

No. of Pages 36

Date of Refrase May 1988

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Madras Govt

Judicial Department

Go. No. 1175 dated 11-5-1877

[Signature]
20/5/88

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

11th May 1877, No. 1175.

Madras Police.

Read Administration Reports of the Madras Police for the years 1874 and 1875 with Reports of District Magistrates annexed, also Reports on Criminal Statistics for 1874 and 1875.

No. 99. ORDER THEREON, 11th May 1877, No. 1175.

On the 31st March 1875 the strength of the Madras Police Force was 22,597, or 506 below the full sanctioned strength. During the year 1875 sanction was granted for the entertainment of 716 Constables to be paid from the fees for the service of processes; and on the 31st March 1876 the strength was 23,404, or 415 below the full number sanctioned. The cost rose from Rupees 35,57,528 to Rupees 35,93,111; but the latter figure includes Rupees 71,930 from Process Service Fees. The receipts on account of private Police guards rose from Rupees 16,362 to Rupees 23,161.

2. The Inspector-General should address Government in a separate communication with reference to the suggestion made by the Acting Commissioner of Police that the post of Superintendent of Marine Police should be abolished.

3. *Departmental Punishments, &c.*—The improvement indicated by the figures given below is regarded by Government with satisfaction:

Years.	Dismissed.	Fined or Degraded.	Percentage of Men dismissed or punished.	Desertions.	Resignations.
1873	551	9,336	45.7	132	615
1874	540	6,547	32.4	100	515
1875	479	5,999	28.7	76	526

4. The percentage of punishment in some districts, however, is still very large, and the contrast is peculiarly striking between Chingleput with 72.3 and Madras Town with only 13.2. Special explanation should be submitted in the Annual Report with reference to any districts in which the punishments exceed 50 per cent. The Government concur with the Inspector-General in looking upon fining as an objectionable mode of punishment.

5. His Grace the Governor in Council observes with much regret that the deaths in 1875 were as many as 414 against an average of 243; but the fact is accounted for by the prevalence of cholera, and of an unusual amount of sickness generally.

6. *Convictions by the Courts.*—The number of convictions of Police Officers by the Courts has steadily decreased from 356 in 1871 to 285 in 1875, of which 118 were for such offences as negligent escapes, and offences under the Police Act. There were 5 cases of causing hurt to extort confession.

7. *Rewards*, whether by promotion or in money, were much fewer in 1875 than in the two previous years. The Government trust that this was owing to want of opportunity rather than want of zeal in the force. Special rewards were sanctioned by Government in two cases of successful detection of mail robbery.

Years.	Promotion.	Money.
1873	464	387
1874	336	536
1875	256	175

8. *Education*.—The percentage of men able to read and write was 63.2 in 1874 as in 1873, and rose in 1875 to 64.5. In reviewing the report for 1873 the Government asked the Inspector-General to consider whether in the Southern Range, where schools are so numerous, it might not be ruled that no recruit shall be enlisted who cannot read and write. The Inspector-General reports that the rule is observed in Madras Town and throughout the Southern Range, except in the districts of Coimbatore and South Canara. The Superintendent's remarks on the low state of education in the Coimbatore District contrast somewhat strangely with the fact that results grants were sanctioned in the year of which he writes for a larger number of schools in Coimbatore than in any other district in the Presidency with the single exception of Tinnevely. The Government agree with the Inspector-General that men of a low physique must not be selected for police work, even though they can read and write.

9. *Processes*.—The decrease in the number of processes served by the Police, remarked on with satisfaction in the Order on the report for 1873, has continued steadily; and in 1875 the number of persons compelled to appear in petty cases had fallen from 1 in 82 of the population in 1872 to 1 in 100.

10. *Violent Deaths, Suicides, &c.*—The number of violent deaths in 1874 and 1875 were 3253 and 3261, respectively, inclusive of 1569 suicides in 1874 and 1723 suicides in 1875. The Government observe that the Inspector-General is of opinion that incessant pain unrelieved by medical aid is a strong incentive to suicide amongst native women, but that care is taken to prevent suspicious cases being hastily accepted as suicides. The Superintendent of the Tinnevely District describes a case of Suicide by Suttie, in which a young widow of twenty-five years of age dug a pit in her house, filled it with scented wood, and immolated herself after securing all the doors from the inside. The Superintendent is satisfied that it was a purely voluntary act and that no one assisted her. Deaths from neglect and want fell from 397 to 209 in 1875 owing, it is believed, to the provision of doolies for sick travellers and the issue of stringent orders enjoining prompt action to Heads of villages and Police Officers.

11. *Accidental Deaths* numbered 8551 in 1874 and 8902 in 1875, as marginally noted. In Coimbatore in 1874 and in Ganjam in 1875 a decrease in the number of deaths from drowning is traced to precautions enforced by the District Magistrate and the Local Fund Board, respectively; and from the District Magistrates' reports it would appear that a considerable amount of attention has been given to the matter in other districts also. The fact that deaths from snake-bite were most numerous in the districts of Nellore and Tanjore, which were two of those selected for the experiment of giving rewards for the destruction of snakes a few years ago, and which led to a large expenditure of public money, seems to lend support to the view that snakes were frequently bred in order to be destroyed.

12. *Known Depredators*.—The improvement in the system of dealing with known depredators, viz. the elimination of unnecessary names from the registers, and the consequent more thorough acquaintance acquired by the Police with regard to the really criminal and dangerous portion of the community, is regarded by the Government with much satisfaction. The Magistrate of the Kistna District objects to the extent to which the surveillance is carried, but, as the Inspector-General states that the practice referred to is only adopted in the case of released prisoners who have been convicted of dacoity or twice convicted of other heinous offences, the Government do not consider that the legitimate functions of the Police have been overstepped.

13. *Offences committable by the Police*.—The number of such cases reported rose from 32,443 in 1873 to 37,577 in 1875; but it is satisfactory to learn that this was due to a great extent in 1874, and entirely in 1875, to simple hurt and mischief, having been only recently brought under the head of "Cognizable

offences." In 1875 there was actually a decrease in the amount of really serious crime. Detection appears to have improved steadily, thus—

	Percentage of Cases detected.	Percentage of Persons convicted to arrested.
1873..	41.2	52.4
1874..	42.8	54
1875..	46.6	56.4

14. *Murders*.—The number reported in 1874 was 265 with 90 detections, and in 1875 there were 295 reported, of which 134 were detected. It is noteworthy that the failure to detect any of the 12 cases of murder reported in Ganjam in 1874 was followed by a very large increase in the number committed in that district in 1875.

15. *Dacoities*.—Notwithstanding an unexpected increase of more than 100 percent. in Malabar, the number of dacoities reported in 1875 was only 229, the lowest number yet recorded. Under these circumstances, a slight falling off in the detection might naturally be looked for, the perpetrators being probably more on their guard than usual. Turning to the classification of dacoities there are found to have been—

	1874.	1875.
House dacoities ..	94	95
Field do. ..	75	72
Highway dacoities ..	97	62
Total ..	266	229

16. The Town of Madras and the marginally-noted districts were entirely free from House Dacoities in 1875, and the Inspector-General of Police dwells with justifiable satisfaction on the steady decrease of this crime: pointing out, as regards one form of the offence, that the number reported had been reduced from 1028 in 1853, the year the introduction of the Constabulary, to 62 in 1875.

1. *Robberies* other than dacoities show a steady decrease since 1872, thus—

1872 ..	564	1874 ..	514
1873 ..	530	1875 ..	441

Detective results though better than in 1874 were not quite so good as in 1873. There were three cases of drugging in 1874 and fifteen in 1875. The latter seem to have been distributed pretty equally all over the Presidency.

18. *House-breaking*.—The results were as under—

	Cases.	Percentage of detection.
1874 ..	7,103	31.4
1875 ..	6,518	33.8

Of these the number committed by night were—

	Cases.	Percentage of detection.
1874 ..	6,082	27.3
1875 ..	5,504	29.3

Notwithstanding the difficulty of detecting cases of this kind the above results cannot be accepted as reflecting credit on the force. Separate orders will be passed on the letters from the Inspector-General and the District Magistrate of Tanjore recommending rewards to the officers who prosecuted to such a successful issue the very important and interesting case of which full details are given on pages 45—51 of the report for 1875, and in the District Magistrate's letter annexed. It is observed that the Inspector-General attributes the indifferent detection in Tinnevely to sympathy between the "Maraver" house-breakers and the "Maraver" Village Police, and that this view is shared by the Magistrate of the district, who in paragraph 8 of his

report attributes this sympathy to their appreciation of crime "of a skillful and enterprising type when not combined with violence" while in paragraph 4 he speaks of the agents of Miravers generally for a crime of violence when temptation arises. The Inspector-General and District Magistrate differ as to the nature of the remedy to be applied, but the matter need not be further discussed here as it is under consideration separately in connection with the reorganization of the Village Police simultaneously with the introduction of the new settlement.

19. The percentage of cases detected to cases reported in the grave crimes of Dacoity, Robbery, and House-breaking varied in the different districts in 1873 from 16.4 to 47.3, in 1874 from 22.6 to 50, and in 1875 from 21.2 to 54.7, the averages being 25.2, 52.1, and 34.4, respectively. This steady rise in the minimum is satisfactory.

20. *Call-billing* appears to have been less prevalent in 1875 than in 1874, but in both years there were more cases than in 1873. Detection, however, was rather better in 1875 than in either of the other years. The crime is doubtless most difficult to reduce, as remarked by the Inspector-General; and the close attention now given to it must be continued.

21. In *Thiefs* generally there was a satisfactory decrease of about 1000 cases in 1875. The Government observe that it is only in the case of notes forwarded in *unre-ported letters* that frequent complaints of theft are received by the Police against the Postal Department.

22. *False Cases*.—In their Order on the Police Report for 1873 the Government adverted to the fact that of the 6214 cases referred by the Magistracy for inquiry 62 per cent. turned out to be false. In 1874 and 1875, respectively, the numbers referred being 6173 and 6369, the percentage of false cases 57 and 60. Of these 1409 in 1874 and 1875 were referred in Malabar alone. The District Magistrate will report the point, which is not referred to in his remarks on false cases. Of course, cases referred under Section 146 because the Magistrates "see cause to doubt the truth of the complaint" the fact of the bulk of the cases turning out to be false itself no ground for condemning the Magistracy; but, as remarked in the Order, quoted, the Government believe that many of the complaints might have been summarily rejected after careful examination on oath, as being clearly connected with disputes of a civil nature, and in many other cases it is probable that the local inquiries might have been held more fitly by some subordinate other than a Police Officer. With reference, however, to the Inspector-General's remarks in paragraph 97 of the report for 1874, the Government observe that there can be no objection to Magistrates referring a case "because it is convenient of the public and not the personal convenience of the Magistrate that is being considered. Of course, under such circumstances the reference should be made under Section 110 and not under Section 146."

23. The number of cases referred by the Police for the orders of the Magistracy rose from 10,899 in 1873 to 12,392 in 1874 and 14,029 in 1875, and of these 11,964 were ordered to be struck off as false in 1874 and 13,629 in 1875. The Government must again in full concurrence with the Inspector-General, urge upon the Magistracy the necessity of making a vigorous effort to put a stop to the prevalence of false complaints by occasional exemplary prosecutions. They have no desire to under-rate the objections raised in several quarters to the adoption of such a measure, when carried out wholesale. A reckless institution of prosecutions for false complaints would undoubtedly be a greater evil than that which it is now desired to put down, but amongst the 13,629 false charges referred in 1875 there must have been many the malignant falsehood of which was a matter of notoriety in the locality in which the offence was alleged to have occurred, and in such cases a prosecution for false charges would be the appropriate course. Of course, the greatest care must be taken to avoid prosecution in the case of complaints technically "false," which, as pointed out by Mr. Logan, are really nothing more than mistakes of fact or of law.

24. There was also an increase in the number of cases thrown out as false after trial, but the percentage of conviction in cases tried by High and Sessions Courts was 75.4 in 1874 and 76.8 in 1875 against 72.3 in 1873.

25. On the whole, there seems reason to concur with the opinion of the Inspector-General of Police that the administration and working of the Police has been satisfactory during the years under review, and the special recognition of Government is due to Major Rolland, Captain Pickance, Captain Jenkins, Inspectors Paczensky, Gnagnadieu Pillai, Naraina Iyengar, Ali Dost, and the other officers whose work is favorably noticed by the Magistracy and Inspector-General of Police.

26. In G.O., dated 2nd December 1874, No. 2197, the Government stated that in future the Police Report, the District Magistrate's Grave Crime Reports, and the Criminal and Judicial Statistics would all be reviewed together. The reports of the Magistrates of districts have, to a certain extent, been noticed above, concurrently with the report of the Inspector-General of Police, but certain points still remain for consideration.

27. During the year 1875 District Magistrates generally seem to have been very well satisfied with the working of the Police, though it was only to be expected, with so large a force, that grounds for dissatisfaction should exist here and there. The present Government Agent, Vizagapatam, and the Superintendent of Police seem to agree in considering that the reserve of the Jeypore Police Force requires strengthening. The Inspector-General of Police will make such arrangements or submit such proposals as he may find necessary. The Deputy Magistrate of Narsapore, in the Godavery District, speaks unfavorably of the Police in his division generally, and complains of misconduct in certain specific cases, but the decision of the Sessions Court as reported by the Superintendent of Police, do not at all support the views advanced by the Deputy Magistrate. The Government fully concur in the remarks made by the District Magistrate, Tinnevely, to the effect that great care must be exercised in checking any tendency on the part of Station-house Officers to increase the recorded percentage of detection by having undetected *bona-fide* cases struck off as false; but they believe the practice is one which the superior officers of the Police have always used their strongest endeavors to repress.

28. An abstract of the operation Returns of the Magistracy is given as an Appendix. When compared with the table attached to G.O., dated 2nd December 1874, No. 2197, it would appear that the number of cases disposed of by the Magistrates of districts rose from 417 in 1873 to 764 in 1874 and 833 in 1875, but the increase is due, to a very considerable extent, to the fact that the cases shown as disposed of in the present Returns include cases summarily dismissed or referred to Subordinate Magistrates for disposal. In future a new column must be added showing the number of cases disposed of after examination of witnesses. The committable cases inquired into by Magistrates of districts rose from 23 in 1873 to 25 in 1874 and 34 in 1875, while those inquired into by Divisional and Assistant Magistrates stood at 586 and 476 in 1874 and 1875, respectively, against 417 in 1873.

29. Individual cases of inefficiency or misconduct being excepted, the Subordinate Magistracy is favorably spoken of in most of the reports in which any remarks at all have been recorded on the subject. It will be borne in mind in future that one of the main objects of the report is that the Government may be placed in possession of the opinion of District Magistrates regarding the working of the Subordinate Magistracy under their control. Mr. Goodrich reports from Vizagapatam that with five exceptions he continues to be profoundly dissatisfied with the Sub-Magistrates' character or conduct, or both. Mr. Thomas, on the other hand, who reported very unfavorably of the Subordinate Magistracy of the Tanjore District in 1874, is now able to state that from the ranks having been weeded of a few of the worst members a great improvement has taken place and that on the whole they seem as a body to have worked hard and fairly well. The Government trust that a similar improvement will be reported from Vizagapatam for the year 1876.

30. In 1874 the large number of 106 appeals were disposed of by the District Magistrate of South Canara and 96 by the District Magistrate of Tanjore. In 1875 the number disposed of by these officers was 45 and 59, respectively. The reports contain no explanation of these variations nor of the reasons why no appeal cases whatever were disposed of in 1874 by the District Magistrates of Nellore and Coimbatore, nor by the District Magistrate of Malabar in 1875. Points of this kind must not be passed over in silence in future.

31. *Judicial Statistics.*—Heads of villages disposed of 17,454 cases of petty assaults and thefts in 1874 and 15,664 in 1875.

32. The punishments awarded by the different Courts throughout the Presidency are given below:—

	Death.		Transportation.		Rigorous Imprisonment.		Simple Imprisonment.		Fined only.		Whipped only.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
High Court ..	1	..	..	12	44	53	1	1	..	..	..	1
Sessions Court ..	61	76	259	347	1,328	1,164	66	88	31	19	23	36
Magistracy ..	..	..	..	..	21,628	22,855	3,744	4,455	75,040	82,511	2,406	2,280
Heads of Villages.	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,536	20,005	..	..	..	..

(True Extract.)

D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Offg. Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Police.
 „ all District Magistrates.
 „ the Revenue Department.
 „ the Presidency Magistrates.
 „ the Commissioner of Police.
 „ the Master Attendant, Madras.
 „ the Director of Public Instruction.

Districts.	APPEALS DISPOSED OF.				Districts.	Number of Divisional and Assistant Magistrates.		APPEALS DISPOSED OF.			Districts.	Number of Divisional and Assistant Magistrates.		APPEALS DISPOSED OF.	
	Divisional and Assistant Magistrates.		District Magistrates.			Divisional and Assistant Magistrates.		District Magistrates.		Divisional and Assistant Magistrates.		District Magistrates.			
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.		1875.	1874.	1875.	
Ganjam ..	4	4	6	8	103	85	South Arcot ..	4	4	22	11	248	162		
Vizagapatam ..	4	3	35	24	87	61	Tanjore ..	2	5	96	52	99	190		
Godavery ..	4	4	25	59	107	102	Trichinopoly ..	3	3	71	41	47	75		
Krishna ..	4	3	13	26	88	75	Madura ..	5	3	70	41	245	224		
Nellore ..	3	3	..	5	53	53	Tinnevely ..	6	6	8	33	330	247		
Namakkal ..	4	3	16	25	74	60	Salem ..	4	4	30	48	114	117		
Kurnool ..	4	6	15	11	200	190	Coimbatore ..	4	4	..	22	132	112		
Bellary ..	4	5	1	24	78	52	Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Cuddapah ..	5	4	..	19	..	133	Malabar ..	..	6	1	..	251	208		
North Arcot ..	..	4	..	21	55	59	South Canara ..	8	2	106	45	25	29		
Chingleput ..	3	3	19	21	..	..		2	2	..	..	..	..		
Total ..	35	38	130	222	845	875		38	37	404	296	1,491	1,364		
	73	75	534	518	2,356	2,339		..	..	..	..	..	..		

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975

Districts.	Number of Divisional and Assistant Magistrates.		PRELIMINARY INQUIRIES DISPOSED OF.				TRIALS DISPOSED OF.			
			District Magistrates.		Divisional and Assistant Magistrates.		Subordinate Magistrates.		District Magistrates.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Ganjam	4	4	1	2	7	13	111	99	31	23
Vizapatnam	4	4	1	2	4	10	169	149	104	70
Calcutta	6	6	4	1	24	29	112	98	99	107
Kolaba	5	5	2	1	29	41	93	95	70	16
Nellore	3	3	...	...	24	13	49	53	...	2
Kuruvol	5	5	...	4	30	14	82	139	54	71
Bellary	6	6	...	1	39	24	125	131	26	28
Cuddalore	6	6	1	1	17	7	103	106	15	80
North Arcot	...	...	...	1	...	27	...	153	...	33
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	22	12	88	86	...	59
South Arcot	...	...	1	...	65	24	108	143	34	44
Tanjore	4	4	2	...	93	93	216	219	11	12
Trichinopoly	5	5	1	3	23	14	79	86	19	69
Madura	6	6	4	2	62	38	188	153	141	83
Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	63	14	121	127	21	33
Salem	4	4	...	...	19	19	167	143	9	17
Coimbatore	5	5	2	3	8	17	116	121	48	35
Nilgiris	2	2	...	...	15	12	...	...	1	24
Malabar	9	9	...	...	26	33	204	153	4	8
South Canara	4	4	4	6	16	15	77	63	2	95
Total	95	91	25	34	686	476	2,308	2,317	764	833
									13,082	12,295
									100,890	118,604

Erd. A. S. Rodgers.

with x printed separately

8/1175 10

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Order 11th Aug 1877. No. 1175

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* Printed separately

Lot.

MA 7/5

Gen 18.9/5

(It seems rather late to be keeping record of Police up to 1874 & 1875 - on May 9. 1877. 13 months after the close of the year more reports for

Govt. of Madras

JUDICIAL.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Secy. to Govt.

Dist. Mag. 1175

1875

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GOV. MADRAS 1875, No. 1175

MAJ. No. 99.

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Note
See Report S.P.S.
page 74

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 Deaths from neglect and want
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	1874.	1875.
Drowning	5603	5808
Snakebite	1014	1154
Wild beasts	290	316
Railways	11	13
Other causes	1633	1611
	8551	8702.

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 surveillance

circumstances is carried out as the Inspector-General states that the practice referred to is only adopted in the case of released prisoners who have been convicted of dacoity or twice convicted of other heinous offences, though he does not consider that the legitimate punishment the Police have been overstepped.

Officers Cognizant of the Police. The number of such cases reported rose from 32,443 in 1874 to 37,377 in 1875 and 39,362 in 1876. It is satisfactory to learn that this was due to a great extent in 1874, and entirely in 1875, to simple hurt and mischief, having been only recently brought under the head of cognizable offences. In 1875 there was actually a decrease in the amount of really serious crime. Detection appears to have improved steadily there.

Percentage of cases detected	Percentage of persons convicted or arrested
1874 41.2	52.4
1875 41.2	52.4
1876 41.2	52.4

Note

M^r Roman Kitcher. The police occasionally knock at the door of a known depredator's house in the middle of the night and ask if he is at home.

The Inspector-General remarks that this may be troublesome and inconvenient to the R.D. but it is a source of comfort to the house neighbours.

He also says that the London Police are allowed to go further, as they enter lodging houses tenanted by thieves, and examine the papers.

There is a difference between a lodging house and a private house however. Probably it is a condition of the lodging house licence.

(See page 8 of appendix C. report for 1876.)

10/125

Murders. The number reported in 1874 was 265 with 90 detected, and in 1875 there were 295 reported, of which 134 were detected. It is noteworthy that the failure to detect any of the twelve cases of murder reported in Gangam in 1874 was followed by a very large increase in the number committed in that district in 1875.

Note

Of course the police believe that the failure was due to the unwillingness of the Court to convict. H

Admiral Sir J. G. Thompson

Dacoities. Notwithstanding an unexpected increase of more than 100 per cent in Malabar the number of dacoities reported in 1875 was only 229 the lowest number yet recorded. Under these circumstances a slight falling off in the detection might naturally be looked for, the perpetrators being probably more on their guard than usual. Turning to the classification of dacoities there are found to have been:-

	1874	1875
Home Dacoities	94	95
Field Dacoities	75	72
Highway Dacoities	97	62
	266	229

The

The town of Madras and the
 immediately noted districts were
 entirely free from these Dacoities,
 in 1875 and the Inspector General
 of Police dwells with justifiable
 satisfaction on the steady decrease
 of this crime pointing out as
 regards one form of the offence,
 that the numbers reported had
 been reduced from 1028 in 1873,
 the year before the introduction
 of the Constabulary to 62 in 1875.
Robberies other than dacoities
 show a steady decrease since
 1872, thus

1872 - 564. 1874 - 514.

1873 - 539. 1875 - 441.

Detective results though better
 than in 1874 were not quite
 so good as in 1873. There were
 four cases of drugging in 1874
 and fifteen in 1875. The latter
 seem to have been distributed
 pretty equally all over the Pre-
 sidency.

House-breaking. The results

Year	Cases	Percentage of detection
1874	7103	31.4
1875	6018	33.8

Cuddalore
 Godavari
 Kistna
 Tanjore
 Nilgiris.

Note

The letters are submitted
 for orders herewith.

vide page 45 to 51 of Inspector's
 report for 1875 & page xxxiii
 of Appendix C.

In the D. G. Enquiry Report
 recommended he thinks
 fit as regards the subject.
 A pecuniary reward to
 the D. G. Enquiry is out of
 the question & I don't
 think Major Robinson
 Lt. Col. R. Thomas
 for suggesting such
 an unwarranted
 proposal.

of these ~~the~~ number committed
 by night were:-

Year	Cases	Percentage of detection
1874	6082	27.3
1875	5504	29.3

Notwithstanding the difficulty of
 detecting cases of this kind the
 above results cannot be accepted
 as reflecting credit on the force.
 Separate orders will be passed
 on the letters from the Inspector
 General and the District Magistrate
 of Tanjore recommending rewards
 to the officers who prosecuted to
 such a successful issue the
 very important and interesting
 case of which full details are
 given on pages 45-51 of the report
 for 1875, and in the District
 Magistrate's letter annexed. It
 is observed that the Inspector
 General attributes the inefficient
 detection in Tirunelveli to sym-
 pathy between the 'Maravars' house
 breakers and the 'Maravars' village
 police, and that this view is shared
 by the Magistrate of the District,
 who in para 8 of his report attri-
 butes this sympathy to their
 appreciation

appreciation of crime of a skilful and enterprising type when not combined with violence' while in para 4 he speaks of the aptitude of Maravus generally for a crime of violence when temptation arises. The Inspector General and District Magistrate differ as to the nature of the remedy to be applied but the matter need not be further discussed here as it is under consideration separately in connection with the re-organization of the Village Police simultaneously with the introduction of the New Settlement.

The percentage of cases detected to cases reported in the grave crimes of Dacoity, Robbery and House-breaking varied in the different districts in 1873 from 16.4 to 47.3 in 1874 from 22.6 to 55 and in 1875 from 21.2 to 54.7 the averages being 28.9, 32.1 and 34.4 respectively. This steady rise in the minimum is satisfactory. Ballie lifting appears to have been less prevalent in 1875 than

vide page 8111 Appendix

[Faint handwritten notes, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side]

Year	Cases	per Centage of cases detected.
1873 ..	2811	48.7
1874 ..	3050	48.7
1875 ..	2856	50.1

in 1875 ^{12/75} but in both years there were more cases than in 1873. Detection however was rather better in 1875 than in either of the other years. The crime is doubtless most difficult to reduce, as remarked by the Inspector General, and the close attention now given to it must be continued.

In thefts generally there was a satisfactory decrease of about 1000 cases in 1875. The attention of the Post Master General is called to the remarks in para 15 of the report of the Commissioner of Police Madras, that the Postal Department seem to try more to exculpate their subordinates than to find out who is the thief. The Government observe that it is only in the case of notes forwarded in un-registered letters that frequent complaints of theft are received by the Police against the Postal Department. Fake cases In their order on the Police report for 1873 the Government annuladverted on the

the fact that of the 6214 cases referred by the Magistracy to the Police for enquiry, sixty-two per cent turned out to be false. In 1874 and 1875 there was little improvement the numbers referred being 6473 and 6367 respectively and the percentage of false cases 57 and 60. Of these 1409 in 1874 and 1370 in 1875 were referred in Malabar alone. The District Magistrate will report on this point which is not referred to in his remarks on false cases. Of course, as regards cases referred under section 146 because the Magistrate "is unable to distrust the truth of the complaint" the fact of the bulk of the cases turning out to be false is in itself no ground for condemning the Magistracy, but, as remarked in the order above quoted, the Govt. believe that many of the complaints might have been summarily rejected after careful examination on oath, as being clearly connected with disputes of a civil nature, and

^{13/12}
in many other cases it is probable that the local enquiry might have been held more fitly by some subordinate other than a Police Officer. With reference however to the Inspector General's remarks in paragraph of the report for 1874 the Government observe that there can be no objection to Magistrates referring a case because it is convenient to have the case put into shape by the police, provided that it is the convenience of the public and not the personal convenience of the Magistrate that is being considered. Of course under such circumstances the reference should be made under section 110 and not under section 146.

The number of cases referred by the police for the orders of the Magistracy rose from 10899 in 1873 to 12392 in 1874 and 14029 in 1875 and of these 11964 were ordered to be struck off as false in 1874 and 13629 in 1875. The Government, must again, in full concurrence with the Inspector General, urge upon the Magistracy the necessity of making

making a vigorous effort to put a
stop to the frequency of false
complaints by occasional exemplary
prosecutions. They have no desire
to underrate the objections raised
in several quarters to the adoption
of such a measure, when carried
out wholesale. A reckless institu-
tion of prosecutions for false com-
plaints would undoubtedly be
a greater evil than that which it
is now desired to put down: but
amongst the 13,629 false charges
preferred in 1875, there must have
been many the malignant false-
ness of which was a matter of
notoriety in the locality in which
the offence was alleged to have oc-
curred and in such cases a pro-
secution for false charges would be
the appropriate course. Of course
the greatest care must be taken
to avoid prosecution in the case
of complaints technically false,
which as pointed out by Mr.
Ligon are really nothing more
than mistakes of fact or of law.
There was also an increase

5
16/25
in the number of cases thrown out
as false after trial, but the percent-
age of conviction in cases tried by
High and Sessions Courts was 75.4
in 1874 and 76.8 in 1875 against
72.3 in 1873. ~~The improvement~~
~~in the number of cases thrown out~~
As the whole the Government
are & concur with the finding
of the Police that the Admini-
stration & work of the
Police has been satisfactory
during the years under review
and special recognition of what
is due to Major Holland, Captain
Pichance, Captain Jenkins
Inspector Macgregor, Inspector
Pillai, Naraina Dyrupar, Ali
and the other officers
whose work is favourably
noticed by the Magistrate and
Inspector General of Police.

In G.O. dated 2nd December 1874
No. 2197 the Government stated that
in future the Police Report, the Dis-
trict Magistrate's Grave Crime reports
and the Criminal and Judicial
Statistics would all be reviewed
together. The reports of the Magistrate
of Districts have to a certain extent
been noticed above, concurrently
with the report of the Inspector
General of Police but certain
points still remain for con-
sideration.

During the year 1875 Magistrate
generally seem to have been very well
satisfied with the working of the
Police though it was only to be ex-
pected, with so large a force, that
grounds for dissatisfaction would
exist here and there. The present
Government Agent and the
Inspector General

Superintendent of Police seems to agree in considering that the resources of the Mysore Police force require strengthening. The Inspector-General of Police will make such arrangements or submit such proposals as he may find necessary. The Deputy Magistrate of Mysore in the Kodaverry District speaks unfavorably of the police in his division generally, and complains of misconduct in certain specific cases, but the decisions of the Sessions Court as reported by the Superintendent of Police do not at all support the views advanced by the Deputy Magistrate. The Government fully concur in the remarks made by the District Magistrate to the effect that great care must be exercised in checking any tendency on the part of Station House Officers to increase the recorded percentage of detection by having undetected bona fide cases struck off as false; but they believe the practice is one which the Superior Officers of the Police

Note
The Inspector General remarks in a note in margin of D. Magistrate's report
"This matter does most clearly require the attention of all Superintending Officers"

5/10
have always need their strongest endeavours to repress.
An abstract of the operation Returns of the Magistracy is given as an appendix. When compared with the table attached to G.O. dated 2nd December 1874, No. 2197 it would appear that the number of cases disposed of by the Magistrates of Districts rose from 417 in 1873 to 764 in 1874 and 833 in 1875, but the increase is due, to a very considerable extent, to the fact that the cases shown as disposed of in the present returns include ^{summarily dismissed or} cases referred to Subordinate Magistrates for disposal, ~~and summarily dismissed~~. In future a new column must be added showing the number of cases disposed of after examination of witnesses. The committable cases enquired into by Magistrates of Districts rose from 23 in 1873 to 25 in 1874 and 34 in 1875, while those enquired into by Divisional and Assistant Magistrates stood at 586 and 476 in 1874 and 1875 respectively.

respectively against 417 in 1873.

Individual cases of inefficiency or misconduct being excepted, the subordinate magistracy is favourably spoken of in most of the reports in which any remarks at all have been recorded on the subject. It will be borne in mind in future that one of the main objects of the report is that the Government may be placed in possession of the opinion of District Magistrates regarding the working of the subordinate magistracy under their control. Mr.

Goodrich reports from Vizagapatam that with few exceptions he continues to be profoundly dissatisfied with the Sub Magistrates' character or conduct or both. Mr. Thomas on the other

hand, who reported very unfavorably of the subordinate magistracy of the Coimbatore District in 1874, is now able to state that from

the ranks having been avoided as a few of the worst members a great improvement has taken place.

6. 16/125

place and that on the whole they seem as a body to have worked hard and fairly well. The Government trust that a similar improvement will be reported from Vizagapatam for the year 1876.

In 1874 the large number of 106 appeals were disposed of by the District Magistrate of North Canara and 96 by the District Magistrate of Tanjore. In 1875 the number disposed of by these officers was 45 and 59 respectively. The reports contain no explanation of these variations nor of the reasons why no appeal cases whatever were disposed of in 1874 by the District Magistrate of Koller and Coimbatore, nor by the District Magistrate of Malabar in 1875. Points of this kind must not be passed over in silence in future.

Judicial Statistics.—Heads of Villages disposed of 17,454 cases of petty assaults and thefts in 1874 and 15,664 in 1875.

The

	Death		Transportation		Rigorous Imprisonment		Simple Imprisonment		Fined only		Whipped only	
	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875
High Court	1	"	"	12	44	52	1	1	"	"	"	1
Sessions Court	61	76	259	347	1328	1164	66	58	31	19	22	36
Magistrate	"	"	"	"	21528	22855	3744	4455	75240	82511	2406	2230
Boards of Villages	"	"	"	"	"	"	22536	20605	"	"	"	"

2/20/4

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 Attest: [Signature] Secy
 Rev. Depl
 Penamancy
 Com. Pol
 [Signature] Pres

	Leath		Transportation		Rigorous Imprisonment		Simple Imprisonment		Fined only		Whipped only	
	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875
High Court	1	"	"	12	44	52	1	1	"	"	"	1
Session Court	61	76	259	347	1328	1164	66	68	31	19	22	36
Magistrates	"	"	"	"	21528	22358	3744	2458	75240	82511	2406	2280
Boards of Villages	"	"	"	"	"	"	22535	29605	"	"	"	"

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2nd Dept.

Presidency Magistrate 126
Comr. of Police 6
to Mr. Justice 6

11.5.1897

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Districts	No. of Divisional and Assistant Magistrates		Appeals disposed of				Districts	No. of Divisional and Assistant Magistrates		Appeals disposed of			
	1874	1875	District Magistrates	Divisional and Assistant Magistrates	District Magistrates	Divisional and Assistant Magistrates		1874	1875	District Magistrates	Divisional and Assistant Magistrates	District Magistrates	Divisional and Assistant Magistrates
Ganjam	4	4	6	8	103	85	South Arcot	4	4	22	11	248	16
Vizagapatam	4	3	35	24	87	61	Tanjore	2	5	96	52	99	19
Godavary	4	4	25	59	107	102	Tiruchinopoly	3	3	71	44	47	7
Kistna	4	3	73	26	88	75	Madura	5	3	70	41	245	22
Hellora	3	3	.	5	53	53	Tinnevely	6	6	8	33	330	24
Kurnool	4	3	16	25	74	60	Salem	4	4	30	48	114	117
Bellary	4	6	15	11	200	190	Coimbatore	4	4	.	22	132	112
Cuddapah	5	5	1	24	78	52	Nilgiri	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Arcot	.	4	.	19	.	138	Malabar	8	6	1	.	251	208
Chingleput	3	3	19	21	55	59	South Canara	2	2	106	45	25	29
Total	35	38	130	222	845	875		38	37	404	296	491	364
	73	75	534	518	2336	2239							

Districts	No. of Divisional and Assistant Magistrates		Preliminary inquiries disposed of						Trials disposed of					
			District Magistrates		Divisional and Assistant Magistrates		Subordinate Magistrates		District Magistrates		Divisional and Assistant Magistrates		Subordinate Magistrates	
	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875
Ganjam	4	4	1	2	7	13	111	99	31	28	183	291	4176	4536
Vizagapatam	4	3	1	2	4	10	169	149	104	70	200	245	5552	6314
Godavary	6	6	4	1	24	29	112	98	99	107	685	842	5771	6015
Kistna	5	5	2	1	29	41	73	95	70	16	387	254	6031	4938
Hellora	3	3	.	.	24	18	49	53	.	2	371	198	3381	3821
Kurnool	5	4	.	4	30	14	82	139	54	71	417	227	3599	6369
Bellary	6	6	.	1	39	24	125	131	26	26	1782	1865	6207	9777
Cuddapah	6	5	1	1	17	7	103	106	15	80	385	204	4079	4067
North Arcot	.	4	.	1	.	27	.	153	.	33	.	754	.	5934
Chingleput	6	8	.	.	22	12	88	86	34	59	1018	456	3747	5732
South Arcot	4	4	1	4	65	26	108	143	11	44	490	323	6954	6710
Tanjore	5	5	2	.	93	93	216	219	19	12	1687	1258	11736	11423
Tiruchinopoly	5	4	1	3	23	14	79	86	141	69	1255	835	4188	4715
Madura	8	5	4	2	62	38	188	153	21	33	454	495	7612	9320
Tinnevely	6	6	.	.	63	14	121	127	9	17	537	423	4028	4792
Salem	4	4	.	.	19	19	167	143	48	35	324	262	6190	5732
Coimbatore	5	4	2	3	8	17	116	121	1	24	332	189	6345	7340
Nilgiri	2	2	.	.	15	12	.	.	4	4	1274	1421	163	208
Malabar	9	7	.	2	26	33	204	153	2	6	1169	1109	9015	10039
South Canara	4	4	6	7	16	15	77	63	75	96	132	144	2916	2223
Total	95	91	25	34	586	476	2208	2317	764	833	13082	12295	10870	13604