
~~ory~~ as affording evidence that the police
~~f offences~~ the enforcement of the laws bearing on sanitation

ek of the several districts under the more
ring from consideration offences relating to
ences against special and local laws and

rcentage of police cases ing in conviction to es investid by police.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of property recovered to lost.
60·8	96·8	77·9	29·1
24·6	81·2	48·5	19·3
52·3	92·8	73·7	30·7
69·4	96·2	75·1	45·0
25·8	93·5	56·6	29·5
18·0	82·2	60·1	17·3
27·1	79·2	68·0	24·9
27·8	84·2	49·6	10·8
29·3	77·0	45·3	21·0
24·0	68·8	34·8	19·5
26·8	76·7	40·8	18·5
51·5	87·9	61·2	26·0
36·5	82·3	51·8	20·8
40·2	89·2	66·6	29·0
31·2	90·7	57·0	22·5
42·1	89·2	45·6	32·8
24·5	73·3	41·4	27·0
17·9	68·0	45·3	47·4
35·3	84·7	57·5	19·9
30·9	74·9	50·8	20·9
42·7	77·1	61·6	29·0
38·0	87·2	49·7	26·5
28·2	64·8	48·4	50·8
33·2	83·9	54·2	34·2
31·4	86·5	54·7	22·6
0·3	84·5	53·7	22·7
28·3	83·0	52·4	21·3

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so much is done
the papers –
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Report I think will
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	...er of cases.		Percentages of reported cases detected, arrested persons convicted, and lost property recovered.			
	1893.	1894.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
5	44,500	40,648	32·9	35·5		
2	93,375	86,355	30·3	30·		
5	13,72,749	21,52,458	21·3			
3	35,409					
0	42,1					

...s of the ...gs, borne on the

1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	
NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
17,765	17,810	16,808	17,964	15,331	15,309	15,217
1,575	1,403	1,371	1,394	1,292	1,242	1,205
486	368	770	926	831	776	680
27,860	23,584	20,357	7,464	7,160	8,696	7,005

~~[illegible] large increase in the number of cases of child murder. It is presumed that this matter is having the attention of the I.G.~~

Note this is [illegible] matter.

he Inspector-General states that he is about to registration of these classes of criminals and for led comment upon the statistics of 1894. The by Mr each head, but in the absence of more ferences from the figures except in a few the term "known depredators" was for ~~relating to~~ the last report, and any years under this head would therefore be " however, there are some startling vari- careless registration. In his letter read in he Inspector-General explained that only y of the year are shown under this head. the figures shown below can be correct:— the 31st December—

as compared with the three previous years,

4/

9/

of

	1893.	1894.
.. ..	5	34
.. ..	80	15
.. ..	39	91
.. ..	93	40
.. ..	74	17
.. ..	11	38

l persons" there is an overwhelming probability llowing districts: Ganjám (12), Gódávari (6), (17), Coimbatore (7), Nilgiris (1), South Canara y is the more patent as not a single receiver of t be within the knowledge of the police that ad habitually trade in stolen coffee and should Therefore cts. The movements of wandering gangs call features in the figures are the large number a total for the Presidency of 7,005—and the districts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Jeypore, ilgiris, Malabar and South Canara, while in total number shown is only 75. In Malabar n found, but it is evident that the registration most if not all of the other districts mentioned. he especial attention of the Inspector-General. es ~~has~~ again declined, being 340 against 531 in sion of the Towns Nuisance Act, and there is a umber of brothels in cantonments ~~at Madras.~~ in Madras City

I suppose this means in Madras City —

Yes, altered accly
D.
27.8

he number of old offenders convicted under only 1,869 against 2,020 in 1893 and 2,100 on the registers as known depredators; 200

table gives the statistics of cognizable crime

~~[illegible]~~ excluding Mr. Prendergast, whom I w
his work in Kurnool is seen & weighed, tho' wa M
the most difficult problems for Govt. to solv
but ~~[illegible]~~ judicial officials. It is hardly for
my successor, when he comes to consider Mr.
to do anything further than I suggest now, [illegible] ed does became
improvement in Kurnool, though I much doubt Present — I think will

so much is done

the papers —

therefore

I fully agree with all that my hon. colleague says about Mr. [illegible] as the figures now put forward fully justify his remarks. His presence in [illegible] district as Judge must make it impossible for a conscientious police officer to do himself justice. He shd. not remain in the judicial line.

I think at the end of the report allusion shd. be made to the change of I.G.'s — and Mr. ~~a hope expressed that~~ he be requested to devote his attention ~~will be devoted~~ to the weak points disclosed — while Govt. will call on him for further enquiries into the cases of those officers whose work appears to have been distinctly inferior. It wd. be as well too to point out the enormous difference wh. exists between the circs. of the population in the north & the south, ~~In the~~ and that therefore it is impossible to compare their statistics of crime. In the south organized gangs of thieves work & get off by blackmailing the wealthier classes either as jurymen — or by extorting money by wh. they employ the most intelligent vakils. It is absurd to judge Travers in ~~Ganjam~~ Jeypore and Stevenson in Tinnevelly by statistics alone. There is no comparison in ability between the two men, but Travers, judged by statistics, is far the best man.

W
29 Aug

Let H.E.'s orders be carried out

31/8/95

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districts
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umber of cases.			Percentages of reported cases detected, arrested persons convicted, and lost property recovered.			
92.	1893.	1894.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
305	44,500	40,648	32·9	35·5		
962	93,375	86,355	30·3			
75	13,72,749	21,52,458	21·3			
33	35,409					
170	42,1					

ls of

ngs, h

that there has
absence without leave
1895, is in striking contrast with that
ngth of the force as shown in statement D
al number of punishments decreased from
a noticeable in the case of men punished by
1893 against 3,115 in 1894. Turning
that the marked fall in the proportion
es in the Trichinopoly district, viz.,
by a general improvement in results,
pline of the last few years has not
of the Kistna district appears to be
eniency during the last five years;
nished by dismissal, suspension, reduction
of 18·2, the lowest level being reached in
the same period the administration of the
edly deteriorated.

e been inflicted with more discretion than
eals having fallen from 30·8 to 22·9. A
bsence of convictions for causing hurt or
confessions. It is observed that the table
not distinguish between offences committed
te capacities, as was directed in paragraph
323. Desertions were especially numerous
eable, than the proportion of resignations
uge and that of rewards very much below
to improve, the percentage of men able to
·8; two districts—Tanjore and Chingleput
de. There was also a considerable advance
S.H.Os'. and Inspectors' tests.

agraph 4 (1) of G.O., dated 13th February
y gives the figures relating to escapes of
s from police custody. On reconsideration
tistics of escapes of convicts from sub-jails
marked in paragraph 20 of the Jail report
is entirely conducted by the Police," and
e therefrom of convicts than of under-trial
onvicts there were in all 64 escapes from
dy as against 55 and 143 in the previous
captured during the year. Escapes were
antapur, but in the former district it is
from the custody of the village police.

processes served by the police decreased
of warrants issued on neglect of summons
stricts, notably Tanjore, Madura, Gódávari,
here was a distinct improvement in all these
The attention of the District Magistrates
tter; the necessity for stringent measures
n the two last-mentioned districts. The
summons is not shown separately in state-
of non-cognizable offences against public
iently striking contrast to the total number
(35,018) to make it obvious that sufficient
eport for ~~next~~ year, the Inspector-General
number of prosecutions under the Indian

was

Station House Officers'

/ particularity to the remarks of the I. G. in para 22 of the report with which Govt. entirely concurs;

/ the current

3

I have spent some hours and for several days over this, but am not satisfied that I have got to the bottom of it. The only thing that seems to me quite clear is that, with trifling exceptions, the Police Adm. has been going downhill for years. However, I can ~~[illegible]~~ not spare the matter any more time.

WS
26/8/95

so much is done

the papers

these orders became

Report I think will

please
file H. M. state whe ... therefore

denunciatory order should go

calling for explanation. I have not

attempted to draft such an order, because

thought it wld. be waste of labour to do so unless

had expressed his opinions on the work

particular officers with refce to G.O.

of 871 of 24-4-95 Mr Stevenson

have earned a list partial work

removal of the censure passed on him

Reader

I don't think it is of any use, or

possibly be

employed there containing

it would seem not a single

illiterate man.

The B.P. returns ... wrong for all ...

will be fair, to issue a separate

denunciatory order, for last year's

order wasn't issued in time

further production of any result

the working of 1894. I think

that those officers on whom unfa

vourable remarks were made

last year, and

who seem to have

done no better

1894 than in 189

See note in report

WS

might be told that Govt. regret

to find that the results of 18

confirm the arguments made

the results of 1893 — this just

to let them know that they

3

umber of cases.			Percentages of reported cases detected, arrested persons convicted, and lost property recovered.			
92.	1893.	1894.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
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33	35,409					

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absence without leave
, is in striking contrast with that
gth of the force as shown in statement D
al number of punishments decreased from
a noticeable in the case of men punished by
1893 against 3,115 in 1894. Turning
that the marked fall in the proportion
es in the Trichinopoly district, viz.,
by a general improvement in results,
pline of the last few years has not
of the Kistna district appears to be
eniency during the last five years ; for
ished by dismissal, suspension, reduction
of 18·2, the lowest level being reached in
he same period the administration of the
dly deteriorated.

e been inflicted with more discretion than
eals having fallen from 30·8 to 22·9. A
bsence of convictions for causing hurt or
confessions. It is observed that the table
not distinguish between offences committed
te capacities, as was directed in paragraph
323. Desertions were especially numerous
eable, than the proportion of resignations
uge and that of rewards very much below
to improve, the percentage of men able to
·8 ; two districts—Tanjore and Chingleput
de. There was also a considerable advance
S.H.Os'. and Inspectors' tests.

was/

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Station House Officers'/

agraph 4 (1) of G.O., dated 13th February
y gives the figures relating to escapes of
s from police custody. On reconsideration
tistics of escapes of convicts from sub-jails
marked in paragraph 20 of the Jail report
is entirely conducted by the Police," and
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captured during the year. Escapes were
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from the custody of the village police.

processes served by the police decreased
of warrants issued on neglect of summons
stricts, notably Tanjore, Madura, Gódávari,
here was a distinct improvement in all these
The attention of the District Magistrates
tter/; the necessity for stringent measures
n the two last-mentioned districts. The
summons is not shown separately in state-
of non-cognizable offences against public
iently striking contrast to the total number
(35,018) to make it obvious that sufficient
eport for ~~next~~ year, the Inspector-General
number of prosecutions under the Indian

/particularity to the remarks of the I.G. in para 22 of the report with which Govt. entirely concurs;

/the current

---

so much is done
the papers. It
better address becau
Police Admn. Report which will
before him, and the occasion seems, therefore,
a suitable one for him to lay down the procedure
which should be followed in the future. We have
several cases now more or less pending in which it may
be said that the figures of a series of years prove ineffi-
ciency. The most conspicuous case is that of Mr.
Prendergast. His is a curious case, for when I re
his reports on the Masulipatam riots, I thought them
very good & that they showed that he was well
up in his work. His results in Kistna have,
however, been about as bad as can be. He has
now been transferred; & the question is what shall
be done if he continues to show bad results. My
opinion is that in that case, as he will have
proved himself to be incompetent as a Supt.
he should be reduced to Asstt. Supt.; but this is
peculiarly a matter in which, as it seems to me,
it is advisable that H.E. should place his opinion
on record, after watching the Police admn. for 5
years, for the guidance of his present colleagues
& of his future successor.

page 36,

[This brings me to another point. In para 52 Mr.
Hammick points out the necessity of selecting one
of his best Supts. & putting him into Kistna to see
if an improvement cannot be effected there. But
what's the use of doing this if Mr. Hammett is
left there as judge? See para 40, p. 27, for
the results of Mr. Hammett's judl. labours.
Anyway, this officer ought to be moved out of Kistna,
if the new Supt. of Police is to have a chance, ~~[illegible]~~
and it is most questionable whether he should be retained
as a judge at all. This is peculiarly a matter for
H.E. to decide]

26/8/95

he hon. Mr. Pelio comments severely on Col. Porteous' Admn of the police department, & specially on Mr. Prendergast's work as a Dist. Supdt. I think it is only fair [illegible] to state that he opposed Mr. P's promotion as forcibly as he could. While he never made a secret of it that he had to deal with a large number of officers, from whom no good work could ever be expected. His strong representations, coupled with what I could see for myself after being here a short time, induced me to join with Lord Harris in urging on the authy the advisability of entirely altering the method of recruitment for the Police Force. The result was the introduction of the new system, the effects of wh. will not however be apparent for some years to come. Meanwhile it appears to me extremely difficult to know how to deal with our bad bargains. It is only when they become as glaringly inefficient as Mr. Worsop, that we can dispose of them satisfactorily. Mr. Prendergast is a case in point, particularly illustrative of Col. Porteous' remarks to the effect that it was impossible to get good work out of an Indianized Englishman. He always maintained that unless you got men with a thorough English education, you could not get hold of a good police officer. And the old system perpetuated this evil principle. The Governor was always pestered to death to shove into the police the sons of officers who made much of their "claim on the Govt" with the result that many half educated youths were pitchforked into the service. It is curious to observe that in many instances what was held to be such an advantage, viz: their intimate knowledge of the vernaculars & habits of the people, has turned out to be delusion & a snare. And as long as these bad hats remain in the service, so long will there be bad records from the districts in wh. they may be serving. But they are not all bad — we have several very good officers, and it behoves us to be very careful in dealing with statistics of crime & ~~[illegible]~~ as to the manner in wh. we scrutinize them. We have to make allowances for the difficulties wh. are attached to a district like Tinnevelly — & other southern districts — in wh. I do not expect we can look for good results until the Habitual Offenders or some such Act is passed, and we must look to the Judge & his idiosyncrasies, before we proceed to pass judgment on a particular officer, when we come to criticize the statistics of crime in his district. I do not think that we were sufficiently discriminating in this respect last year, & I think we owe it to Mr. Stevenson whose work was terribly handicapped by having Mr. Hammett as Dist. Judge last year, to reproduce the I. G's remarks on him on p. 36 of his report, and to state that we note them with satisfaction. Those whose reports come out unfavourably again this year may be warned as the hon. Mr. Pelio proposes, and if they do not improve Govt. will have to call for a special report on each individual, and if after their explanation is taken, it appears that they are unprofitable servants or there does not appear any hope of improvement, Govt. must either remove or reduce them. I would issue a special warning to this effect to each of them, including

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The health of the ~~police~~ force was fair, 1·2 in 1893 and 1·7 in 1892. The pe the Nilgiris and all the Northern districts a circumstance which is no doubt d W Wynaad and the Agency tracts.

3. *Conduct and Education of the I* been a continuous decline in the propo during the last four years; the percent for 1890—17·4. Though the actual increased from 21,053 to 22,036, th 7,925 to 6,923; the fall being particul black marks, the number being 3,9 to individual districts it is worthy 45,3 of dismissals, reductions, suspensi from 31·7 per cent. to 18·2 has b a circumstance which appears to shows th of been without effect. On the report ect of the a striking example of the ~~evil~~ bad into det decrea in this district the percentage of m or fine has been 8·7 against an avera 1894 with a percentage of 5·2; durir district has, so far as statistics show, st

Punishments appear generally to in 1893, the proportion of successful satisfactory feature of the year is th wrongful confinement in order to ext given in paragraph 18 of the report do by police officers in their official and p 2 of G.O., dated 13th February 1895, N in Kurnool, a district in which it is n and dismissals was much above the a it. The education of the force continu read and write increasing from 82·7 to —contained not a single illiterate cons in the number of men who had passed th

4. *Escapes.*—In accordance with p 1895, No. 323, the Inspector-General under-trial prisoners in sub-jails, or esca the Government is of opinion that the should be included in the return. As for 1894 "the guarding of subsidiary ja they are no less responsible for the esc prisoners. Including therefore sub-jail sub-jails and 166 from other police cu year; of the total number, 183 were particularly numerous in Salem and A explained that the majority of these were

~~I don't understand this para — In Tanjore there was a large fall in grave cases & a small fall in petty cases — In Madura there was an increase in grave cases but a considerable fall in petty cases. If warrants issued on neglect of summonses only are referred to, there was a fall in Tanjore in grave cases~~

5. *Processes.*—The total number c from 909,007 to 879,732. The number was again excessively high in particular Tinnevelly, Kistna and Ganjám, though districts except Tanjore and Madura. concerned will again be drawn to the n is even more marked than in the previous last year number of prosecutions for disobedience t ment A, forming a portion of the tota justice ~~(3,515)~~ but this figure is in suffi of warrants issued for neglect of summon resort is not had to prosecution. In the should exhibit ~~show~~ separately for each district t Penal Code.

6. *Violent and unnatural deaths* unnatural causes was 13,397 agai increase took place under the heads o being noticeable in the district of N steps to provide dangerous wells wit

But it is to be remarked that this absence doesn't adequately account for an increase in the number of deaths by drowning in the year under report.

7. *Registration of Criminals.*— Known depredators, suspected perso police registers during the last deca

—	1885.	1886.	
	NO.	NO.	N
Known depredators ..	17,978	17,526	18,
Suspects	2,724	2,516	1,
Receivers	603	504	
Wandering gangs ..	50,253	57,964	45,3

In paragraph 27 of the report issue new rules on the subject of the this reason he does not enter into det most noticeable feature is the decrea detailed information, it is difficult to instances here and there. The mear the first time clearly defined in th comparison between the figures of th unsafe. Under "receivers of stolen ations which can only be accounted f G.O., dated 24th April 1895, No. convicted receivers at large on the On this hypothesis it seems incredibl

~~Receivers of stolen goods at large~~

Ganjám .. .. ..
Gódávari .. .. ..
Kistna .. .. ..
North Arcot .. .. ..
Coimbatore .. .. ..
Malabar .. .. ..

Again, under the head of "suspec that registration is defective in the Nellore (18), Kurnool (16), Chinglepu (4). In the Nilgiri district the deficie stolen goods is registered though it m many individuals in the South-east Wy be registered either as receivers or su for but few remarks; the most striki registered in North Arcot—4,119 out entire absence of these classes in Anantapur, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Bellary, Madura, Salem and Kistna th and Nilgiris wandering gangs are seld of these classes is seriously neglected The matter ~~should~~ will no doubt continue to engage The number of notorious gambling-ho 1890, the year before the general ext striking decrease from 58 to 34 in the

8. *Conviction of Old Offenders.*— section 75 of the Indian Penal Code w in 1892, and of these 1,330 were b suspects were also convicted.

9. *Crime generally.*—The subjoi during the last four years :—

—	1891.	1
Indian Penal		
True cases reported	46,413	
Persons arrested	86,831	
Property lost (in rupees)	15,52,083	14
Special and Local Laws—		
True cases reported	28,298	
Persons arrested	33,800	
Property lost (in rupees)	519	
Nuisances—		
True cases reported	48,253	
Persons arrested	51,386	5
Total—		
True cases reported	122,969	13
Persons arrested	172,017	19
Property lost (in rupees)	15,52,602	14,3

The ~~remarkable~~ fall in the numbe
Code reported in 1894 took place alm
under the head of thefts, and is ascribe
season and partly to improved preven
i~~s matter for congratulation.~~ Detecti
;/ property improved considerably,/ the
recovered were both chiefly due to part
in South Canara.

The number of cognizable cases un
over 3,000, while the number of nuisa
which may be considered ~~highly satisf~~
have devoted more attention to ~~this clas~~

The following table compares the w
serious classes of cognizable crime, excl
religion, vagrancy, and bad character,
local nuisances, &c. :—

District.
Madras City .. ..
Ganjám .. ..
Vizagapatam .. ..
Jeypore .. ..
Gódávari .. ..
Kistna .. ..
Nellore .. ..
Kurnool .. ..
Bellary .. ..
Anantapur .. ..
Cuddapah .. ..
North Arcot .. ..
Chingleput .. ..
South Arcot .. ..
Tanjore .. ..
Trichinopoly .. ..
Madura .. ..
Tinnevelly .. ..
Salem .. ..
Coimbatore .. ..
Nilgiris .. ..
Malabar .. ..
South Canara .. ..
Total for 1894 ..
Compare 1893 ..
Do. 1892 ..
Do. 1891 ..

.+, ~~These~~ figures show a continuing imp
investigation~~s~~; among individual districts th
led City, Vizagapatam and North Arcot, whe
poly and South Arcot, where it ~~is~~ was slightly a
difficult district, appears to exhibit the wo
+ age of only 17·9; ~~Mr.~~ Hammick/explains
ordinary type of cases of mischief by fire ~~and~~ *attempts* at
in which good detection is almost impossil
percentage only rises to 23·2 and s
other district except Kistna. To this di
house-breaking were registered, but the
" this method of registration as (probably)
in order to excuse the police for bad detect
Inspector-General in holding the reasons
this district to be inadequate. With refe
l.c. Magistrates " take almost perverse views in
Magistrate will be requested to bring ~~to~~
/as may come such perverseness/~~in order that, if necessary~~
to his notice l.c. ~~concerned of Magisterial powers.~~ Kistna
the most backward district in respect of d
factory in Ganjám, Madura, Nellore, Gódáv

The percentage of convictions to arres
Madras, Jeypore and Vizagapatam; very low
bad in Anantapur. Under recovery of prop
first— a result due in the former district to
burglary; on the other hand, the percentage
Ganjám, Kistna, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cudd
a continuance of the serious decline noticed
1894 being only 29·1 against 38·8 in 1893,

The principal forms of crime are dealt w

10. *Murder.*—The unusual prevalence
comment in the reviews of the reports for th
frequent than ever in 1894, the total num
average of 309 in the preceding decade. A
from 96 to 138—in the number of children
/in the year under review ~~however~~, improved considerably rising fro
murderers committed suicide in no less than
/was tions, excluding these cases,/~~is~~ 39·6 per cent
be still higher if cases on which the murdere
were not reckoned in the calculation. A
marked increase of this form of crime in Kis
batore, and a decided fall in Tanjore and
murderers committed suicide, detection was
Tinnevelly. As is usually the case, several
convictions to arrests—a state of affairs whic
on the part of the courts or to want of it
/were these/~~are~~ Tinnevelly with 7 convictions to 6
Canara with 9 to 37, Coimbatore with 10
Cuddapah with 6 to 43. As Mr. Hammick r
inferences from statistics relating to murder w
order to see who is responsible for the failure

11. *Dacoity.*—The total number of dac
that in 1893, viz., 190; there were, however,
e.g., Bellary (+ 8), North Arcot (+ 7), Trich
The districts in which this class of crime w
where nearly 25 per cent. of the house dac

committed, Salem (18), Tinnevelly (17),
absent in Madras City, Ganjám and Nilg
N Nellore and South Canara. From the f
of the year cannot be characterized as sa

Year.	F
1892	
1893	
1894	

In individual districts, detection was
bad in Anantapur, where only one case ou
in Kistna, Bellary and North Arcot, wher
tion. In Tinnevelly there was a marke
the percentage of detection rising from 6·3
~~that Colonel Porteous was right in his con~~
~~Judge was largely responsible for the poor~~

12. *Robbery.*—The total number of r
they were most numerous in Coimbatore (
(33) and Salem (29); no district was entire
important variations as compared with the
Kistna (+ 11), Coimbatore (+ 14), Mala
(—11), Madura (—17), and Tinnevelly (—
per cent.), conviction (54·5) and recovery
corresponding figures for 1893. Particu
patam (where every case was detected, eve
per cent. of the property lost was recover
In Anantapur and Kistna detection was ex
Chingleput, where out of ten cases in each
conviction.

the 13. *Lurking* H *house-trespass and* H *hous*
marked falling off in this form of crime,
since 1888. The following table compare
three years preceding:—

—	1891.
Number of cases	7,361
Percentage of cases detected ..	37·
" of persons convicted ..	71·
" of property recovered ..	16·

These ~~results~~ figures may be regarded as sat
previously year was the Kollur temple burglary alluded
high rate of recovery attained. The rate o
(85·7), Vizagapatam (68·4) and Trichinopo
being also high. On the other hand Anant
compared with last year, and Kistna (22·
results ~~and~~ the recovery of property ~~was~~ ver
good and results generally compared favourab
statement given in the appendix does not sho
house-trespass and house-breaking, as requir
13th February 1895, No. 323.

14. *Grave crime generally.*—Para
working of the police in r
perty generally durin
oration on dete
ient in Trich

1888	
1889	5,044
1890	4,521
1891	3,795
.. .. ..	3,645

Kistna	36·
Trichinopoly	21·
Vizagapatam	44·

North and South Arcot ~~have~~ main
and Kurnool and Tanjore, though still
year under review Jeypore, Vizag
Cuddapah, Bellary, Anantapur and Kis
with 1893, there ~~has been~~ was a marked in
nopoly, Salem, Anantapur and Tinnevel
Nilgiris, Chingleput, Cuddapah and Ki

15. *Thefts.*—There was a marked
reported; the figure for 1894 (11,465
preceding five years, viz., 13,580.
compare~~s~~ favourably with the average
45·4. The best results were achieved
City (68·8), Tanjore (66·5), North Arc
in Nellore (30·4), Kistna (33·9), Anant
Gódávari (35·4) and Kurnool (35·9); b
age of detection was seriously affected
up by the Magistrates *suo motu.* Th
Cuddapah, Kistna and Malabar.

Under cattle thefts there was
accompanied by a slight improveme

16. *Offences against Revenue Law*
under this head during the last four y

—	Abkár
	Number of cases report
1891	17,310
1892	23,588
1893	21,839
1894	22,130

No explanation of the falling off i

17. *References by and to the Police.*
the magistracy referred cases to the poli
referred cases to the magistracy is false

Year.	Cases ref	
	By the Magistracy.	I
1	2	
1888	5,044	
1889	4,521	
1890	3,795	
1891	3,645	
189	3,830	
1893	4,3	
1894	3,	

The decrease in the number of refere but the low percentage of cases so referr good ground for the apprehension that Ma Such references were most numerous in ((353) and Ganjám (320) : ~~on~~ the first-name cases referred were struck off as false—a p ~~are~~ not to be blamed for unnecessary resort the other three districts, for in these the per low, viz., 38·7 in Malabar, 37·7 in South Magistrates concerned will again be instru references. Cuddapah (29·4) and Jeypore (the percentage was below 45. South C comment in last year's review, exhibits references,—205 against 445. Instances referred cases to the police occurred in K Coimbatore, Ganjám, Trichinopoly and Cu

The number of cases referred as fa Gódávari.

The following table compares the st

—	P
Madras City	
Ganjám	
Vizagapatam	
Jeypore	
Gódávari	
Kistna	
Nellore	
Kurnool	
Bellary	
Anantapur	
Cudadpah	
North Arcot	
Chingleput	
South Arcot	
Tanjore	
Trichinopoly	
Madura	
Tinnevelly	
Salem	
Coimbatore	
Nilgiris	
Malabar	
South Canara	
Total ..	

Police Review

(For approval)

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tmortality being ~~only~~ 1·3 per *mille* against
rage of admissions to hospital in Malabar,
cpt Kistna was, as usual, exceedingly high;
the prevalence of malarial fever in the

—It is satisfactory to
r of men punished for
af 1894, 8·7

2nd September 1895

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Report Revie

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H.M.

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